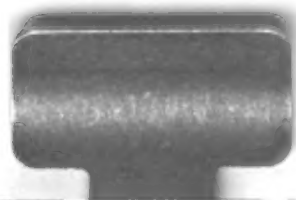


**TWENTIETH CENTURY
HISTORY OF
YOUNGSTOWN AND
MAHONING COUNTY:
OHIO AND...**







1881-1882

20TH CENTURY HISTORY
OF
YOUNGSTOWN
AND
MAHONING COUNTY, OHIO
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
GEN. THOS. W. SANDERSON
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

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Preface



THE aim of the publishers of this volume and the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the earliest times, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. Although the original purpose was to limit the narrative to the close of 1906, it was found expedient to touch on many matters relating to the year 1907.

It is impossible for the editor to enumerate all those to whom he feels that thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. He would, however, mention the names of W. H. McGinnis, Rev. A. L. Frazer of Youngstown, and Capt. J. C. Hartzell, of Sebring, as of those to whom he feels under special obligations.

In the preparation of the history reference has been made to and in some cases extracts taken from standard historical and other works on different subjects herein treated of, the titles of which will be found mentioned in the body of the work, in connection with said extracts. Much information has also been obtained from manuscript records not heretofore published.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical department of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Mahoning county, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for the development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's

labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout this volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., September, 1907.

Note

"All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

"A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book."

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.

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History of Mahoning County

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY

Geological Structure of the State—The Geological Foundations of Ohio of Marine Origin—Prehistoric Conditions—First Land Plants: Origin of Coal Fields—First Permanent Dry Land—Age of Reptiles: First Mammals—The Glacial Period—Effect of Glacial Action on the Landscape—Surface Features of Mahoning County—Geological Structure of Mahoning County—Conglomerate—Fossil Nuts and Fruits of the Carboniferous Age Found in Mahoning County.

Geology is the science that investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic Kingdoms of Nature. In order to render intelligible the statements that are to follow, a brief account will here be given of the geological series of the State, and its geological structure. The geological structure of Ohio is as simple as that of almost any other 40,000 square miles of the earth's surface. So far as its exposed rock series is concerned, Ohio is built throughout its whole extent of stratified deposits; or, in other words, of beds of sand, clay and limestone, in all their various gradations, that were deposited or that grew in water. There are in the Ohio series no igneous nor metamorphic rocks whatever; that is, there are no rocks that have assumed their present form and condition from a molten state, or that subsequent to their original form

ation have been transformed by heat. The only qualification which this statement needs pertains to the beds of drift by which a large part of the State is covered. These drift beds contain boulders in large amount that were derived from the igneous and metamorphic rocks that are found around the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. But these boulders are recognized by all, even by the least observant, as foreign to the Ohio scale. They are familiarly known as "lost rocks" or "erratics." If we should descend deep enough below the surface, we should reach the limit of these stratified deposits and come to the great foundations of the continent which are the surface rocks in parts of Canada, New England and the West. The granite of Plymouth Rock underlies the continent. But the drift has never yet hewed its way down to these massive

bed within our boundaries, and thus expose them to view.

THE GEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF OHIO OF MARINE ORIGIN.

The rocks that constitute the present surface of Ohio were formed in water and none of them have been modified or masked by the action of high temperatures. They remain in substantially the same condition in which they were formed. With the exceptions of the coal seams and a few beds associated with them, and of the drift deposits, all the formations of Ohio grew in the sea. There are no lake or river deposits among them; but by countless and infallible signs they testify to a marine origin. The remnants of life which they contain, often in the greatest abundance, are decisive as to this point. The sea in which or around which they grew was the former extension of the Gulf of Mexico. When the rocks of Ohio were in process of formation, the waters and genial climate of the Gulf extended without interruption to the borders of the Great Lakes. All of these rocks had their origin under such conditions. The rocks of Ohio constitute an orderly series. They occur in wide-spread sheets, the lowermost of which are co-extensive with the limits of the State. As we ascend in the scale, the strata constantly occupy smaller areas, but the last deposits, viz: those of the Carboniferous period are still found to cover at least one-fourth of the entire area of the State. Some of these formations can be followed into and across adjacent States in apparent unbroken continuity. The edges of the successive deposits in the Ohio series are exposed in innumerable natural sections, so that their true order can generally be determined with certainty and ease. For the accumulation and growth of this great series of deposits, vast periods of time are required. Many millions of years must be used in any rational explanation of their origin and history. All of the stages of this history have practically unlimited amounts of past time upon which to draw. They have all gone forward on so large a scale, so far as

time is concerned, that the few thousand years of human history would not make an appreciable factor in any of them. In other words, five thousand years, or ten thousand years, were too small a period to be counted in the formation of coal, for example, or in the accumulation of petroleum, or the shaping of the surface of the State by the agency of erosion. The time that has passed since man has been in the world has been computed by some geologists as less than half of one per cent. of the entire time occupied by geological history. It is true of geological history as it is of human history, that it begins far this side of the beginning of things. Geology shows us that the existing system of things had a beginning with a time very long ago as measured in years when this section was in the bottom of a great sea of wide area but not of very great depth,—a time when the waters of the Gulf of Mexico covered all the basin of the Mississippi and the place now occupied by the lower of the great lakes, and sent one broad arm through north-eastern Canada to join the Arctic and another across Mexico to join the Pacific.

PREHISTORIC CONDITIONS.

There were then no Appalachian mountains, but to the east of their present position, and to the north of the Great Lakes, there lay a large continent on whose shores played the waves of this great sea, and over whose surface rivers were flowing, bearing their sediments into its waters. In the depths of this sea, at about north latitude 41 degrees and west longitude 81 degrees, were being deposited layer upon layer, the massive rock foundations of that structure which, when it shall rise 4,000 or 5,000 feet high, shall bear upon its top, as a modern skyscraper bears a roof garden, the little area familiar to us as Mahoning county. The nearest land was several hundred miles to the northeast, and but little clay and sand can drift so far from shore. The climate was of a tropical warmth. Winter had not yet come to cast his mantle of snow and ice each half-year over nature. Life was swarming, but how different from the life of today.

There were no fishes in that ancient sea but the waters were rich in lime which they had dissolved from the rocks, and those forms of life which needed this material to build themselves shells for protection or structures to support their soft tissues, were in their element. Corals grew all over the sea bottom and stone lillies sank their roots into the soft sea-bed and sent their stems upward with their bud-like bodies at the summit. Molluses, animals similar to cuttle fishes, each ensconced in the end of a long tapering chambered shell, preyed upon whatever was unlucky enough to come within reach of their long sucker-tipped arms; microscopic forms of life were there in abundance, and their tiny shells of lime contributed no small part to the massive foundation layers; swimming animals called trilobites, each looking much like a huge sowbug, two feet long, and covered with a horny shell whose segments were so jointed as to permit the animal to roll itself into a ball like the armadillo, were present in immense numbers. Nor was vegetable life entirely wanting, for there were traces of seaweeds in those early rocks.

For long ages the cast-off shells of all these forms of life accumulated on the bed, crumbled to pieces and hardened into limestone hundreds of feet in thickness. It was then that the famous Trenton limestone was formed, which in the western part of our State yields such a copious flow of gas and oil when penetrated by the drill. It has never been reached here, for it probably lies nearly 4,000 feet below the surface. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether it would yield returns if we were to reach it.

But by this time the continent of North America was steadily but slowly rising, the sea which covered its interior was getting shallower, and the shores of the continent to the east and north-east were getting nearer and nearer to the area we are now considering. Occasionally, when the waves and current were strongest, some clay or sand from the shore would drift over it. Thus some beds of shale and sandstone were sandwiched in among the heavier layers of limestone. Some

dry land had now appeared to the southwest near the future site of Cincinnati, and the sediment came from that direction also. At length the amount of sediment drifting in from the surrounding land areas became so great as to fairly exceed the deposits resulting from the accumulation of the remains of corals and shellfish, and there succeeded a long period in which, while there were still some limestones, clay and sand were swept in so abundantly that shales and sandstones became the prevailing rocks.

There appeared at this time the first of the backboneed animals in the form of fishes, but very unlike the fishes of today. There were sharks whose mouths were literally full of teeth, set like cobble-stones in a pavement. There were fish with the long conical teeth of reptiles, and with bodies covered all over with great plates, like those of the alligator, except that they were heavier and more bony; they were the ironclads of those seas, and were giants of their kind, for some of them are thought to have been more than thirty feet in length. The long leathery stems of sea-weed grew luxuriantly, intertwining to form veritable Sargasso seas on the surface of the water.

Steadily during all this time the continent was emerging from the sea; steadily the land area to the northeast had been extended toward us. From the area of dry land which had appeared about Cincinnati, a long low arch extending northward through the western part of the State had risen above the water.

At length when another two thousand feet of the ample foundation upon which Mahoning county rests had been laid down, consisting of great beds of shale, some black with the abundant organic matter buried in them from which oil and gas may be generated to serve man in some far-distant future, others red with iron, others blue and clay-like, all interspersed with an occasional bed of limestone or sandstone, this long age came to an end. A new era was dawning. The sea had now become so shallow that occasionally the waves disturbed it to its bottom, and thus coarse material was transported a long way from shore. A bluish grey sandstone 50 to 100 feet in

thickness was spread above the shales. This—one of the upper stories of our skyscraper—is the Berea sandstone so extensively quarried for building purposes in northern Ohio. It lies near the present surface in the northeastern part of the county, but is several hundred feet below it in the southern part.

The condition changed again, and material was deposited which hardened into shales and shaley sandstones and flagstones. Once more the transporting power of the water was increased and an immense sheet of coarse sand and gravel, 150 feet in thickness, was gradually spread over this region. This is known as the conglomerate, because it is full of pebbles; it forms the foundation upon which the productive coal measures rest; above it coal may lie, below it never.

FIRST LAND PLANTS: ORIGIN OF COAL FIELDS.

Ere long, here and there in the shallowing sea, some low and swampy areas began to show themselves above the surface. The roof of our structure is beginning to appear. Over these swampy areas slowly crept the vegetation, which had previously grown upon the nearest land, and for the first time land plants took root within the limits of our Mahoning county. The swamp areas extended and the plants, stimulated by a climate of tropical warmth and abundant moisture, spread and grew ranker until the entire surface of the county was one continuous marsh covered with a dense and tangled vegetation of most luxuriant growth. This is the opening of the Carboniferous period—that period in the history of the earth which witnessed the laying down of the great coal fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

What a strange scene would have been presented to view could we have been permitted to gaze upon the vegetation of our county then. Ferns were everywhere—ferns which sent their straight and leaf scarred trunks twenty and thirty feet into the air, while upon their summits were majestic and graceful crowns of spreading fronds that would make the possessor of the finest botanical garden of

today green with envy. Strange and mighty trees grew on these marshes, whose trunks and few branches were shaggy with the long strap-shaped leaves that covered them. The trunks of some were fluted like Corinthian columns, and all were beautifully marked with leaf scars. There are now no trees at all like them. The straight tapering stems of rushes, slightly resembling the scouring rushes of today, but almost tree-like in size, were clustered over the marshes in impenetrable thickets. We would look the earth over now in vain to find such wealth of plant life as then struggled for existence in the marshes that covered Mahoning county. But among all this wealth of tropical vegetation there was not one plant on whose branches a single flower unfolded its petals in the sunlight. No butterflies or honey loving insects could live in that flowerless world. No bird sang to his mate among those trees or winged his flight above them. The highest animal to be found in our county then were reptile-like creatures which, like frogs, passed through a tadpole stage in their development. The atmosphere was too heavy laden with moisture and stifling gases for the higher land animals.

For ages the leaves, trunks and branches fell upon the marshes, and accumulated peat. But along with the general uprising of the continent as a whole, there seems to have been in this coal field a gradual sinking, though at a varying rate. When the sinking was slow, the peat accumulated so as to build the surface up as rapidly as it sank, thus preserving the marsh; but at intervals the sinking became too rapid, the marsh plants were drowned, the sea again prevailed, and sediment was deposited over the peat. Smothered decay, under great pressure, transformed the peat into coal, and the sediments above it hardened into shales and sandstones.

FIRST PERMANENT DRY LAND.

How many times coal-marsh and sea alternated over this period it is impossible to say. In some parts of our county there are the remains of seven of these old peat marshes in

the form of coal beds, one over the other, with intervening beds of shale and sandstone. Yet some time before the close of the coal period the uprising of the continent as a whole brought this county well above the level of the sea, and made it permanently dry land. Then streams began to flow over its surface and to excavate their valleys.

Upland vegetation took the place of that which had covered the marshes. This new growth consisted largely of cone-bearing trees, but very unlike the pines, spruces and hemlocks of today. None of them had the needle-shaped leaves common in the cone-bearers familiar to us, but instead their leaves were flat and more or less strap-shaped. Instead of bearing their seeds in cones, they bore nut-like fruits.

We now reach a period when the geological history of our county is interrupted, at least so far as we can learn from any deposits at or beneath its surface. Geological history is written in the seas and along the shores and only in very exceptional cases on dry land. Certain changes that have taken place in our county since it became permanently dry land are apparent. From a position at the sea level it has been raised until now its highest point is 1,343 feet above it, or about 565 feet above Lake Erie. When the last seam of coal was formed over its surface it was level, like the marsh in which was formed the peat that preceded the coal; now the coal seams descend about 200 feet in passing from the north to the south line of the county. It is evident, too, that great quantities of material must have been removed from its surface. Every rain drop that falls on bare ground moves some tiny particles of earth from a higher to a lower level; every rill that trickles down the hillside bears with it some material it has gathered; every stream in flood-time is loaded with sediment; and so it has been ever since rain began to fall and streams to flow over our surface.

Prof. Dana, who is regarded as one of our most conservative authorities, thinks it probable that at least 12,000,000 years have elapsed since the close of the coal period, and if

our county became dry land before its close, it must have been exposed to the action of the elements much longer. If we assume the time to have been only 10,000,000 years, and the average rate at which the surface has been worn away to have been the same as that at which the basin of the Mississippi is now wearing away, namely one foot in 5,000 years, we reach the conclusion that a layer 2,000 feet thick has been carried away from the present surface of Mahoning county. This may seem startling to one who has given the subject but little thought, but it is probably under rather than above the truth. Many beds of workable coal, with their intervening layers of shale and sandstone, probably once lay above the present surface, but the destroying tooth of time has been gnawing away at them until we have but a mere remnant left. Nature has her economies, but, from a human standpoint, she has her wastes as well.

AGE OF REPTILES: FIRST MAMMALS.

The coal age was followed by the age of reptiles, some of which were probably the largest land animals that ever lived; while the forests of broad-leaved evergreens were gradually replaced by those of needle-shaped leaves bearing true cones. Timidly among the strange reptiles appeared the first land mammals, small in size and low in structure. Gradually the reptiles declined while the mammals grew larger and more numerous, until they became the rulers of the forest and the plain. Is it possible I am speaking of Mahoning county when I say that the elephant and the still larger mastodon there in all probability cropped the tender herbage and blew their shrill trumpets in the forests; that the howl of the hyena was heard in the hills; that the saber-toothed tiger made his lair in the thickets and the rhinoceros forced his way through the dense underbrush; that troops of wild horses galloped across it and occasionally the camel and the tapir were found within its borders; that in the woods and by the streams were parrots and trogons and flamingoes, and other

birds found not only far to the south? Yet such in all probability was the life of our county in that age.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

Toward the close of this age the seasons became more marked. Something much like winter came with each round of the sun, and for the first time snowflakes whitened the surface of our county. As the result of causes not yet well understood, the temperature continued to fall and the winters grew longer and longer. Soon on the highlands of Canada more snow fell each winter than the summer's sun could melt away, and the edge of the snow mass crept southward. The ice age was coming on.

The tropical plants of our forests gradually disappeared to be replaced by the deciduous trees, and these in time gave way to the hardened pine, spruce and hemlock, which waged a gallant but losing fight with the oncoming cold. Our birds and animals sought a more congenial clime to the southward. At length there came a summer in which the snow that had fallen over the desolate surface of our county the previous winter did not all melt away; the close of the next summer saw it deeper still. The ice age had come. For centuries the snow deepened. How high it piled above the surface here we cannot tell, but in New England it covered the White Mountains, 6,000 feet high, and here it may have been 2,000 feet thick or even more.

Along with this accumulation of snow, and probably one cause of the cold at that time, the highlands of Canada were uplifted several hundred feet above their present level. The snow compacted in its lower parts into ice by the weight of the mass above, and forced southward both by the slope and the pressure of the deeper accumulations to the north, was transformed into a mighty glacier which began its slow but resistless march southward.

The surface of our county then was much more rugged than it is now, for it had been dry land for millions of years, and the streams had cut very deep valleys across it. The

moving glacier acted upon this broken surface like an immense rasp, of which fragments of hard rock frozen into its under surface formed the teeth. Moving from the northeast it cut away all portions of the surface, but, as it bore hardest on the hills, the general effect was to destroy inequalities, though soft strata were cut away more rapidly than were hard ones. Our rocks, wherever exposed, show the planed and grooved characteristics of glacial action. How much soil and rock this immense ice-plow shaved off from the surface, or how long our county was subject to its action, we cannot say. Finally, however, the rigors of the long winter began to soften. Once more the melting exceeded the snowfall, and the ice-sheet was doomed. Slowly grew thinner and slowly its southern edge receded northward. It was long after this change began before even the southern border of Mahoning county peered out from under its cover of ice, and much longer still, for the change was slow, before the ice had retreated beyond the northern boundary. As the glacier melted away, the immense amount of material which it had torn up from the rocks beneath, much of which had been pulverized as though ground between the upper and nether millstones, was left unevenly distributed over the rock surface, and it is this material, known as the "drift," that constitutes our present soil.

EFFECT OF GLACIAL ACTION ON THE LANDSCAPE.

The rounded gravel knolls so common in the southwestern part of our county and the less common gravel ridges, are characteristic of glacial deposits, and are supposed to mark the places where the edges of the ice remained nearly constant for a long time, the rate of melting being just equal to the onward motion of the ice. Thus a heavy belt of material, forming what is called a Morain, was accumulated along the ice front. Detached masses of ice sometimes became deeply buried in these deposits and when long afterwards they melted, the gravel above them settled down,

leaving peculiar pits and amphitheater depressions among the gravel knolls. This is the origin of some of our small lakes and catholes. To these causes we owe the variety of soil, and, to a certain extent, the variety of landscape found in different parts of our county.

Since the final retreat of the ice our streams have been steadily at work cutting their way through the drift. Of the stream channels cut in the rock previous to the ice age, smaller ones were probably obliterated by the grinding action of the glacier, but some of the larger and deeper seem to remain even yet, though deeply buried and sometimes completely choked by the drift. The larger of our new streams as they found their way over the drift seem generally to have followed the course of the old channels, but they are sometimes compelled to turn aside, and in that case they soon cut through the drift and have since been flowing over rocky beds, which, like that of Niagara, have been excavated since the retreat of the ice. The boulders or "hard-heads" of granite and allied rocks so frequently strewn over our surface, are not our products. They were produced in the highlands of Canada long, long ago, packed in ice and imported duty free. Theirs was a long, hard journey of hundreds of years, and it must have been tedious even for a boulder. Only the most hardy among them survived to reach their journey's end, and they had their once sharp angles worn off and many had one or more faces ground smooth where they were pressed against the bed rock beneath the glacier and forced onward.

SURFACE FEATURES OF MAHONING COUNTY.

Viewed as a whole, the surface of Mahoning county may be regarded as an undulating plain, sloping gently to the north, its southern line running on or near the divide between the waters of the Mahoning on the north and the Little Beaver on the south, and having an altitude of from three to five hundred feet above the valleys of the north border. Topographically, the county forms a portion of the

highlands of the southern rim of the lake basin, but since the rim is cut through by the deep gorge of the Mahoning, the drainage, though locally northward, is all carried through that channel into the Ohio. But little of the surface is even locally level, but consists of an alternation of broad valleys of excavation, separated by rounded hills and table lands, with gentle slopes. It is all varied and picturesque, while at the same time it is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and is now very generally in a high state of cultivation. The soil is in some places derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks; but it, for the most part, rests upon a sheet of drift material, for the county lies within the drift area, though reaching its margin on the south. The general slope of the surface, and part of the local erosion, seem to have been produced by the southern extension of a tongue or lobe of the great glacier, which, moving from the north, excavated the low country that lies between the highlands of Geauga and Portage on the west and those of Pennsylvania on the east. By this agent the northern out-crop of rocks which underlies the county have been ground away, and a large amount of material transported southward from its place of origin. As the eroded rocks were largely sandstone and conglomerate, much of the transported material is sand and gravel. Glacial marks are seen on the exposed surfaces of the harder rocks in nearly all parts of the county, and they are especially noticeable on the sandstone ledges on the northeast side of the Mahoning in Youngstown and Poland and on the higher strata of the same character in the southern part of Canfield and Ellsworth. The direction of the glacial scratches is nearly north and south; but they are sometimes reflected by local impediments a few degrees either east or west.

One of the most interesting features in the surface geology of Mahoning county is the deep erosion of the valley of the Mahoning. In Trumbull county the river flows through a gently undulating country, and its banks are so low that it can hardly be said to have a well defined valley. This is due to the general

prevalence of soft, shaley rocks which have been broadly and evenly eroded. Soon after entering Mahoning county the river encounters the conglomerate and the heavy bedded sandstones that overlie the coal. These form bold bluffs which gradually approach, until at Lowell, the valley is quite narrow and about three hundred feet deep; for the search for oil, which has been made at numerous points between Youngstown and Newcastle, Pennsylvania, has shown that in this interval the river is now running considerably above its ancient bed. At the State line it was found necessary to sink through eighty feet of sand and gravel in the old channel before solid rock was reached; and in some wells, near the junction of the Mahoning and Chenango, pipe was driven one hundred and forty feet to the rock. These facts were among the first observed of those which led to the discovery that our principal rivers were flowing at a lower level when the continent was higher than now; the valley of the Mahoning, which is evidently excavated from the solid rock, must have been cut out when the drainage southward was much freer than at present, and this seems to have been one of the channels through which the lake basin, filled to a much higher level than now with water, communicated with the Ohio, and thus with the gulf. The fact that rock is frequently seen in the bottom of the river does not conflict with the statements made above, for the stream does not follow the line of its ancient bed; but when the old channel was filled, and the work of excavation began again, the course of the river crossed projections from the sides of the valley, and in these places has a rock bottom. The borings to which this reference has been made prove that there is a continuous, deeply excavated trough running beneath the bottom land of the valley.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF MAHONING COUNTY.

The rocks which underlie Mahoning county all belong to the carboniferous system. They include exposures of the Waverly

at base, the conglomerate and the lower group of coal seams, except the uppermost, No. 7, with their associated sandstones, shales, limestones, fire clays and iron ore. The dip of all the strata is toward the southeast, from ten to twenty feet to the mile; and as a consequence the outcrop of the different members of the series form irregular belts, conforming to the topography, but having a general east and west direction: but the outcrop of the rocks, which are lowest geographically, being lowest topographically, are found on the northern margin of the county, while the highest cap the hills along the southern boundary. The extensive explorations for coal in Mahoning county show that the Waverly rocks for a long time formed the surface, and were extensively eroded before the deposition of the next succeeding rock, the conglomerate. Hence its upper surface is very irregular, showing hills and valleys over which the conglomerate and coal measures were deposited, sometimes in local depressions with Waverly borders, so that both are found at a lower level than the adjacent outcrop of Waverly rock. This has produced much confusion in the search for coal; but all the drillers have noticed that the surface of the Waverly is reached at various depths and that hills of "bottom rock" cut out the coal. In such cases the coal was never formed on these hills, but had accumulated in lower ground surrounding them as a bed of peat that reached to a limited distance up their sides.

CONGLOMERATE.

Probably but little of the area of Mahoning county is underlain by the conglomerate. Patches of it are found in the northwestern corner, and these may extend for a long distance southward; but the great sheet of conglomerate which occupies Geauga county and the northern part of Portage county, thins out rapidly toward the east and between Niles and the State line it either does not exist, or is represented by a thin bed of sandstone without pebbles.

FAMOUS COAL OF MAHONING COUNTY.

Coal No. One. This is the seam which furnishes the famous Brier Hill, or Mahoning coal, so extensively used for iron smelting and widely distributed through the markets of the northwest. It is the same seam that is so largely worked in western Pennsylvania. The true position of this coal seam is from twenty to fifty feet above the conglomerate. The quality of the Mahoning Valley coal is so excellent and the coal field lies so near the Great Lakes market that it has become the basis of an extensive commerce, and the mainspring of the most important iron industry of the West. The first development of coal mining in the valley of the Mahoning took place at the old Brier Hill and Crab Creek mines near the north line of Youngstown. The search for coal has radiated from this center in every direction, and as a consequence the country about Youngstown has been more thoroughly explored than any other part of the county. A number of extensive basins have been discovered here, and several of them have been extensively worked.

FOSSIL NUTS AND FRUITS OF THE CARBONIFEROUS AGE FOUND IN MAHONING COUNTY.

In the shale over coal number one, in Youngstown, also in the carboniferous sand rocks which cap the hills, are to be found beautiful specimens of the fossil nuts and fruits of the carboniferous age. Among the varieties found near Youngstown are the following: *Trigonocarpum Triloculare*, *Trigonocarpum Tricuspidatum*, *Trigonocarpum Fragariorides* (Mill Creek Park), *Cardiocarpum Elongatum*, *Cardiocarpum Anulatus* McGinnisii—this last named specimen was discovered by Mr. W. H. McGinnis, local geologist for Mahoning county—also fine specimens of the *Rhabdocarpum Adamsii*. The species known as *Trigonocarpum Gigantum* has also been discovered here, but is very rarely met with. It is more abundantly found near Lisbon, in Colum-

biana county. In Ellsworth township, Mahoning county, are found the most beautiful, perfect, and highly crystalized specimens of *Selenite*, a variety of gypsum. They are much sought after by geologists from all parts of the world. They are indeed a most wonderful illustration of the simplicity of nature in the midst of diversity. In a stratum of iron ore which was formerly mined near the old Mill Creek furnace in what is now Mill Creek Park, the shales which hold the nodules, are great numbers of very beautifully preserved fossil plants, several of which have not yet been found elsewhere, making this the most interesting locality of fossils yet found in the county. In the center of a block of coal, taken from the Wetmore mine, in Canfield township, a beautiful fossil fish was found with all its scales and fin rays complete; it is a species of *Paleoniscus* (*P. Pettiganus*), *Newberryi*; the writer hereof has also several beautiful specimens of fossil fish, about five inches in length, and well preserved. These species are *Priscacara Pealie* (Sunfish), also two specimens of fossil fish known as *Diplomistus Humilis* (Herring); they are imbedded in solid rock and show both the positive and negative sides.

In the spring of 1890 an exceedingly rare and valuable fossil was found by Prof. W. H. McGinnis of Youngstown. Upon a very critical examination by Professor Orton, then State Geologist for Ohio, and Professor Collcott, of the Ohio State University, it was decided by them to be the fossil head of the *Musk Ox*. The fossil skull was found in a sand bank in what is now beautiful Mill Creek Park. This bed of sand is located near the "Narrows," and is about sixty feet high and extends to an unknown depth below the surface of Mill Creek. When Prof. Newberry made his geological survey of this portion of Ohio he visited this sand bank and declared that it was a former channel of the Mahoning River that had become completely filled up with gravel and sand, and that at the "Narrows" Mill Creek had worn its way through the sand and left the strata of sand and

gravel exposed. The following letter from Professor Orton shows the great importance of the discovery:

Ohio State University, Dept. of Geology,
Columbus, Ohio, January 29, 1898.
Prof. W. H. McGinnis, Youngstown.

My Dear Sir: The skull proves to be musk ox, which has never been reported from Ohio before, the only two specimens ever having been reported found in the United States was one from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, and one from Arkansas. You have by your discovery and contribution to this Institution contributed to science a most valuable specimen, and for which you have the thanks of the Institution.

Yours truly,

EDWARD ORTON.

Many other beautiful specimens of fossils have been found at various times in the rock stratas and coal measures of Mahoning county, which time and space will not now permit us to enumerate.

In the treatment of this subject, Local Geology, or the Geological Formation of Mahoning County, the writer has endeavored to be practical, not drawing from the imaginary, but from the real facts as found in the great book of Nature; for what are the different stratas of rock but pages from the great book of Nature, created by God's own finger?

For on every rock on which we tread
Are written words, if rightly read,
That testify to our Creator's mighty hand,
His wisdom, strength and love!

W. H. McG.

CHAPTER II

PREHISTORIC RACES

Speculation on the Origin of the American Race—Antiquity of Man in America—Probable European Origin of the American Races—The Mound Builders.

On the discovery of the Western World by Europeans, there was much speculation among the learned as to the origin of its inhabitants. The native Americans were different not only in color, but in many peculiarities of appearance, language and habits from any of the then known races of the Old World. Many interesting, and some wildly fanciful hypotheses were brought forward, and defended with great display of erudition. By some the new-found sons of the forest were declared to be the descendants of the "ten lost tribes of Israel." Others referred to the "Lost Atlantis," which was supposed to have formerly existed as a sort of land connection between Northern Africa and South America, and to which an apparent but vague allusion may be found in Pliny. "Such connection," says Dr. D. G. Bennett, in his scholarly work, "The American Race," there once undoubtedly was but far back in the Eocene period of the tertiary, long before Man appeared upon the scene. The wide difference between the existing fauna and flora of Africa and South America proves that there has been no connection in the life time of the present species."

Other scholars have since maintained that the continent was peopled from Polynesia, or directly from China or Japan, but neither hypothesis will stand a careful examination in the

light of known scientific facts. Perhaps the favorite theory of the present day is that the first inhabitants came from northeastern Asia, either by way of the Aleutian islands or Behring strait. There are a number of cogent facts which go far to destroy the plausibility of this theory, but which it is unnecessary to enter into here. The reader will find them fully considered in the work above alluded to, and in the writings of other modern ethnographers.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN AMERICA.

That man was here at a very early period, there is abundant evidence to prove, in the roughly chipped stone weapons, and other prehistoric implements, that from time to time have been found in deposits of gravel and loess dating back to the Glacial Epoch. In a bed of loess in the Missouri valley, Prof. Angley found a rudely chipped arrowhead beneath the vertebra of an elephant. Again, a primitive hearth was discovered in digging a well along the old beach of Lake Ontario. According to Prof. G. K. Gilbert, this dated from a period "when the northern shore of this body of water was the sheer wall of a mighty glacier, and the channel of the Niagara river had not yet begun to be furrowed out of the rock by the receding waters." Some hundreds of stone

implements of the true paleolithic type, together with some fragments of human skeletons, were discovered by Dr. C. C. Abbot in the gravels near Trenton, on the Delaware.

These evidences, with many others which we have not space to mention, prove clearly that tool-making, fire-using Man "was here long before either Northern Asia or the Polynesian islands were inhabited, as it is well known that those parts of the world were first peopled in neolithic times."

PROBABLE EUROPEAN ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN RACES.

The modern geological discovery that at one time—about the middle and later glacial epoch—there occurred an uplift of the northern part of the continent, and also of the north Atlantic basin, seems to answer the question, as to whence came the first inhabitants of the New World. According to Prof. Geikie, and other competent scientists, this uplift amounted to a vertical elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the present level, and resulted in establishing a continuous land connection between the higher latitudes of the two continents, which remained till the post-glacial period. This is confirmed by the character of the glacial scoriae of the rocks of Shetland, the Faroe islands, Iceland and South Greenland, which give unmistakable indications of having been formed by land ice; and by a comparison of the fauna and flora of the two continents, both living and fossil. This land bridge formed a barrier between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, so that the temperature of the higher latitudes was much higher than at present. Says Dr. Brinton, after a thorough consideration of the subject, "The evidence, therefore, is cumulative that at the close of the last glacial epoch, and for an indefinite time previous, the comparatively shallow bed of the North Atlantic was above water and this was about the time that we find men in the same stage of culture living on both its shores." It thus seems conclusive that the earliest inhabitants of the American continent

came, as did the Spanish, French and English discoverers untold centuries later, though in a very different manner, from the region of Western Europe.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

In this reference to the prehistoric inhabitants of the continent, it remains but to add a brief word in regard to the so-called mysterious race of Moundbuilders, whose works are found in parts of Ohio (though none in Mahoning county), and in some neighboring States.

The mounds, fortifications, and other relics left by this race, have in recent years been thoroughly investigated by competent and pains-taking scientists. They contain no evidence to prove that this people was in any essential respects different from the familiar red races whom the first white discoverers found in possession of the soil. Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, in his "Primitive Man on the Ohio," thus sums up the result of years of laborious exploration and careful investigation of these relics:

"Nothing more than the upper status of savagery was attained by any race or tribe living within the limits of the present State of Ohio, all statements to the contrary being misrepresentations. If we go by field testimony alone (not to omit the reports of early travelers among North American tribes) we can assign primitive high attainments in but few things, and these indicate neither civilization nor any approach to it.

"First, he excelled in building earthen fortifications, and in the interment of his dead; second, he made surprisingly long journeys for mica, copper, lead, shells, and other foreign substances to be used as tools or ornaments; third, he was an adept in the chase and in war; fourth, he chipped flint and made carvings in bone, stone and slate exceedingly well, when we consider the primitive tools he employed; fifth, a few of the more skillful men of his tribe made fairly good representations of animals, birds and human figures in stone. This sums up in brief all that he seemed capa-

ble of, which we in our day consider remarkable.

"On the other hand he failed to grasp the idea of communication by written characters, the use of metal (except in the cold state), the cutting of stone or the making of brick for building purposes, and the construction of permanent homes. Ideas of transportation, other than upon his own back or in frail canoes, or the use of coal, which was so abundant about him and which he frequently made into pendants and ornaments, and a thousand other things which civilized beings enjoy, were utterly beyond his comprehension. Instead of living peacefully in villages, and improving a country unequalled in natural resources, of which he was the sole possessor, he spent his time in petty warfare, or in savage worship, and in the observance of the grossest superstitions. He possessed no knowledge of surgery or the setting of bones, unless we accept as evidence two neatly knitted bones found at Foster's, which by some extra effort he may have accomplished. But while admitting these two specimens to be actually and carefully set with splints, we have scores of femora, humeri and other bones from Forts Ancient and Oregonia, which are worn flat against unnatural sockets, formed after the bones had been displaced. We have broken fibulæ and tibiæ which had never been reset. They were bent like a bow, and nature alone had aided them

in coming together. It has been the mistake of many writers upon the antiquities of Ohio, to accept as evidences of the civilization of these peoples the mere fact that they could build circular and square embankments, and great fortifications. Any school boy knows that he can form a perfect circle by taking hold of the hands of his comrades, placing one of the number at ten feet from the line, to observe that the rest keep properly stretched out. The boy at one end acts as a pivot, the other swinging in a circle, while the boy at the end farthest from the pivot marks upon the ground with a stick as far out from the line as he can reach. Four hundred men placed in lines of one hundred each can easily mark a square which will be but two or three feet out of geometrical proportions.

"The impression usually conveyed by the term 'Mound Builders' will not stand the light of modern science. While it may be more or less of a disappointment to many not to be able to place primitive man in Ohio on an equality with the status of Mexican or South American tribes, yet it is a gratification to know that the vexatious question concerning his movements and everyday life has been very nearly settled. There is a fascination in studying him even as a savage, and investigating the numerous remains which attest his occupancy of this territory."

CHAPTER III

FRENCH DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS

Early French Explorers—Verrazano, Cartier, and Roberval—Expedition of De Monts—Champlain Explores Acadia—Establishment of Missions—First English Opposition—Attacks by the Indians—Exploration of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

The French, who early established claims to a large portion of North America, gained access to the interior of the continent by way of the Gulf and the River of St. Lawrence, and the Great Lakes with their connecting waterways.

John Verrazano, a native of Florence, sailing under authority of Francis I, in 1523, discovered the mainland in the neighborhood of Cape Fear, N. C. He then coasted in a northerly direction as far as Cape Breton, landing at intervals to traffic with the Indians, by whom he was well received. He named the country New France and claimed it in the name of the king.

Jacques Cartier made three voyages to America, between 1534 and 1542, and probably another in 1543. In his first voyage he explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after passing through the strait of Belle Isle. The gloomy and inhospitable coast of Labrador he described as "very likely the land given by God to Cain." Visiting the picturesque Bay of Gaspé he there erected a large cross bearing a shield with the lilies of France, and the inscription "Vive le Roy de France."

His second voyage, 1535-36, was made with a little fleet of three vessels. Coming to anchor in a small bay he gave to it the name

of St. Laurent, which name was afterward gradually transferred to the whole gulf and to the river itself, which latter he explored as far as the island of Orleans. He was received by the Indians with an enthusiastic display of friendly feeling. Being taken by them to the mountain which overlooked the noble panorama of river and forest at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence, he gave to it the name "Mont Real," which name was subsequently taken and retained by the great city it now overlooks. Cartier made a third voyage in 1542, in which, however, he made no new discoveries. But in this year, and up to the autumn of 1543, the Saguenay river and the surrounding country were explored by Roberval, who had been appointed by Francis I as his lieutenant in Canada. French fur traders had now found their way to Anticosti Island and to the mouth of the Saguenay, where there was an Indian trading post; but these traders made no attempt to settle the country.

In the spring of 1602, under authority of Henry IV, two vessels left France in charge of Pontgravé, a rich merchant of St. Malo, for the purposes of trade and colonization. Pontgravé was accompanied by Samuel Champlain, who was later to gain lasting fame for himself

as one of the most indefatigable of French explorers. They ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the island of Montreal, and Champlain explored the Saguenay for a considerable distance. The fruit of the expedition was to add largely to the knowledge which France possessed of Canada and the country around the Gulf.

EXPEDITION OF DE MONTS.

Soon after the return of this expedition a new company was formed, at the head of which was *Sieur* Henri de Monts, who received a royal commission as the King's lieutenant in Canada and adjacent countries, with the special object of exploring the ill-defined region called "La Cadie," now known as Nova Scotia. Champlain was a member of this expedition also. In June, 1604, they sailed into the beautiful harbor of Port Royal, which Champlain called "the most commodious and pleasant place that we had yet seen on the continent." De Monts and his associates explored the Bay of Fundy and discovered the St. John and St. Croix rivers. Champlain remained three years in Acadia, making explorations and surveys of the southern coast of Nova Scotia, of the shores of the Bay of Fundy and of the coast of New England, from the St. Croix to Vineyard Sound. De Monts, after an unsuccessful attempt to effect a settlement on the St. Croix, removed his colony in the spring to the banks of the Annapolis, where he founded the city of that name.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MISSIONS.

John de Biencourt, better known as Baron de Pontricourt, who had accompanied De Monts, and who had returned to France before him, after obtaining a renewed grant from the King, returned to Port Royal in June, 1610. He was accompanied by Father Fléché, a Catholic priest, who, upon landing, at once began the work of converting the Indians. A younger Biencourt, son of the above-named, came out in the following year, bringing with him Fathers Biard and Massé, two

Jesuit priests, who engaged with zeal in the conversion of the savages. Other Jesuit fathers soon after came out, under the auspices of *Mme.* de Guercheville, who had bought the claims of de Monts, and who had also received a grant from the King, of the territory extending from Florida to Canada. France being now ruled in reality by the cruel and ambitious Marie de Medice, as regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIII, the Jesuits were "virtually in possession of North America, as far as a French deed could give it away." But in making this liberal grant, the French monarch failed to take into account the English, who laid claim to the same territory by right of the discoveries of the Cabots, and who had already established a colony at Virginia, and made explorations along the coast as far as the Kennebec river.

FIRST ENGLISH OPPOSITION.

Samuel Argal, a young English sea captain from Virginia, who early in 1613 was cruising off the coast of Maine, learning from the Indians of the presence of the French in that vicinity, attacked and destroyed the settlement of St. Sauveur. Soon after, on a second expedition made under the authority of Sir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, he destroyed also that of Port Royal. The latter settlement in later years "arose from its ashes, and the fleur-de-lis, or the red cross, floated from its walls, according as the French or English were the victors in the long struggle that ensued for the possession of Acadia."

In 1608 Samuel Champlain again entered the St. Lawrence, and laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec. This was one year after Captain Newport, representing the great company of Virginia, "to whom King James II gave a charter covering the territory of an empire, had brought the first permanent English colony of 100 persons up the James river in Chesapeake Bay. From this time forward France and England became rivals in America."

Champlain, who was now acting as the representative of De Monts, and who, until his

death twenty-seven years later, held the position of lieutenant-governor, during the summer of 1609 joined a party of the Algonquin and Huron Indians of Canada, in an expedition up the Richelieu river to Lake Champlain, against the Iroquois; an act for which in later years the French had to pay dearly. After another visit to France, for the purpose of consulting with De Monts, Champlain returned in the spring of 1610, to the St. Lawrence. He again assisted the allied Canadian tribes against the Iroquois. He appointed Frenchmen to learn the language and customs of the natives, so as to be of use afterwards as interpreters. He also encouraged the policy of establishing missions. "Such a policy," says Bancroft, "was congenial to the Catholic church, and was favored by the conditions of the charter itself, which recognized the neophyte among the savages as an enfranchised citizen of France."

ATTACKS BY THE INDIANS.

In the work of Christianizing the Indians, the Jesuit missionaries were much hampered by the hostility of the powerful Iroquois. The ire of these war-like and omnipresent savages, of whom a fuller account will be given in the succeeding chapter, had been aroused by the part which Champlain had taken in assisting their enemies, the Algonquins and Hurons, against them. They sent out their war parties for long distances in all directions, and torture and death was generally the fate of those who fell into their hands. To avoid them, the missionaries, instead of following the easiest and most direct routes to the interior, were often obliged to make long detours through the primeval forest, wading innumerable streams, and carrying their canoes on their shoulders for leagues through the dense woods, or dragging them through shallows and rapids and by circuitous paths to avoid waterfalls. In spite of these precautions, some of them were captured and fell victims to the relentless savages. Father Jogues, who had been once captured and tortured by the Iroquois, and who, after escaping and revisiting France, returned in 1647 to America, was killed while endeavoring to ne-

gotiate a treaty with them. But in spite of such events, and although, in 1648, the missionary settlements in Canada were attacked and destroyed by the Iroquois, some of the missionaries, as well as many of their converts, falling victims to the fury of the conquerors, the zeal of the Jesuits could not be daunted. Missionaries in greater numbers entered upon the work so fatefully begun, and continued it through all vicissitudes until at last friendly relations were brought about with their former enemies.

These improved conditions were chiefly due to a large military reinforcement which, in 1665, arrived from France under command of the Marquis de Tracy, who had been sent out by Louis XIV, to inquire into and regulate the affairs of the colony. Within a few weeks more than 2,000 persons, soldiers and settlers, arrived in Canada. Existing fortifications were strengthened, and four new forts were erected from the mouth of the Richelieu to Isle La Mothe on Lake Champlain. These measures had a most salutary effect upon the Indians. Four tribes of the Iroquois at once made overtures for peace. The Mohawks, who held back, were punished by a powerful expedition which destroyed their villages and stores, and soon they also were ready to make terms. For twenty years thereafter Canada "had a respite from the raids which had so severely disturbed her tranquility, and was enabled at last to organize her new government, extend her settlements, and develop her strength for days of future trial."

Under Louis XIV Canada became a royal province, and its political and social conditions began to assume those forms which, with but slight modifications, they retained during the whole of the French regime.

EXPLORATION OF THE GREAT LAKES AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

But French discovery and enterprise were not destined to halt upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributary waterways. In 1667 Father Claude Allouez, while engaged in missionary work among the Chippewas, first

heard of a river to the westward called by the natives "Messippi," or great river. This river had also been heard of by Jean Nicolet, a trader and interpreter, who, sometime before the death of Champlain, had ventured into the region of the Great Lakes, and as far as the valley of the Fox river. He is considered to have been the first European who reached Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1671, Simon Francois Daumont, Sieur St. Lussou, under a commission from the governor of Quebec, and accompanied by Nicholas Perrot and Louis Jolliet, took possession at Sault Ste. Marie of the basin of the lakes and the tributary rivers. A mission had been established here some two years previously by Claude Dablon and James Marquette, it thus being the oldest settlement by Europeans within the present limits of Michigan.

In the spring of 1673, Louis Jolliet, a pioneer trader of great courage, coolness, and resolution, and Father Marquette, a zealous and self-sacrificing missionary, were chosen to explore the West and find the great river of which so many vague accounts had reached the settlements. With five companions, and two canoes, they crossed the wilderness which stretched beyond Green Bay, ascended the Fox river, then with Indian guides, traversed the portage to the Wisconsin, thus reaching the lower "divide" between the valleys of the lakes and that of the Mississippi. Launching their frail canoes on the Wisconsin, they followed its course, until, on the 17th of June, 1673, they found themselves, "with a great and inexpressible joy," on the bosom of a mighty river which they recognized as the Mississippi. Descending its current to the mouth of the Arkansas, they there gathered sufficient information from the Indians to assure them that the great river emptied its waters, not into the Gulf of California, but into the Gulf of Mexico. Returning by way of the Illinois and Desplains rivers, they crossed the Chicago portage, and at last found themselves on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Jolliet reached Canada in the following summer. Marquette remained to labor among the Indians, and died in the spring of 1675, by the banks of a small stream which

flows into Lake Michigan on the western shore. Before the end of the seventeenth century, the portages at the head of Lake Michigan had become widely known, and there had been a trading post for some fifteen years at the Chicago river.

The work, so well begun by Marquette and Jolliet, of solving the mystery that had so long surrounded the Mississippi river, was completed by René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, a native of Rouen, who had come to Canada when a young man. Of an adventurous disposition, he had been greatly interested by the reports of the "great water" in the West, which, in common with many others at that time, he thought might lead to the Gulf of California. In the summer of 1668, while on an expedition with two priests, to the extreme western end of Ontario, he met and conversed with Jolliet. Leaving his companions, he plunged into the wilderness, and for two years thereafter was engaged in independent exploration of which we have very little account. In 1677 he visited France, and received from the King letters-patent authorizing him to build forts south and west in that region "through which it would seem a passage to Mexico can be discovered."

In the following year, with the encouragement and support of Frontenac, then governor of Canada, and accompanied by Henri de Tonty and Father Louis Hennepin, he made an expedition to the Niagara district, and built on Lake Erie the first vessel that ever ventured on the Lakes, which he called the "Griffin." This vessel was lost while returning from Green Bay with a cargo of furs, a calamity that was only the beginning of many misfortunes that might well have discouraged a man of less resolute and indomitable nature. Soon afterwards he had to contend with the disaffection of his own men, who in his absence and that of Tonty, destroyed a fort which he had built on the Illinois river, near the site of the present city of Peoria. For this act the men were subsequently punished. Father Hennepin, while on an expedition to the upper Mississippi, had been captured by a wandering tribe of Sioux. The Iroquois

now began to be troublesome, their war parties attacking the Illinois and burning their villages. Tonty had disappeared, having been obliged, while on an expedition, to take refuge from the Iroquois in a village of the Pottawatamies at the head of Green Bay. La Salle subsequently found him at Mackinac, while on his way to Canada for men and supplies.

"On the 6th of February, 1682," says Bourinot, in "The Story of Canada," "La Salle passed down the swift current of the Mississippi, on that memorable voyage, which led him to the Gulf of Mexico. He was accompanied by Tonty and Father Membré, one of the Recollet order, whom he always preferred to the Jesuits. The Indians of the expedition were Abenakis and Mohegans, who had left the far-off Atlantic coast and Acadian rivers, and wandered into the great West after the unsuccessful war in New England which was

waged by the Sachem Metacomet, better known as King Philip. They met with a kindly reception from the Indians encamped by the side of the river, and, for the first time, saw the villages of the Taensas and Natchez, who were worshippers of the sun. At last on the 6th of April, LaSalle, Tonty and Dautrey, went separately in canoes through the three channels of the Mississippi, and emerged on the bosom of the Great Gulf." Near the mouth of the river they raised a column with an inscription, taking possession of the country in the name of the King of France. "It can be said," says Bourinot, "that Frenchmen had at last laid a basis for future empire from the Lakes to the Gulf. It was for France to show her appreciation of the enterprise of her sons, and make good her claim to such vast imperial domain. The future was to show that she was unequal to the task."

CHAPTER IV

INDIAN OCCUPANCY

The Iroquois—Their Famous League, Habits, and Costumes—The Algonquins, Their Commerce, Picture-Writing, and Religion—Indian Warfare—Iroquois Conquests—Extirpation of the Eries—The Chahta-Muskoki Stock.

The Indian tribes which at the time of the first European discoveries occupied that part of North America east of the Mississippi, and between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, were embraced, with some few exceptions, in two generic divisions—the Algonquins and the Iroquois. These two great families were separated from each other by radical differences of language, rather than by any special racial or physical characteristics. To the Iroquois linguistic stock belonged the Eries, who inhabited the country immediately south of Lake Erie; the Hurons, or Wyandots, whose home lay between Lakes Ontario and Huron; the Andastes or Conestogas and the Susquehannocks, of the lower Susquehanna; the Cherokees, who were found on the upper Tennessee; the Tuscaroras of Virginia and North Carolina; the Neutral Nation, who lived to the west of the Niagara river; the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Cayugas, who occupied almost the entire area of New York, except the lower Hudson. Of the five tribes last named, the Mohawks occupied the Mohawk valley and the vicinity of Lakes George and Champlain, while the other four tribes were found in the region south of Lake Ontario.

THE IROQUOIS.

The name Iroquois, though French in form, is said to have been derived from "Hiro" (I have spoken)—the conclusion of all their harangues—and "Koué;" an exclamation of sorrow when it was prolonged, and of joy when pronounced shortly. The Iroquois were an inland people, whose original home was probably in the district between the lower St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. They possessed an intelligence superior to that of most of the Indian tribes. This was exemplified in the famous league or confederation between the five tribes of New York, above mentioned (long known as the Five Nations), which was effected about the middle of the Fifteenth century by Hiawatha, a sagacious chief of the Onondagas, and the subject of Longfellow's poem of that name. Says Horatio Hale, in his work entitled "The Iroquois Book of Rites," "The system he devised was not to be a loose or transitory league, but a permanent government. While each nation was to retain its own council and management of local affairs, the general control was to be lodged in a federal senate, composed of representatives to be elected by each nation, holding office during good behavior.

and acknowledged as ruling chiefs throughout the whole confederacy. Still further, and more remarkably, the federation was not to be a limited one. It was to be indefinitely expansible. The avowed design of its proposer was *to abolish war altogether*. That this beneficent and farsighted plan failed of its ultimate object was due less to any inherent defects than to the fact that that object was too far advanced for the comprehension of those for whose benefit it was designed. Though retaining its governmental value in the regulation of tribal affairs, the league was soon perverted into a means of conquest and aggression until the name of Iroquois became a terror to all the surrounding nations. It included, besides the five New York tribes above mentioned, some portions of the Neutral Nation, and, at a later date, the Tuscaroras, who, about 1712, were driven from North Carolina by the British, the confederation after this date being known as the Six Nations. It was to these tribes only that the name Iroquois was applied by the early French and English settlers.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The Iroquois called themselves in general Ho-de-no-saunee, "The people of the long house," each tribe living in a separate village of long houses, large enough to hold from five to twenty families each. "Each family was a clan or kin resembling the gens of the Romans—a group of males and females, whose kinship was reckoned only through females—the universal custom in archaic times in America." As the marriage tie was loosely regarded, all rank, titles, and property were based upon the rights of the woman alone. The child belonged to the clan, not of the father, but of the mother. Each of the long houses was occupied by related families, the mothers and their children belonging to the same clan, while the husbands and fathers belonged to other clans; consequently the clan or kin of the mother predominated in the household. Every clan had a name, derived from the animal world, as a rule, which was represented in the "totem," or coat-of-arms, of the kin or gens, found over the

door of a long house, or tattooed on the arms or bodies of its members. Being originally a nation of one stock and each tribe containing parts of the original clans, "all the members of the same clan, whatever tribe they belonged to, were brothers or sisters to each other in virtue of their descent from the same common female ancestor." No marriage could take place between members of the same clan or kin. Yet while the Iroquois woman had so much importance in the household and in the regulation of inheritance, as well as a voice in the councils of the tribe, she was almost as much a drudge as the squaw of the savage Micmacs of Acadia.

Besides building better cabins and strongholds than other tribes the Iroquois also cultivated more maize. Although they had devised no method of recording history, they had many myths and legends, which were handed down with great minuteness from generation to generation. In remembering them they were aided by the wampum belts and strings, which served by the arrangement and design of the beads to fix certain facts and expressions in their memory. "The Iroquois myths," says Brinton, "refer to the struggle of the first two brothers, the dark twin and the white, a familiar symbolism, in which we see the personification of the light and darkness, and the struggle of day and night."

THE ALGONQUINS.

The Algonquin stock was both more numerous and more widely scattered than that of the Iroquois. Their various tribes, according to linguistic identification, were distributed as follows: Abnakis, in Nova Scotia and on the south bank of the St. Lawrence; Arapahoes, head waters of Kansas river; Blackfeet, head waters of the Missouri river; Cheyennes, upper waters of Arkansas river; Chippeways, shores of Lake Superior; Crees or Sautaux, southern shores of Hudson's Bay; Delawares or Lenapes, on the Delaware river; Illinois, on the Illinois river; Kaskaskias, on the Mississippi below the Illinois river; Kickapoos, on the upper Illinois river; Melisects, in Nova Scotia

and New Brunswick; Miamis, between the Miami and Wabash rivers; Micmacs, in Nova Scotia; Menominees, near Green Bay; Mohegans, on lower Hudson river; Manhattans, about New York bay; Nanticoke, on Chesapeake bay; Ottawas, on the Ottawa river and south of Lake Huron; Pampticokes, near Cape Hatteras; Passamaquoddies, on the Schoodic river; Piankishaws, on the middle Ohio river; Pottawatomies, south of Lake Michigan; Sacs and Foxes, on the Sac river; Secoffies, in Labrador; Shawnees, on Tennessee river; Weas, near the Piankishaws. The Crees, one of the most important tribes, retained the original language of the stock in its purest form; while the Nanticokes of Maryland, the Powhatans of Virginia, and the Pamticokes of the Carolinas spoke dialects which diverged more or less widely from it. The traditions, customs, and language of these tribes seem to point to some spot north of the St. Lawrence, and east of Lake Ontario, as the original home of the stock. The totemic system prevailed among the Algonquins, as also descent in the female line, but not the same communal life as among the Iroquois. "Only rarely do we meet with the 'long house' occupied by a number of kindred families." Most of the tribes manufactured pottery, though of a coarse and heavy kind. They employed copper in the manufacture of ornaments, knives and chisels, though their arrowheads and axes were usually of stone. They also carried on an extensive commerce in various articles with very distant parts, their trading operations extending even as far as Vancouver Island, whence they obtained the black slate, ornamented pipes of the Haidah Indians. Some tribes, as the Lenapés and the Chippeways, had developed the art of picture writing from the representative to the symbolic stage, as had been done by the Aztecs and kindred races of Mexico; it was employed to preserve the national history and the rites of the secret societies. The religion of the Algonquins "was based upon the worship of light, especially in its concrete manifestations, as the sun and fire; of the four winds as typical of the cardinal points, and as the rain-bringers; and of the totemic animal." They also, like the

Iroquois, had numerous myths, which in the case of the Lenapés had been partially preserved, and present the outlines common to the stock.

INDIAN WARFARE.

The Algonquin and Huron-Iroquois nations had many customs in common. Though a general war could only be engaged in on the approval of the council, yet any number of warriors might go on the war path at any time against the enemies of the tribe. Their favorite method of fighting was by a surprise or sudden onslaught. A siege soon exhausted their patience and resources. "To steal stealthily at night through the maze of the woods, tamahawk their sleeping foes, and take many scalps, was the height of an Indian's bliss. Curious to say, the Indians took little precaution to guard against such surprises, but thought they were protected by their manitous or guardian spirits." It was a general Indian belief that after death all men passed to the land of Shades—a land where trees, flowers, animals, and men were spirits.

"By midnight moons, o'er moistening dews
In vestments for the chase arrayed,
The hunter still the deer pursues,
The hunter and the deer a shade "

IROQUOIS CONQUESTS.

The league formed by the Iroquois (using the name in its limited application to the five tribes of New York), excited the jealousy and fear of all the surrounding nations, and their apprehensions were subsequently justified in the career of conquests and aggression pursued by the Iroquois. The Adirondacks, Hurons, Eries, Andastes, Shawnees, Illinois, Miamis, Delawares, Susquehannocks, Uamis, Nanticokes, and Minsi, in turn fell victims to their prowess, some of them, like the Adirondacks and Eries, being practically annihilated. At last they claimed by right of conquest, the whole of the country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Lakes to the Carolinas.

EXTERMINATION OF THE ERIES.

Their battle with the Eries, which has been often told, was perhaps the most desperately contested of any in their war-like and blood-stained history. It is said by some writers to have taken place in 1656, at a point about half way between Canandaigua Lake and the Genesee river. The Eries, who were known also as Erries, Erigas, or Errieonons, and who, as we have seen, were of the same blood, and spoke a dialect of the same language as the Iroquois, occupied the region lying immediately south of Lake Erie, and their claims doubtless extended over all of northeastern Ohio and a part of western New York. Their tribal seat was on the Sandusky plains. They are described as being a most powerful and war-like tribe. Their jealousy of the Iroquois it is said was brought to a culmination by a gymnastic contest in which they had invited the latter to participate with them. The invitation, after being given and declined several times was finally accepted, a place of meeting appointed, and one hundred young Iroquois braves were selected to maintain the honor of their respected tribes. Each side deposited a valuable stake. The game of ball, which had been proposed, was won by the Iroquois, who thereupon took possession of their prizes and prepared to take their leave. But the Eries, dissatisfied with the result of the game, proposed a running match, to be contested by ten men on a side. This was agreed to, and the Iroquois were again victorious. The chief of the Eries now proposed a wrestling match, also between ten contestants on a side, to which he attached the bloody condition that each victor should dispatch his adversary on the spot, by braining him with a tomahawk, and bearing off his scalp as a trophy. This challenge was reluctantly agreed to by the Iroquois, who privately resolved, perhaps from motives of prudence, not to execute the sanguinary part of the proposition. Victory again inclined to the champions of the Five Nations. As the first victorious Iroquois stepped back, declining to execute his defeated adversary, the chief of

the Eries, now furious with rage and shame, himself seized the tomahawk and at a single blow scattered the brains of his vanquished warrior on the ground. A second and third Erie warrior after a similar defeat met the same fate. The chief of the Iroquois, seeing the terrible excitement which agitated the multitude, now gave the signal to retreat, and soon every member of the party was lost to in the depths of the forest. The long slumbering hatred of the Eries for the Iroquois was now thoroughly aroused. Though they felt that they were no match for the Five Nations collectively, they formed a plan to accomplish the destruction of the tribes by attacking them suddenly and in detail. To this end they made quick and secret preparations, selecting the Senecas as the objects of their first onslaught. But the Senecas had received timely warning from a woman of their tribe, who was the widow of an Erie warrior, and it was with the united Five Nations that the Eries, soon after beginning the assault, found that they had to cope. Nerved to desperation by the knowledge that the loss of the battle meant their utter destruction, they performed terrific feats of valor, and the result was long in doubt. But after one side and then the other had been several times successively driven back, and both parties were beginning to tire, the Iroquois brought up a reserve of one thousand young men, who had never been in battle, and who had been lying in ambush. These rushed upon the now almost exhausted Eries with such fury that the latter, unable any longer to sustain the contest, gave way and fled, to bear the news of their terrible defeat to the old men, women and children of the tribe. The Iroquois long kept up the pursuit, and five months elapsed before their last scalp-laden warriors returned to join in celebrating their victory over their last and most powerful enemies, the Eries. It is said that many years after, a powerful war party of the descendants of the Eries came from beyond the Mississippi and attacked the Senecas, who were then in possession of the Erie's former territory, but were utterly defeated and slain to a man.

THE CHAHTA-MUSKOKI STOCK.

With the other Indian tribes inhabiting the extensive region referred to at the beginning of this chapter, this history has little to do. They included the Seminoles, in Florida; the Apalaches, on Apalache bay; the Chickasaws on the head waters of Mobile river; the Choc-taws, between the Mobile and Mississippi rivers, and the Yemassee, around Port Royal Bay, South Carolina. They all belonged to the Chahta-Muskoki stock, some branches of which were found west of the Mississippi river. De Soto and other early European explorers, describe some of these tribes as being extensively engaged in agriculture, dwelling in per-

manent towns and well-constructed wooden edifices, many of which were situated on high mounds of artificial construction, and using for weapons and utensils stone implements of great beauty of workmanship. They manufactured tasteful ornaments of gold, which metal they obtained from the auriferous sands of the Maccoche and other streams by which they resided. Says Dr. Brinton, "Their artistic development was strikingly similar to that of the Mound Builders, who have left such interesting remains in the Ohio valley, and there is, to say the least, a strong probability that they are the descendants of the constructors of those ancient works, driven to the South by the irruptions of the wild tribes of the north.

CHAPTER V

COLONIAL CHARTERS AND LAND TITLES

Erroneous Ideas of Early Navigators and Geographers—Attempts to Reach the South Sea Overland—Virginia's Charters—Massachusetts' Charters—The Grant to Penn—Overlapping Boundaries—Dispute with Virginia—Connecticut's Claims—Conflict with Pennsylvania—Council of Trenton—Western Reserve.

While the French were pushing their way into the interior of North America by means of the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the English were no less busy in making settlements along the North Atlantic coast. Some few of these, notably the early settlements of Sir Walter Raleigh in Virginia—were failures, owing chiefly to the character of the colonists themselves, who were for the most part gentlemen adventurers, disinclined to labor, and hoping to acquire sudden wealth by the discovery of precious metals rather than by the slower and more laborious methods of cultivating the soil or establishing profitable industries. Later efforts, undertaken under more favorable auspices, and by men of a different stamp, proved successful. Into the history of these early colonies, as defined in their respective charters, so far as it has to do with the region northwest of the Ohio river, long known after its discovery by the French as the Northwest territory.

The ignorance which long prevailed as to the extent of the continent westward, was the source of great confusion and error among early geographers, and led to a general overlapping of the boundaries of neighboring colonies, as defined in their respective charters.

Says Winsor, in his history of "The Mississippi Basin," "The charters which the English king had given while parceling out the Atlantic seaboard of the present United States, carried the bounds of the several grants westward to the great ocean supposed to lie somewhere beyond the Alleghenies. Though Drake and others had followed the Pacific northward to upper California, the determination of longitude was still so uncertain that different estimates prevailed as to the width of the continent. When the charter of Virginia was confirmed, in 1609, there was dying out a conception which had prevailed among geographers, but which the institutions of Mercator had done much to dispel, that a great western sea approached the Atlantic somewhere midway along its seaboard. This theory had come down from the voyage of Verrazano."

Thus a map of Virginia, sold in London in 1651, lays down the Hudson river as communicating by a "mighty great lake" with the "sea of China and the Indies," and bears the inscription, running along the shore of California, "whose happy shores (in ten days' march with fifty foot and thirty horsemen from the head of James river, over those hills and through the rich adjacent valleys beautified

with as profitable rivers which necessarily must run into that peaceful Indian sea) may be discovered to the exceeding benefit of Great Britain and joye of all true English." Smith, Hudson, and Cartier expected to find the Indian road in the rivers that they explored. Captain Newport, in 1680, brought over from England a barge so constructed that it could be taken to pieces and then put together, with which he and his company were instructed to ascend the James river as far as the falls and descend to the South sea, being ordered "not to return without a lump of gold as a certainty of the said sea." This persistent misconception of North America was due to the mental prepossession which prevented men seeing any insuperable obstacle to their finding a western sea-road to the Indies, and to the fact that Balboa, Drake, and others, from the mountains of Darien, had seen the two oceans that wash its shores. The English, shut out from the St. Lawrence river by the French, and from the Gulf of Mexico by the Spanish, and confronted at a distance of from one to two hundred miles from the coast by the great Appalachian mountain range, which long proved an almost insuperable barrier to western settlement, were much slower than their rivals in seeing in North America a vast continent.

VIRGINIA'S CHARTERS.

The first charter of Virginia, granted by James I, in 1606, to the London and Plymouth companies bestowed on them in equal proportions the territory in America, including adjacent islands, lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. It was stipulated that one-fifth of the precious metals found should belong to the king; also that all waterways near the colony were to be explored for the purpose of finding a short and easy route to the Pacific ocean.

The second Virginia charter, granted by James I, in 1609, to the London and Plymouth and others, constituting the London company, defined the limits of the company's territory as follows: "all those lands, countries, and territories, situate, lying, and being, in that

part of America called Virginia, from the Point of Land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the Sea Coast to the Northward two hundred miles, and from the said Point of Cape Comfort all along the Sea Coast to the Southward two hundred Miles, and all that Space and Circuit of land lying from the Sea Coast of the Precinct aforesaid up into the Land, throughout from Sea to Sea, West and Northwest, and also all Islands lying within one hundred Miles, along the Coast of both Seas of the Precinct aforesaid." This is the first of the "from sea to sea" boundaries that play so important a part in history. Some vagueness in the phrase "up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest" gave rise to a long discussion as to its meaning, but as construed by Virginia, more than one-half the North American continent was embraced within the boundary lines, including the whole of the Northwest territory.

MASSACHUSETTS' CHARTERS.

The first charter upon which Massachusetts based her claim to lands in the west, was granted by James I to the Plymouth Company in 1620, and was the second of the two charters into which that of 1606 was merged. It defined the company's territory as "that aforesaid part of America lying and being in breadth from 40 degrees of northerly latitude from the equinoctial line to 48 degrees of the said northerly latitude inclusively, and in length of, and within all the breadth aforesaid, throughout all the Maine lands from sea to sea * * * and also with the said islands and seas adjoining, provided always, that the said islands, or any of the premises hereinbefore mentioned, and by these presents intended and meant to be granted, be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or estate, nor to be within the bounds, limits and territories of that Southern Colony heretofore by us granted to be planted by divers of our loving subjects in the south part," etc. The king also declared it to be his will and pleasure that the said territory, in order to be more certainly known and distinguished, should be called by the name

of New England in America. It embraced, according to the described boundary lines, the greater part of the present inhabited British possessions to the north of the United States all of what is now New England, New York, one-half of New Jersey, nearly all of Pennsylvania, more than the northern half of Ohio, and the states and territories to the west, north of the fortieth parallel.

In 1629, Charles I confirmed a charter which had been granted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony by the council at Plymouth, and in which the boundaries of Massachusetts were defined as extending from three miles north of the Merrimac River to three miles south of the Charles River and the most southerly point in Massachusetts Bay, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea.

THE GRANT TO PENN.

The Pennsylvania charter, granted by Charles II to William Penn, in 1681, was the cause of more disputes than any other in our history. The limits of the grant were thus defined: "All that tract or part of land in America, with all the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle Town unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward; but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of the said river, unto the said three and fortieth degree. The said lands to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limit of longitude above mentioned." Penn soon after extended his province

by the purchase of Delaware from the Duke of York; he also obtained from him the relinquishment of his claim to the western shore of the river above the twelve-mile circle, which had been drawn to leave the town of New Castle in the Duke's hands. The question arose as to the meaning of the descriptions, "the beginning of the fortieth," and "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of north latitude." Penn took the ground that they meant the belts lying between 39, 40, 42 and 43 degrees, and that his southern and northern boundaries were consequently 39 and 42 degrees north. This construction, which made Pennsylvania overlap the boundaries of Maryland and Virginia on the south, and of Connecticut on the north, involved him and his successors in the most bitter disputes with those colonies. That with Maryland, which continued for more than eighty years, and greatly retarded the settlement and development of a beautiful and fertile country, after much litigation, was settled by a compromise on the part of proprietors in 1760.

DISPUTE WITH VIRGINIA.

The controversy with Virginia did not begin formally until 1752, its immediate cause being the settlement of Pennsylvanians west of the mountains in territory that in 1738 the General Assembly of Virginia—bounding it on the east by the Blue Ridge, and on the west and northwest by "the utmost limits of Virginia"—had created Augusta County. Carried on by Governors Dinwiddie and Hamilton on a question of fortifying the forks of the Ohio, it was for a time interrupted by the French and Indian war. Braddock's defeat enabled the French commander on the Ohio to destroy the English settlements and drive off the inhabitants. But after Fort Duquesne fell into the hands of the English, in 1758, Virginians and Pennsylvanians again began to make their way into the disputed territory, which by that time had been given a county organization by the government of Pennsylvania also, it being thus under two different political jurisdictions. This gave rise to much strife and turbulence, and

more acrimonious correspondence between the respective governors, now Penn and Dunmore. The latter aimed at, and finally succeeded in bringing on an Indian war, which takes its name from him. After the trouble between the two colonies had gone on for some years longer, with high-handed proceedings on both sides, for which Lord Dunmore's arbitrary western policy was mainly responsible, it was brought to a termination at the opening of the revolutionary war by a petition from the members of Congress, who, July 25, 1775, for the benefit of the patriot cause, united in the following recommendation: "We recommend it to you that all bodies of armed men, kept up by either party, be dismissed; and that all those on either side who are in confinement, or on bail, for taking part in the contest, be discharged." In 1779 commissioners appointed by the two States met at Baltimore and signed an agreement "to extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the River Delaware, for the southern extremity of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian line drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of the said State be the western boundary of Pennsylvania forever." This contract being duly ratified by the legislatures of the two States, Mason and Dixon's line was extended in 1785, and the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania established. When the State of Ohio was formed in 1802, the territory left of Virginia east of the Ohio River and north of the Mason and Dixon's line, which then showed its peculiar proportions for the first time on the map of the United States, was dubbed the "Panhandle" by the Hon. John McMillen, delegate from Brooke County.

CONNECTICUT'S CLAIMS.

To understand the dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, in which we are more interested, and which was in fact by far the most important, it will be necessary to glance briefly at the early history of the latter colony.

Connecticut, as originally constituted, in-

cluded the three towns of Windsor, Hartford and Weathersfield, which were settled in 1636 and 1637 by emigration from Massachusetts, and were for a short time under the protection of that colony. New Haven, founded in 1638, was at first a separate colony, not included in Connecticut, and had no other title than one obtained by purchase from the Indians. Neither the Connecticut nor the New Haven colonists "had any title to the lands that they occupied, proceeding from the Crown, previous to the charter that constituted the Connecticut Company, granted by Charles II. April 23, 1662, which gave the colony the following limits."

"We * * * do give, grant and confirm unto the said Governor and Company, and their successors, all that part of our dominions in New England in America bounded on the east by Narragansett River, commonly called Narragansett Bay, where the said river falleth into the sea, and on the north by the line of the Massachusetts plantation, and on the south by the sea, and in longitude as the line of the Massachusetts Colony, running from east to west, that is to say, from the said Narragansett Bay on the east, to the south sea on the west part, with the islands thereunto adjoining."

"This charter," says Hillman, "consolidated Connecticut and New Haven; it cut into the grant made to Roger Williams and his associates in 1643, and it did not recognize the presence of the Dutch on the Hudson even to the extent of making the familiar reservation in favor of a Christian prince holding or Christian people inhabiting."

The northern boundary of the colony, identical, according to the charter, with the southern boundary of Massachusetts, was not, however, settled for more than a century, owing to its having been incorrectly surveyed in 1642. This gave rise to disputes between the two colonies, which were not ended until 1714, when both parties agreed on a compromise line almost identical with the present boundary. This line conforms in general to the parallel of 42 degrees 2 minutes; it marks the southern limit of the Massachusetts claim and the northern limit of the Connecticut claim west of the Delaware.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK.

The Connecticut settlements were much annoyed for many years by the Dutch, who early in the seventeenth century had planted themselves firmly upon the North River, as they called the Hudson, and who claimed all the coast as far as the Connecticut. The English, basing their claims on the discoveries of the Cabots, had always denied the validity of the Dutch title. In 1664, Charles II granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, a vaguely defined tract of country in New England, beginning at St. Croix, and including "all that island or islands commonly called by the several name or names of Matowacks or Long Island situate, lying and being toward the west of Cape Codd and ye narrow Higansetts abutting upon the maine land between the two Rivers there called or knowne by the severall names of Conecticut and Hudsons River and all the land from the west side of Conecticut to ye east side of Delaware Bay and also all those severall Islands called or knowne by the names of Martin's Vinyard and Nantukes otherwise Nantuckett together with all ye lands islands soyles rivers harbours mines minerals quarryes woods marshes waters lakes, etc."

"The next year a fleet sent out by the Royal Duke took possession of New Netherlands. A few years later the Dutch recovered the province for a single year, but that article of the treaty of Westminster, 1674, which required the surrender by both parties of all conquests made in the course of the preceding war, remaining in the hands of the conqueror, gave the English a secure title as against the Dutch. A second charter, dated 1674, confirmed the Duke in possession of the province, the boundary descriptions remaining much as before. The Duke gave the province the name by which it has since been known."

Between 1662 and 1664 Charles II issued several conflicting charters, widely overlapping the boundary lines of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, a condition of things that was then the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, much of the boundary work

done in Colonial times was of a nature to justify Rufus Choate's celebrated description of a phase of some dispute arising from this cause: "The commissioners might as well have decided that the line between the States was bounded on the north by a bramble bush, on the south by a bluejay, on the west by a hive of bees in swarming time, and on the east by five hundred foxes with fire-brands tied to their tails."

The establishment of New York as a separate English colony put a new aspect on the claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut as based upon their "sea to sea" charters. There were some disputes, followed by adjustments and readjustments of boundaries, the lines being finally agreed upon in 1773, with some slight modifications, just as they are today. "When the two States were afterward told that by consenting to the lines east of the Hudson they had barred their own charter rights to extend farther west, they replied that the Duke of York's grant was bounded on the west by the Delaware, that he had jumped them, therefore, only to that limit and that their consenting to the fact in no sense barred them west of his boundary."

PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.

The grant made to Penn carried to 42 degrees north, conflicted with the Connecticut charter of 1662, as well as with all others in which Connecticut was interested, and caused uncertainty as to the political jurisdiction and right of soil in a rich and fertile region of more than 5,000,000 acres of lands, west of the Delaware and between the forty-first and forty-second parallels. In 1753, the Susquehanna Company was organized for the purpose of settling the lands claimed by Connecticut west of New York. In the following year a tract 120 miles in length, from ten miles east of the Susquehanna westward, was purchased by the company from certain Iroquois chiefs. In the same year the Albany Congress, which had been called under authority of the home government for the consideration of existing affairs in the several colonies, passed resolutions

declaring the validity of the Massachusetts and Connecticut claims west of the Delaware, and also of the western claims of Virginia. It also devised a practical system for carrying on western colonization. The Delaware Company was soon after organized, which also purchased lands from the Indians. In 1768 five townships were organized in the Wyoming Valley by the older company.

CONFLICT WITH PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN RESERVE.

The Pennsylvania proprietors, who had hitherto done nothing but make protests, now purchased from the Indians, at a congress held at Fort Stanwix, all that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not previously purchased them, and this included the whole Connecticut claim. They also began to lease lands in the Connecticut district on the condition that the leasees should defend them against the Connecticut claimants. The attempts of the leasees to oust the settlers in possession brought on a

skirmish of writs and arrests that has been termed the first Pennamite and Yankee war. It is unnecessary to follow the contest in its subsequent details. It was continued under one aspect or another, resort even being had to military force, until 1775, when the Continental Congress intervened with a remonstrance, which caused both parties to suspend hostilities. In 1782 a Federal Court, convened at Trenton, decided against the claims of Connecticut. This decision applied to the whole Connecticut claim within the charter limits of Pennsylvania. Connecticut made no objection. Keeping in view the fact that Pennsylvania had a definite boundary on the west, she carried her stake westward and drove it into the ground five degrees west of the Delaware; "that is, she asserted her right to the strip of land lying between 41 and 42 degrees 2 minutes west of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River, which by the treaties of 1763 and 1783 had taken the place of the South Sea as the western boundary. This tract was the Western Reserve, and included within its limits what is now Mahoning County.

CHAPTER VI

THE NORTHWEST WRESTED FROM FRANCE

American History Influenced by the Iroquois—Indian Cessions—English Settlers Cross the Mountains—The French Precipitate the War—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Bouquet's Expedition.

One of the most influential factors in determining the ultimate triumph of England over France in North America, was the Indian confederacy known as the Six Nations, to which reference has already been made. Both English and French early recognized the importance of conciliating these haughty warriors. In this the former were the more successful. The French, though usually more tactful than the English in dealing with the aborigines, on several occasions made the mistake of provoking the people of the "Long House"—a mistake that all subsequent diplomacy, united to the indefatigable exertions of the missionaries, was unable wholly to rectify. While the Jesuits were giving thanks to God for having at last affected the conversion of these formidable savages, the Iroquois attacked and almost utterly destroyed the friendly Hurons west of the Ottawa. Their incessant forays kept the frontier settlements in a miserable state of uncertainty and suspense that operated as a powerful check to the execution of French plans for obtaining a solid foothold in the West. It was owing chiefly to the Iroquois that Lake Erie was the last of the Great Lakes, and the territory now known as Ohio, the very last portion of the Northwest, to be

discovered and explored. After the destruction of the Eries this region was covered by roving bands of Iroquois, and the main body of French immigration was turned aside from the lower lakes to the Ottawa and the Nipissing. Could France have gained the friendship of the Six Nations, her traders, settlers, and garrisons would have filled the West, "and cut up the virgin wilderness into fiefs, while as yet the colonies of England were but a weak and broken line along the shore of the Atlantic."

The feudal nature of the then existing French scheme of government—a government of officers, not of laws—is clearly shown in a letter of instructions that Colbert wrote to Frontenac in 1672.

"It is well for you to observe that you are always to follow in the government of Canada the forms in use here, and since our kings have long regarded it as good for their service not to convoke the states of the kingdom, in order, perhaps, to abolish insensibly this ancient usage, you on your part should very rarely, or, to speak more correctly, never give a corporate form to the inhabitants of Canada. You should even, as the colony strengthens, suppress gradually the office of the syndic who presents

petitions in the name of the inhabitants; for it is well that each should speak for himself and none for all."

"The Iroquois," says Parkman, "retarded the growth of absolutism until liberty was equal to the final struggle, and they influence our national history to this day, since populations formed in the ideas and habits of a feudal monarchy, and controlled by a hierarchy profoundly hostile to freedom of thought would have remained a hindrance and a stumbling block in the way of that majestic experiment of which America is the field."

INDIAN CESSIONS.

No sooner had New York been wrested from the Dutch than the English settlers who poured into that province to reap the benefits of the fur trade, which had been established on the Upper Hudson and the Mohawk by their predecessors, set themselves to cultivate good feeling and commercial relations with the people of the six tribes, and they succeeded in winning from them many valuable concessions, "some of which they did, and some of which they did not understand." Sometimes the Iroquois permitted New York traders to pass through their country to the lakes. Once on the shore of Lake Erie a few days' paddling brought the traders to the extensive beaver grounds of the lower Michigan peninsula.

At a later date it was claimed by the English that a treaty had been made by them with the Iroquois, in 1701, whereby the confederated tribes had ceded to the English king all the lands to which they laid claim north of the Ohio, and reaching to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, but the genuineness of this deed has been doubted. Other extensive concessions, however, were actually made by them to the English. In 1684, the Iroquois at Albany placed themselves under the protection of King Charles and the Duke of York; in 1726 they conveyed all their lands in trust to England, to be protected and defended by his majesty to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."

A more important treaty was that made at

Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, when the deputies of the Iroquois confirmed to Maryland the lands within that province, and made to Virginia "a deed that covered the West as effectually as the Virginian interpretation of the charter of 1609. Says Hinsdale, "It gave the English their first treaty hold upon the West, and it stands in all the statements of the English claim to the country, side by side with the Cabot voyages. Again at Albany, in 1748, the bonds binding the Six Nations and the English together were strengthened, and at the same time the Miamis were brought within the covenant chain. In 1750-54, negotiators were busy with attempts to draw to the English interest the Western tribes. Council fires burned at Logstown, at Shawneetown, and the Pickawillany, and generally with results favorable to the English."

ENGLISH SETTLERS CROSS THE MOUNTAINS.

In 1748 there began a general movement of Pennsylvanians and Virginians across the mountains. Kentucky and Tennessee were explored by a Virginian expedition under command of Dr. Thomas Walker. About the same time the Ohio Company was formed for the purpose of speculating in western lands and carrying the trade with the Indians. Adventurous traders and backwoodsmen extended their excursions farther and farther into the Western wilds, and soon the Indian town of Pickawillany, on the upper waters of the Miami, became a great center of English trade and influence. The growing interest in the West was evinced also by the fact that the Colonial authorities in every direction were seeking to obtain Indian titles to Western lands and to bind the Indians to the English by treaties.

THE FRENCH PRECIPITATE THE WAR.

Céloron de Bienville, who in 1749, was sent by Galissoniere, Governor of Canada, to take possession of the valley of the Ohio and propitiate the Indians, found the valley full of English traders, and the Indians generally well dis-

posed to the English. The conflict which was to decide "whether French or English ideals and tendencies were to have sway in North America" was now recognized by all to be close at hand. France took the initiative. Early in 1753, before the English Colonial governments had agreed upon any concerted plan of action, the Marquis Duquesne, who had succeeded Galissoniere as Governor of Canada, and who realized the need of prompt action, sent a strong force to seize and hold the northeastern branches of the Ohio. The party constructed two forts, one at the confluence of French Creek and the Allegheny River. This called forth a remonstrance from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, the messenger being George Washington, who thus makes his first appearance in history. The French officer greets Washington with all the politeness and suavity of his nation, but returns the unsatisfactory reply that he will refer the matter to Quebec, and in the meantime proposes to hold his ground. This was in December. Early in the following year—1754—a small force of Virginians was sent to seize and fortify the forks of the Ohio—the key to the West. Before the works, which should have been built several years before, could be completed, they were seized and demolished by a large force of French, who had descended the Allegheny, and who proceeded to build a much stronger fort, which they called Fort Duquesne. "This was an unmistakable act of war, and it precipitated at once the inevitable contest." It is unnecessary here to follow the long struggle through all its shifting scenes. Though the French gained some early successes, the most important being the terrible defeat they inflicted on the headstrong Braddock, July 7, 1755, they were unable long to retain the advantage. In the summer of 1758 the current changed. Though the expedition under command of General John Forbes, undertaken for the capture of Fort Duquesne, received a temporary set-back, in the severe defeat sustained by Grant, who, hurrying forward too rapidly with the vanguard of Scotch Highlanders, had left his support behind, the object of the expedition was fully attained. On the advance

of the main army, the French evacuated the fort and fled. Forbes, who had conducted the campaign while incapacitated from illness to such an extent that he had to be carried most of the time in a litter, took possession of the fort and called the spot Pittsburg, after the great English minister. Placing an officer in command, he left for Philadelphia, where he died in March of the following year, contented in his last hours to know that, in spite of his feebleness, he had been able to restore the red flag to the Great Valley. The capture of Niagara by General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson, in 1759, secured the victory of Forbes, and Fort Pitt was safe. Quebec fell in September of the same year, and the end came a year later at Montreal, when after some desultory operations, Vaudreuil, commander of the remaining French forces, surrendered to General Amherst. By the terms of his capitulation not only Montreal, but Canada and all its dependencies came into possession of the British Crown. The treaty of Utrecht, 1763, left the French substantially nothing of their vast empire in America east of the Mississippi, save the town of New Orleans and a small strip of land at the mouth of the Great River.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY.

The defeat of Braddock in the early part of the war, let loose swarms of bloodthirsty savages against the frontier settlements of Virginia and Pennsylvania, who kept up their murderous raids, with but few intermissions, for many years thereafter. They seem to have had some provocation in the numerous unauthorized frontier settlements made by vagrant and vicious whites, who debauched them with rum while cheating them out of their lands and destroying their hunting grounds. The Indians who were not parties to the treaty of 1763, felt that they had far more to fear from the English than from the French. The news that France had ceded so large a part of North America, including the Indian lands, to Great Britain, drove them to desperation. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, one of the



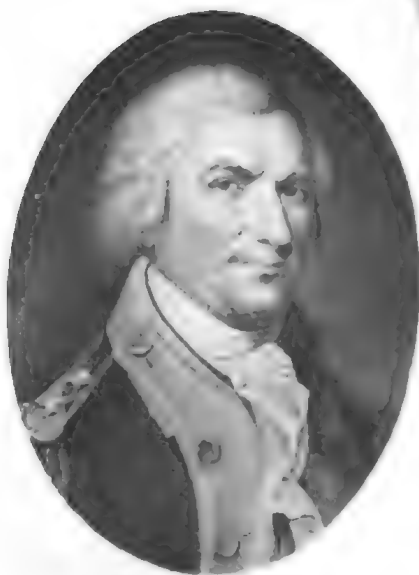
GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE



GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR

strongest and most influential of the western tribes, organized a formidable conspiracy against the whites, in which he was joined by the Ojibways, the Pottawattamies, and to a certain extent by some other tribes. In May, 1763, a simultaneous attack was made upon all the forts and frontier settlements from Pennsylvania to Lake Superior. The settlers, unprepared, were everywhere slaughtered in great numbers; two thousand are said to have been killed along the borders outside the armed posts. Every white man was driven from the upper Ohio and its tributaries, all the posts along the river were destroyed, and the savage foe even swept through unguarded passes of the mountains. Some of the smaller forts were also taken and their garrisons massacred.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

When the extent of the calamity became known, a military force of regulars and provincials was organized to relieve the garrisons and subdue the Indians. It was placed under charge of Colonel Henry Bouquet, a man of high character and ability, who had taken an important part in the war and in some of the events leading up to it. Though delayed and harassed by the Pennsylvania authorities, who had raised a force for the borders, but refused to place it under his control, he at last started with about 1,500 men. He first encountered the enemy at Bushy Run, twenty-six miles from Fort Pitt, and gained some advantages, though at the loss of about sixty men. On the next day the battle was renewed, and ended in the utter rout of the Indians, who proved to be a mixed force of Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots and Mingoes. By the 11th of August Bouquet, who had lost altogether 115 men, reached Fort Pitt, which had successfully stood a siege of five days. All the other forts in the West, except that at Detroit, had been either captured by the enemy or abandoned.

Bouquet's victory had for a time a quieting effect upon the Indians, though during the autumn small parties continued to commit depredations along the Virginia frontier. It

was known that the Indians had been supplied with ammunition by the French, who thus sought to thwart the English and gain the friendship of the savages, with the view of establishing settlements beyond the Mississippi. The next year General Thomas Gage, who had succeeded General Amherst in the command of the English forces in America, planned a campaign against the Indians, putting Colonel Bouquet in charge of all the regular forces in Philadelphia and south of it. These, accompanied by militia, were to be pushed into the Mississippi region, while another expedition, under Colonel Bradstreet, was to make a western advance in the direction of Sandusky.

Bradstreet was deluded by the Shawnees and Delawares into making a worthless treaty, a scheme devised by them to escape punishment. This treaty they had no intention of honoring, the Delawares, after signing it, continuing to ravage the frontiers. Bradstreet, however, relieved the weary garrison at Detroit, and sent forward detachments to take possession of Mackinac, the Sault, and Green Bay.

Bouquet, a man of very different caliber, after losing some time, owing to the apathy of the local authorities, pushed at last into the wilderness to "force peace of his own imposing which should relieve the regions east and south of the Ohio of the tribes, and preserve the navigation of the Ohio itself. He had advanced into the Muskingum Valley, when on the 17th of November, the Indians about thought it wise to sue for peace." Bouquet would make no terms until every prisoner among them was surrendered. "I give you," said he, "twelve days from this date to deliver into my hands at Wakatamake all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception—Englishmen, Frenchmen, women, and children, whether adopted into your tribes, married, or living amongst you under any denomination and pretense whatsoever—together with all negroes. And you are to furnish said prisoners with clothing and provisions, and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt. When you have fully complied with these conditions, you shall then know on what terms you may obtain the peace

you sue for." It took the Indians nearly a month to collect the prisoners, who numbered eighty-one males and 125 women and children. The scene at the camp on the arrival of these unfortunates is thus described in the account of Bouquet's expedition (Ohio History Series):

"In the camp were to be seen fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their long lost babes, husbands hanging around the necks of their newly recovered wives, sisters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long separation, scarce able to speak the same language, or for some time to be sure that they were children of the same parents. In all these interviews joy and rapture inexpressible were seen, while feelings of very different nature were painted in the looks of others flying from place to place in eager inquiries after relatives not found; trembling to receive an answer to their questions; distracted with doubts, hopes and fears, on obtaining no account of those they sought for, or stiffened into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate.

"The Indians, too, as if wholly forgetting their usual savageness, bore a capital part in heightening the most affecting scene. They delivered up their beloved captives with the utmost reluctance, shed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer. Their regard to them continued all the time they remained in camp. They visited them from day

to day, and brought them what corn, skins and horses and other matters they had bestowed on them while in their families, accompanied with other presents, and with all the marks of the most sincere and tender affection. Nay, they did not stop here, but, when the army marched, some of the Indians solicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and bringing provisions for them on the road. A young Mingoe carried this still further, and gave an instance of love which would make a figure even in romance. A young woman of Virginia was among the captives for whom he had formed so strong an attachment as to call her his wife. Against all remonstrances and warnings of the imminent danger to which he exposed himself by approaching the frontiers, he persisted in following her at the risk of being killed by the surviving relations of many unfortunate persons who had been captured or scalped by those of his nation." Among the forest exiles was one who had given birth to an offspring supposed to be the first white child born in what is now the State of Ohio. Hoving imposed his terms, Bouquet broke up his camp and marched to Fort Pitt, which he reached on the 28th of December. When subsequently congratulated by Sir William Johnson on his success, he remarked, "Nothing but penetrating into their country could have done it."

CHAPTER VII

THE TRANSITION PERIOD—FROM WAR TO WAR

English Jealousy of the Colonies—Lord Dunmore's War—Frontier Characters—First White Man's House in Ohio—Military Expeditions to the West—Martial Law—George III Forbids Western Settlement.

Owing to a growing jealousy of the colonies, the policy of the home government in regard to the settlements west of the mountains was shifting and inconsistent. In 1769 the Ohio Company, whose purposes had been thwarted by the war, was absorbed in a scheme in which Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin and others were interested, to establish a western colony on the south side of the Ohio River. It was opposed by Lord Hillsborough, president of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who affirmed that the great object of the North American colonies was to "improve and extend the commerce, navigation and manufactures of England." Shore colonies he approved because they fulfilled this condition; inland colonies he condemned because they would not fulfill it. It was his opinion that the king should take every means to check the progress of the western settlements, and should not make grants of land that would have an immediate tendency to encourage them."

These utterances called forth such a crushing reply from Franklin that the Walpole petition was granted, and Lord Hillsborough resigned in disgust. His opinions, however, were shared by many in England, who saw in the growing strength of the colonies a future

menace to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Some were even in favor of restoring Canada to the French in exchange for the island of Gaudeloupe, with the idea that a French establishment in Canada would serve to hold the colonies in check. For the present the western frontier continued to be a wilderness inhabited chiefly by wandering Indian tribes, and the almost equally savage white traders, whom Franklin described in a letter to George Whitefield in 1756, as "the most vicious and abandoned wretches of our nation." These men, regardless alike of honor, conscience, or even common prudence, and eager only for gain and the gratification of their lawless instincts, were responsible for many of the Indian uprisings which for so long afflicted the western settlements. In shuddering over the horrid cruelties inflicted by the Indians upon their prisoners, it should be remembered that their acts were often the result of almost equally fiendish excesses on the part of white ruffians, some of them clothed with authority which they were wholly unfit to exercise.

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR.

Thus, to glance briefly ahead of the story, Lord Dunmore's War, in 1774, which caused

the murder of many settlers along the Virginia frontier, as well as a great slaughter in battle of both whites and Indians, was directly provoked by the wanton murder of some peaceful Indians, with their families, by Captain Cresap, commander at Fort Fincastle. In this detestable act he was imitated by one Daniel Great-house, who, at the head of a bloody gang of ruffians, treacherously slaughtered a party of Indians encamped near the mouth of Yellow Creek, having first taken the precaution to make them intoxicated. Among the victims were the entire kin of Chief Logan, of the Cayugas, who, from an influential advocate of peace, was thus converted into a determined enemy of the whites in Virginia. Bald Eagle, another friend of the pale faces, while alone in the woods near the Monongahela, was murdered by three white men, who "placed the lifeless body of the native in a sitting position in his canoe and sent it adrift down the stream." The war which followed and which was participated in by several tribes, was brought to an end after the Indians had been defeated in a great battle by Lord Dunmore, who was more than suspected of having instigated it. He made a treaty with the Indians in which they acknowledged the Ohio River as the boundary between the white man's territories and their own hunting grounds.

FRONTIER CHARACTERS.

Among the interesting personages of the period of the French war and for some years both previous and subsequent to it, were the adventurous scouts and frontiersmen, Christopher Gist, George Croghan and Andrew Montour, all of whom were employed at various times, and, indeed, for most of the time, by the Colonial governments or the great trading companies, to negotiate with the Indians. These three men took a large part in shaping the history of those eventful years. Gist had accompanied Washington on his mission to the commander of the French troops on the upper Ohio just previous to the breaking out of the war, and on a subsequent expedition. He was also employed by the Ohio Company to make

explorations and treat with the Indians. He kept a journal in which he described the country through which he passed on his various missions, and his descriptions, and the maps which he drew of the course of the Ohio and of the surrounding country, were reproduced in the leading London journals of the day, as the most accurate source of information obtainable of the valley of that river.

George Croghan, who was employed by the Pennsylvania government in transactions with the Indians, and who was "the idol of the Scotch-Irish settlers," had spent some years in trading along the shore of Lake Erie, and in acquiring the Indian tongue. He was a man of great tact and thoroughly understood how to deal with the Indians. His services were of the utmost value in counteracting French influence with the savages. For some years the deputy of Sir William Johnson, he was sent by the latter to England, after Bouquet's expedition, to advise with the government upon Indian matters, and his recommendations had a direct influence on shaping the policy embodied in the treaty made at Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois four years later.

Andrew Montour, perhaps the most picturesque character of the three, was the son of Big Tree, an Oneida chief, by a French half-breed mother. When Gist, in the latter part of the year 1750, was sent out by the Ohio Company to survey the country along the Ohio take note of the tribes on the way, and search for good lands, he overtook Croghan and Montour at the Muskingum River. The latter, who was on the war path against the Catawba Indians, who some years before had slain his father, was painted like a savage, and with his clothes decked out with tinkling spangles. He was regarded by the Indians as a chief, and was a valuable aid to Croghan in his negotiations with them. His services also were in request by Washington during the early operations of the war.

FIRST WHITE MAN'S HOUSE IN OHIO.

Another useful intermediary between the Colonial government and the Indians was

Christian Frederick Post, "an honest and fearless Moravian," who had married among the savages, and was thoroughly familiar with their customs. In 1761 he built himself a cabin on Tuscarawas Creek, Stark County. "which," says Winsor, "was probably the first white man's house in the wilds of Ohio."

MILITARY EXPEDITIONS TO THE WEST.

From 1760 to 1764 the English made several military expeditions into the lake country, one of which—that under Colonel Bradstreet—has been already noticed. That under Major Rogers, in the autumn of 1760, took possession of Detroit. Major Rogers is said to have had an interview with Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawas, who, with some haughtiness, demanded to know by what authority the English had invaded his country. Another expedition, under command of Major Wilkins, was shipwrecked on Lake Erie in December, 1763, owing to a sudden storm, and seventy men and three officers perished.

UNLAWFUL SETTLEMENTS SUPPRESSED.

The vagrant whites who at the close of the war, under the pretence of hunting, were making unlawful settlements which had a tendency to provoke the Indians, met with a determined enemy in Colonel Bouquet, who was in command at Fort Pitt. Besides removing interlopers from the Monongahela, he issued a proclamation "prohibiting all settlements beyond the mountains without the permission of the general or of the governors of the provinces," under the penalty of martial law. This called forth a protest from Governor Fauquier, but Bouquet was supported by Amherst, who, however, cautioned his subordinate to be discreet, "for no room must be given to the colonies to complain of the military power."

GEORGE III FORBIDS WESTERN SETTLEMENTS.

In December, 1761, the Colonial governors received orders forbidding them to make any grants of land in disregard of Indian rights. On October, 1763, King George III, in a proclamation, with the concurrence of his council and in disregard of the sea-to-sea charters, established as crown lands to be held "for the use of the Indians, for the present, and until our further pleasure is known," all the vast region between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, wherever in the north its source might be. The governors of the Atlantic colonies were "restrained from allotting any lands beyond the sources of the rivers which fell into the Atlantic Ocean, or upon any lands reserved to the Indians, and not having been ceded to, or purchased by, the king." All private persons were forbidden to buy land of the Indians, such right of purchase being reserved to the crown.

This proclamation caused much discontent to a large and growing party in the colonies, who regarded it as a "tyrannous check on the inevitable expansion of the race, and as an adoption by the home government of what was recognized as the French system. By the conservative adherents of the crown it was looked upon as a necessary protection of the rights of the Indians. It was probably the king's purpose to confine the colonies as much as possible to the coast, within easy reach of the British trade, and to keep the population under the restraint of the seaboard authorities. As a means of pacifying the Indians, it came, as has been seen, too late. That it was equally ineffective in restraining white emigration is shown in the fact that, on a reliable estimate, from 1765 to 1768 some thirty thousand whites crossed over and settled beyond the mountains.

CHAPTER VIII

EXPEDITION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Clark's Project—Capture of Forts Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes—The British Try to Recover the Forts—Project Against Detroit Abandoned—Disappearance of the French Population—The British Retain the Northwestern Forts After the Treaty of Paris.

With one important exception there were no events of any historical significance during the Revolutionary period. Great Britain was fully occupied in the endeavor to conquer her rebellious subjects, and the demands upon the resources of the colonies in the arduous and protracted struggle were too great to allow any attention to be given to schemes of Western colonization. The exception to which reference has been made was the capture of the British military posts in the west by George Rogers Clark. Clark was a Virginian who had made his home in Kentucky. With a far-sighted sagacity, which had in it something of statesmanship, he conceived and executed the plan which subsequently furnished the American commissioners entrusted with the negotiation of the treaty of 1783, at Paris, with their strongest argument in support of the claim of the United States to territory west of the Ohio. It is probable that Clark did not himself fully realize its far-reaching consequences. His immediate purpose was to put a stop to the persistent Indian attacks on the outer settlements, which he reasoned could be most effectually done by destroying the British posts whence the savages obtained supplies, ammunition, and oftentimes leadership. One person, however, appreciated the full significance of Clark's plan,

as will be seen by the following extract from a letter Thomas Jefferson wrote to Clark before the issue of the campaign was known in Virginia: "Much solicitude will be felt for the issue of your expedition to the Wabash; it will at least delay their expedition to the frontier-settlement, and if successful have an important bearing ultimately in establishing our north-western boundary."

CAPTURE OF FORTS KASKASKIA, CAHOKIA AND VINCENNES.

In 1777 Clark sent out scouts to spy out the country, secure information in regard to the forts, and ascertain the sentiment of the French inhabitants of the villages. Having received a favorable report, he went to Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, where he obtained authority from Governor Patrick Henry to enlist a militia force of seven companies of men to act under his command. The object of the expedition was kept as secret as possible. Private instructions were given Clark by the Governor, in accordance with which he was to attack the post of Kaskaskia. Supplies were to be obtained at Fort Pitt. The secrecy which he was obliged to maintain made the work of recruiting his command one of great



RESIDENCE OF MYRON I. AKINS, YOUNGSTOWN



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF MRS. KATE M. MACKEY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO



EDWARD BROWN MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CHAPEL, YOUNGSTOWN

difficulty, and he found obstructions thrown in his way by many leading men on the frontier, "which prevented the enlistment of as many men as had been contemplated, and led to frequent desertions." At last, on June 26, 1778, with a small command, not exceeding two hundred men, he left the Falls of the Ohio, and descended the river in boats to Fort Massac, forty miles from its mouth. Thence he marched to Kaskaskia, which fell into his hands, as did Cahokia soon after, without the loss of a single life. Vincennes surrendered "to a mere proclamation when there was not an American soldier within 100 miles of the place." For this easy victory Clark was largely indebted to Father Gibault, who, representing the sentiment of the French population, entered into his plans with great warmth and energy, and afforded him all the assistance in his power.

Here, although in possession of the country, Clark was placed in an embarrassing position, owing to the desire of his men to return home, their term of enlistment having expired. It was necessary to hold the conquered territory, or all would be lost. After much persuasion he prevailed upon 800 of the men to re-enlist for eight months, and then filled up his companies with recruits from the villages, at the same time sending an urgent request to Virginia for reinforcements. The good effect of his expedition was already seen in the conduct of the Indian tribes, some ten or twelve of which within five weeks sent representatives to sue for peace. Clark completed his conquests on the Wabash by capturing the post of Ouiatenon, and also showed great ability in outwitting the English and counteracting their influence with the savages.

THE BRITISH TRY TO RECOVER THE FORTS.

"And now," says Hinsdale, from whom this narrative has been condensed, "Clark began really to feel the difficulties of his situation. Destitute of money, poorly supplied, commanding a small and widely scattered force, he had to meet and circumvent an active enemy who was determined to regain what he had lost. Governor Hamilton projected a grand campaign

against the French towns that had been captured and the small force that held them. The feeble issue was the capture, in December, 1778, of Vincennes, which was occupied by but two Americans. Clark, who was in the Illinois at the time of this disaster, at once put his little force in motion for the Wabash, knowing, he says, that if he did not take Hamilton, Hamilton would take him; and, February 25, 1779, at the end of a march of two hundred and fifty miles, that ranks in peril and hardship with Arnold's winter march to Canada, he again captured the town, the fort, the governor, and his whole command. Hamilton was sent to Virginia a prisoner of war, where he was found guilty of treating American prisoners with cruelty, and of offering the Indians premiums for scalps but none for prisoners."

PROJECT AGAINST DETROIT ABANDONED.

Clark was very anxious to attempt the capture of Detroit, as being by far the most important of the British posts, but he had to abandon the enterprise owing to the lack of sufficient resources. The project was several times considered by Congress, and also by the Virginia State authorities, but was as often abandoned for the same reason. Detroit, therefore, to Clark's great chagrin, remained in the hands of the British till the end of the war, and, in fact, till 1796. As it was, Clark won and held the Illinois and the Wabash in the name of Virginia and of the United States, thus enabling the American commissioners "to plead *uti possidetis* in reference to much of the country beyond the Ohio." "It would not be easy," says Hinsdale, "to find in our history a case of an officer accomplishing results that were so great and far-reaching with so small a force."

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH POPULATION.

It is worthy of note that Clark's success was due largely to the spirit in which he was received and aided by the French settlers beyond the Ohio. In thus assisting him they were actuated by their ancient feeling of antipathy

to the British, and by a desire to see the work of 1763 apparently undone; yet in reality they were aiding to perfect it. The French alliance of 1778 "made them think they were again opposing the old enemy." "But * * * the welcome which they gave the Americans did not arrest their fate or retard their decline. The breath of Anglo-American civilization seemed almost as fatal to them as to the Indians themselves. Louisiana and the fur lands continued to draw away their strength and scarcely a trace of them can be found in Northwestern life today. Champlain laid the foundation of the British province of Quebec; the State of Louisiana is the child of the French colony; but the *habitants* of the Northwest seem as effectually lost in the past as the Mound Builders."

THE BRITISH RETAIN NORTHWESTERN POSTS
AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS.

It was the Clark conquest, together with the colonial titles, that enabled the United States to wrest the Northwestern territory from Great Britain. Possession was reluctantly yielded, and for some time England, in the hope that the young republic would prove a failure, refused to surrender the military posts in the territory that remained in her hands at

the close of the war, alleging as an excuse the non-fulfilment on the part of the United States of certain stipulations of the treaty of peace. For thirteen years after the conclusion of the treaty British garrisons continued to occupy Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Mackinaw, and a number of minor posts, and a British force even invaded territory that England did not hold at the close of the war and built Fort Miami at the rapids of the Maumee. It was at these forts that the Indians found aid and encouragement in their attacks on the settlements. This state of things was finally brought to an end by General Wayne, who pursued the Indians up to the very guns of Miami, and, in 1795, negotiated with them the treaty of Greenville. The Jay treaty by which England bound herself to surrender the forts which she should have yielded in 1783 had been negotiated the year before. "On July 11, 1796, a detachment from Wayne's army raised the Stars and Stripes above the stockade and village of Detroit, where the French and British colors had successively waved, and this act completed the tardy transfer of the old Northwest to the United States."

The war of 1812, with Hull's surrender of Detroit, revived for a time British hopes of recovering the Northwest, and not until the signing of the treaty of Ghent was the destiny of the territory fully assured.

CHAPTER IX

STATE CESSIONS

A New Phase of the Land Question—Maryland's Proposal—National Ownership Proposed by Rhode Island—Delay in Ratifying the Articles—Claims of the Indiana and Other Companies—New York Makes the First Cession—Conditional Cessions—Unconditional Cessions Urged by Congress—Triumph of the National Idea.

The demands upon the resources of the colonies for carrying on the Revolutionary war, caused the western land question to assume a new and complicated phase, which led ultimately, through State cessions, to the nationalization of the entire Western territory. This was in the nature of a contest between those states which laid claim to Western lands by virtue of their colonial charters and those which had no such claim. The latter included New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Delaware, which were confined to the Atlantic plain, and Pennsylvania, which now had a definite western boundary just beyond the Forks of the Ohio.

On October 14, 1777, the following rule was adopted by Congress and became a part of the Articles of Confederation:

"All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as

such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint."

MARYLAND'S PROPOSAL.

The land issue was first raised on the following day, when the proposition was submitted by Maryland "That the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power to ascertain and fix the western boundary of such States as claim to the Mississippi or the South Sea, and lay out the land beyond the boundary so ascertained into separate and independent States, from time to time, as the numbers and circumstances of the people thereof may require."

This was the first proposition that Congress should exercise sovereign jurisdiction over the Western country, and was a plain proposition to nationalize the lands. It met with immediate opposition from the claimant States, who on October 27th caused to be inserted in the Articles a clause to the effect that the United States in Congress assembled

should be "the last resort, on appeal, in all disputes and differences between two or more States concerning boundaries, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever," and further declared that "No State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States." Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, voted for the amendment; New Hampshire voted against it; New Jersey and South Carolina were divided; Maryland and Georgia were not present or did not vote, and Connecticut was not counted, as but one member was present.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP PROPOSED BY RHODE ISLAND.

When a month later Congress sent a circular letter to the several States requesting the ratification of the Articles, a number of amendments were proposed, some of which related to the land question. Maryland revived her proposition of the year before, though in a slightly modified form, and was supported by Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, all non-claimant States. The claimant States in general, with New Hampshire, voted against it; New York was divided, with North Carolina and Georgia not present or not voting. Rhode Island submitted an amendment providing for the national ownership of all lands within the States, the property of which before the war was vested in the Crown of Great Britain, the jurisdiction to remain with the States to which such lands severally belonged. This was lost by a vote of nine to one.

New Jersey proposed that Congress should have power to dispose of all vacant and unpatented lands, commonly called Crown lands for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war, with the same provision as to jurisdiction as in the case of Rhode Island. Though all these amendments were voted down, it was apparent that "the opposition to the land claims of the claimant States was broadening and deepening."

DELAY IN RATIFYING THE ARTICLES.

There was a delay on the part of several States in ratifying the Articles. Delaware wished Congress to assign moderate limits to those States claiming to the Mississippi, and also declared that the western lands ought to be "common estate to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States," since they had been, or must be, gained by the blood and treasure of all. She finally, however, ratified the Articles, as did also New Jersey and Georgia, being willing to trust to the wisdom of future deliberations for "such alterations and amendments as experience might show to be expedient and just."

Maryland still held back, basing her opposition on the ground that it was contrary to every principle of equity and good policy "that Maryland or any other State entering into the Confederation should be burdened with heavy expenses for the subduing and guaranteeing of immense tracts of country, if she is not in any way to be benefitted thereby. She held out for the right of Congress to fix the western limits of the States claiming to the Mississippi river, and also for a national claim to the lands lying to the westward of the frontiers thus fixed, besides protesting against the exclusive claim set up by some States to the whole western country without any solid foundation, which she declared, would, if persisted in, "prove ruinous to the interests of Maryland and other States similarly situated, and in process of time be the means of subverting the confederacy."

The manner in which these results would be brought about was thus described:

"Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money; and in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes. Lands comparatively cheap and taxes comparatively low, with the lands and taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most

useful inhabitants; its wealth and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States would sink of course. A claim so injurious to more than one-half, if not to the whole of the United States, ought to be supported by the clearest evidence of the right. Yet what evidence of that right have been produced? What arguments alleged in support either of the evidence or the right? None that we have heard of deserving a serious refutation."

CLAIMS OF THE INDIANA AND OTHER COMPANIES.

This description evidences the somewhat exaggerated estimate of the value of wild lands then prevalent both with Congress and the States. Such lands in the long run have not been found a source of revenue by the government.

As Maryland persisted in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation unless they were amended in accordance with the spirit of her proposition of 1777, the machinery for filling the treasury and recruiting the army could not be set in motion and a condition ensued which threatened serious injury to the national cause. In May, 1779, Virginia, in disregard of the growing sentiment in favor of endowing the United States with the western lands, opened a land office and made preparations to sell lands in the western territory claimed by her. This proceeding, however, was interrupted by a memorial signed by George Morgan and presented to Congress on behalf of certain persons who claimed title by virtue of a grant received from the Six Nations, at the Fort Stanwix Congress, of a tract of land on the south side of the Ohio river between the southern limit of Pennsylvania and the little Kanawha river. This tract, called Indiana, as included within the bounds of a larger tract called Vandalia, was, they asserted, separated by the King in Council from the domain which Virginia claimed over it, and was not subject to the jurisdiction of Virginia or of any particular State, but of the United States. Hence

the memorialists prayed Congress to take such action as should arrest the sale of lands until the rights of the owners of the tract called Vandalia could be ascertained, and the sovereignty of the United States and the just rights of individuals supported. Another memorial, signed by William Trent, on behalf of Thomas Walpole and his associates in the Grand Company was presented at the same time. After some opposition on the part of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia and both Carolinas, both memorials were referred to a committee. The committee was also instructed to inquire into the question of the jurisdiction of Congress over this matter, the right of such jurisdiction having been denied by Virginia.

On October 29th the committee reported that they "could not find any such distinction between the question of the jurisdiction of Congress and the merits of the cause as to recommend any decision upon the first separately from the last."

Maryland then offered another resolution against the apportionment of vacant lands during the continuance of the war. This was voted against only by Virginia and North Carolina, New York being undecided. In December Virginia addressed a remonstrance to Congress, protesting against the action of that body in hearing the petitions from the Indiana and Vandalia companies, as being a matter outside the jurisdiction of that body, and asserting the rights of the claimant States to the lands described in their respective charters. She also called attention to the fact that she had already enacted a law to prevent further settlements on the northwest bank of the Ohio river. In addition, she declared herself willing to furnish lands northwest of the Ohio to the troops of the Continental establishment of such of the States as had not unappropriated lands for that purpose. "Indeed it was clear that a denial of the Western titles on the ground that the western lands belonged to the Crown, tended to subvert the very foundation on which Congress instructed its foreign representatives to stand while contending with England, France, and Spain for a westward extension

to the Mississippi." Thus Congress wisely kept clear of the Maryland doctrine and eventually worked out a solution of the Western question on the principle of compromise and concession."

NEW YORK MAKES THE FIRST CESSION.

New York led the way, in January, 1780, to a practical solution of the difficult question, by authorizing its delegates in Congress to limit and restrict its boundaries in the western parts by such lines and in such manner as they should judge to be expedient "with respect either to the jurisdiction, or right of soil or both; (2) that the territory so ceded shall be and inure for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall become members of the Federal alliance of the said States, and for no other use or purpose whatever; (3) that such of the lands so ceded, as shall remain within the jurisdiction of the State, shall be surveyed, laid out, and disposed of only as Congress may direct."

This act, which was thought by Prof. Adams to be the direct result of Maryland's influence, was the first of the State cessions and immediately changed the whole situation. A committee to whom all the documents in the case had been referred, on September 6, 1780, submitted a report in which they declared that they had considered it "unnecessary to examine into the merits or policy of the instructions or declaration of the general assembly of Maryland, or of the remonstrance of the general assembly of Virginia, as they involve questions a discussion of which was declined, on mature consideration, when the articles of confederation were debated; nor in the opinion of the committee, can such questions be now revived with any prospect of conciliation. That it appears more advisable to press upon those States which can remove the embarrassments respecting the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims, since they cannot be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the general confederacy; to remind them how in-

dispensably necessary it is to establish the federal union on a fixed and permanent basis, and on principles acceptable to all its respective members; how essential to public credit and confidence, to the support of the army, to the vigor of our councils, and success of our measures, to our tranquility at home, our reputation abroad, to our very existence as a free, sovereign, and independent people; that they are fully persuaded the wisdom of the respective legislatures will lead them to a full and impartial consideration of a subject so interesting to the United States, and so necessary to the happy establishment of the federal union; that they are confirmed in these expectations by a review of the before-mentioned act of the legislature of New York, submitted to their consideration; that this act is expressly calculated to accelerate the federal alliance by removing, as far as depends on that State, the impediment arising from the western country, and for that purpose to yield up a portion of territorial claim for the general benefit;

"Resolved, That copies of the several papers referred to the committee be transmitted, with a copy of the report, to the legislatures of the several States; and that it be earnestly recommended to those States who have claims to the western country to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers, as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the articles of confederation; and that the legislature of Maryland be earnestly requested to authorize their delegates in Congress to subscribe to the Articles."

"This report," says Hinsdale, "was agreed to without call of the roll. Its adoption marks a memorable day in the history of the land controversy. No other document extant shows so clearly the wise policy that Congress adopted. That policy was neither to affirm nor to deny, nor even to discuss, whether Congress had jurisdiction over the wild lands, but to ask for cessions and to trust to the logic of events to work out the issue. The appeal made to Maryland was one that she could not well refuse to heed. And then, that nothing but selfish interest might stand in the way of the other

claimant States following the example of New York, Congress adopted, October 10th, this further resolution:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the sixth day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled or formed into distinct Republican States, which shall become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States: That each state which shall be so formed shall have a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred or more than one hundred and fifty miles square, as near thereto as circumstances will admit: That the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed;

"That the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times and under such regulations as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled, or by any nine or more of them."

The papers sent to the claimant States under the resolution of September 6th called forth early responses. On October 10th, by a legislative act, Connecticut offered to cede lands within her charter limits, west of the Susquehanna purchase and east of the Mississippi, on condition that the State retain the jurisdiction, the quantity of land so ceded to be "in just proportion of what shall be ceded and relinquished by the other States claiming and holding vacant lands as aforesaid," etc.

Virginia responded in January, 1781, by making conditional cessions of lands northwest of the Ohio, which action, though it left some things undecided, was followed, on February 2d, by the ratification of the Articles of Confederation on the part of Maryland. The prin-

cipal condition insisted upon by Virginia was a guarantee of her remaining territory by the United States. This met with opposition from New York, who thought it unjust that she should be asked to guarantee the reserved territories of other states while receiving no guarantee of those which she had herself reserved, and it was some time before this matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

UNCONDITIONAL CESSIONS URGED BY CONGRESS.

Committees were appointed by Congress early in 1781 to deal with all difficult questions arising out of the land issue, and as these questions were many and complicated, they will not here be considered in detail. The committee reported in November, 1781, and among other things, their reports strongly urged Massachusetts and Connecticut to make an immediate release of all their claims and pretensions to Western territory without condition or reservation. Virginia's cession was not accepted, by reason of the guarantee demanded, the validity of her claim being denied. She was also recommended to make an unconditional cession of all her claim to Western lands.

This report was never acted upon as a whole, and soon the land issue became complicated with other subjects, as the national finances.

TRIUMPH OF THE NATIONAL IDEA.

It would occupy too much space to follow the gradual growth of the national idea through all its phases to its culmination in the final and unconditional cessions of their territories by the claimant States to the national government. This result was gradually reached by a series of partial concessions and adjustments as the only final solution of the much-vexed question. Connecticut was the last to relinquish her claims. On September 14, 1786, she ceded to Congress all her "right, title, interest, jurisdiction, and claim to the lands northwest of the Ohio, excepting the Connecticut Western Reserve." Of this tract jurisdictional claim was not ceded to the United States until May 30, 1800.

As long as the confederation lasted the

lands were not and could not be fully nationalized, as the Articles gave Congress no resources except such as came from the States. Accordingly the deeds made to the United States stipulated that the lands and their proceeds

should be distributed among all the States in the Union; and this was the principle upon which the land act of 1785 was based. When the Constitution went into effect it fully nationalized the public domain.

CHAPTER X

SALE OF THE WESTERN RESERVE

*Division into Townships—The Parsons Purchase—The Fire Lands—The Act of 1795—
Sales to the Connecticut Land Company.*

By the cession of September, 1786, Connecticut yielded all her claims south of the 41st degree of north latitude, and west of a line 120 miles from the west line of Pennsylvania. She had left the Western Reserve, which had thus been shorn of its original extension to the Mississippi River. Even to this her title was questionable and was not admitted anywhere outside of Connecticut. To strengthen it she resolved upon immediate occupancy, and soon after the cession, offered for sale all that portion of her reserved territories lying west of Pennsylvania, and east of the Cuyahoga and the portage path leading from that river to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum.

It was provided that the territory should be divided as nearly as possible into townships of six miles square; that six tiers of townships should be laid out parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania; that the range of townships next to that State should be designated as the first tier, and so on to the west in numerical order. It was provided also that the townships should be numbered from north to south, No. 1 of each tier beginning at Lake Erie. A committee of three persons was appointed to make sale. The land was to be sold at not less than three shillings an acre, which was about equal to fifty cents of our present money. The price

of a township was put at twenty-seven dollars in specie. It was provided that in each township 500 acres of good land were to be reserved for the support of the Gospel ministry, and 500 acres more for the support of schools in each town forever; and 240 acres were to be granted in fee simple to the first Gospel minister who should settle in such town. The general assembly agreed to guarantee the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers.

At the next term of the Assembly, held at Hartford in May, 1787, some changes were made in the Resolutions, whereby it was provided that the townships should be numbered from south to north, instead of in the reverse order, as at first proposed; also that the Governor of the State should execute a patent of any town bought to the purchaser, on presentation of the necessary certificates from the committee, the same to be countersigned by the secretary and registered in his office. The committee were further authorized to lay out one or more tiers east of the Cuyahoga, in addition to the six tiers authorized by the former resolution.

THE PARSONS PURCHASE.

General Samuel H. Parsons of Middletown, Connecticut, was the only purchaser of lands

in the Reserve until the sale to the Connecticut Land Company in 1795. His patent was executed February 10, 1788, the lands he purchased being known later as the Salt Springs Tract. General Parsons, who had previously explored the country, selected this tract on account of the existence thereon of saline springs, where the manufacture of salt had long been carried on in a crude way by the Indians and white traders. The salt was obtained by boiling the water in kettles; but so small was the proportion of salt in the water and so slow the process of manufacture by the crude methods employed, that the price of the commercial article for a long time was over six dollars per bushel. Although the lines of the tract were not yet run out, General Parsons proceeded to make sale and to deed various undivided parts of it to different individuals.

"This patent," says Joseph Perkins, in an historical sketch of the Connecticut Land Company (*Historical Collections of the Mahoning Valley*, Vol. I, 1876), "was recorded in conformity to a provision in the original resolution authorizing a sale in the Secretary's office in Connecticut. It will be seen also from the same resolves, that the State of Connecticut claimed an exclusive jurisdiction over this territory, as it is also a matter of history that immediately after, in the year 1788, the Governor of the Northwestern territory originated the county of Washington, and embraced all this territory within the limits of that county.

"The United States having thus set up a claim to the territory, General Parsons caused his patent to be recorded in the Recorder's office, that county, as did likewise many of the subsequent purchasers from him of several parcels of that tract. Still, as it was a doubtful question whether this territory was in fact in Washington County legally at any time, most, but not all of these deeds, were again recorded in Trumbull County, after its organization, and the United States had acquired unquestionable jurisdiction. In the year 1798, Jefferson County was carved out, a part of Washington County, and this territory embraced within its limits, and it so continued until the organization of Trumbull County. During this period

two deeds of land in this tract were there recorded which have never been recorded in Trumbull County. No taxes were ever effectually imposed on any lands within the Connecticut Reserve until after the organization of Trumbull County, although there were some inhabitants in the territory before that period, yet they were left in a state of nature so far as civil government was concerned by the State of Connecticut, and but once were they disturbed by the United States, when the authorities of Jefferson County sent Zenas Kimberly into this county to inquire into the situation of things with a view of taxation. As the people did not acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States they beset him with laughter and ridicule until he left them, and no further effort was made to interfere with them until the question of jurisdiction was afterwards settled, and the county became an undoubted part of the northwest territory."

General Parsons was made one of the first three judges of the Northwest territory and subsequently became chief justice. He was drowned at Beaver Falls in November, 1789, while on his way from Marietta, where he made his home, to conclude a treaty of peace with the Indians on the Reserve. "His heirs, either on account of inability or lack of confidence in the speculation, failed to make the back payments, so that the patent, with all the deeds based upon it, was returned to the State."

THE "FIRE LANDS."

The British Army having wholly or partially destroyed several towns and villages in Connecticut during the Revolutionary War, a petition was sent to the legislature in 1791 by a large number of the inhabitants of Fairfield and Norfolk, praying for compensation for their losses thus sustained. "The legislature," says Whittlesey, "in their session in May, 1792, took up the report of their committee and released to the sufferers then alive whose names appeared on the list made, and where any were then dead, to their legal representatives and to their heirs and assigns forever, five hundred

thousand acres of land, then belonging to the State, lying west of the State of Pennsylvania, bounding northerly on the shore of Lake Erie, beginning at the west line of said lands and extending eastward to a line running northerly and southerly parallel to the east line of the tract belonging to the State, and extending the whole width of the land, and easterly so far as to make the quantity of five hundred thousand acres, to be divided among them in proportion to their several losses, to which grant was appended the names of all the original sufferers and the sum of their several losses. This grant, it may be observed, included none of the islands within the limits of the claim of Connecticut in Lake Erie and north of the western part of the reserve." The land thus granted was known as the "Fire Lands," owing to the fact that most of the petitioners had suffered the destruction of their property by fire. It embraced all of Huron and Erie counties and the township of Ruggles in Ashland County.

SALES TO THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY.

The victory of Wayne at the battle of the Fallen Timber had given a new impulse to western emigration, which for some years previously had been held in check by the fear of Indian outbreaks. The fever of land speculation was raging all over New England, and the State of Connecticut now resolved to put the balance of her reserved lands upon the market. The resolution directing their sale was passed by the General Assembly at Hartford in May, 1795, and read as follows:

"Resolved, by this Assembly that a committee be appointed to receive any proposals that may be made by any person or persons, whether inhabitants of the United States or others, for the purchase of the lands belonging to this State, lying west of the west line of Pennsylvania as claimed by said State, and the said committee are hereby fully authorized and empowered in the name and behalf of this State, to negotiate with any such person or persons on the subject of any such proposals. And also to form and complete any contract or contracts for the sale of said lands, and to make

and execute under their hand and seals, to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed or deeds duly authenticated, quitting on behalf of this State, all right, title, and interest, juridical and territorial, in and to the said lands, to him or them and to his or their heirs, forever. That before the executing of such deed or deeds, the purchaser or purchasers shall give their personal note or bond, payable to the treasurer of this State, for the purchase money, carrying an interest of six per centum payable annually, to commence from the date thereof, or from such future period not exceeding two years from the date, as circumstances in the agreement of the committee may require, and as may be agreed on between them and the said purchaser or purchasers with good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants of this State, or with a sufficient deposit of bank or other stock of the United States or of the particular States, which note or bond shall be taken payable at a period not more remote than five years from the date, or, if by annual installments, so that the last installment be payable within ten years from the date, either in specie or in six per cent, three per cent, or deferred stock of the United States, at the discretion of the committee. That if the committee shall find that it will be most beneficial to the State or its citizens to form several contracts for the sale of said lands, they shall not consummate any of the said lands apart by themselves while the others lie in a train of negotiation only, but all the contracts which taken together shall comprise the whole quantity of the said lands shall be consummated together, and the purchasers shall hold their respective parts or proportions as tenants in common of the whole tract or territory, and not in severalty. That said committee, in whatever manner they shall find it best to sell the said lands, whether by an entire contract or by several contracts, shall in no case be at liberty to sell the whole quantity for a principal sum less than one million of dollars in specie, or if day of payment be given, for a sum of less value than one million of dollars in specie with interest at six per cent per annum from the time of such sale."

The committee appointed by the Assembly

to negotiate the sale consisted of John Treadwell, James Wadsworth, Marvin Wait, William Edmonds, Thomas Grosvenor, Aaron Austin, Elijah Hubbard and Sylvester Gilbert, one man from each of the eight counties of the State. It will be observed that the State did not guarantee a clear title to any purchaser, but merely offered a quit claim deed. This, however, did not deter Connecticut people, who believed in the validity of their State's claim, from purchasing the land, and the rage for land speculation was such that other purchasers were soon found. Sales were made to the aggregate amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, the members of the committee entering into separate contracts with the individual purchasers, though in a few instances two or three of the purchasers associated together and took their deeds jointly. The names of the individuals with the amount of their contracts were as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Joseph Howland and Daniel L. Coit. | \$30,461 |
| Elias Morgan and Daniel L. Coit.. | 51,402 |
| Caleb Atwater | 22,846 |
| Daniel Holbrook | 8,750 |
| Joseph Williams | 15,231 |
| William Law | 10,500 |
| William Judd | 16,250 |
| Elisha Hyde and Uriah Tracy..... | 57,400 |
| James Johnston..... | 30,000 |
| Samuel Mather, jr..... | 18,461 |
| Ephraim Kirby, Elijah Boardman, and Uriah Holmes, Jr..... | 60,000 |
| Solomon Griswold | 10,000 |
| Oliver Phelps and Gideon Granger, jr | 80,000 |
| William Hart | 30,462 |
| Henry Champion 2d | 85,675 |
| Asher Miller | 34,000 |
| Robert C. Johnson | 60,000 |
| Ephraim Root | 42,000 |
| Nehemiah Hubbard, jr..... | 10,030 |
| Solomon Cowles | 10,000 |
| Oliver Phelps | 168,185 |
| Asahel Hathaway | 12,000 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| John Caldwell and Peleg Sanford... | 15,000 |
| Timothy Burr | 15,231 |
| Luther Loomis and Ebenezer King, jr | 44,318 |
| William Lyman, John Stoddard and David King | 24,730 |
| Moses Cleveland | 32,600 |
| Samuel P. Lord | 14,092 |
| Roger Newbury, Enoch Perkins, and Jonathan Brace | 38,000 |
| Ephraim Starr | 17,415 |
| Sylvanus Griswold | 1,683 |
| Jabez Stocking and Joshua Stow.... | 11,423 |
| Titus Street | 22,846 |
| James Ball, Aaron Olmstead and John Wiles | 30,000 |
| Pierpoint Edwards | 60,000 |

Total \$1,200,000

As no survey had yet been made it was impossible to determine the number of acres to which each purchaser was entitled. Accordingly the committee of eight made out deeds to each of the purchasers or association of purchasers of as many twelve-hundred-thousandths in common of the entire tract as they had subscribed dollars.

These deeds were recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of Connecticut. They were afterwards transcribed into a book commonly designated as the "Book of Drafts," and transferred to the Recorder's office at Warren. This book embraces all the proceedings of the Connecticut Land Company, so far as any history of them is to be found in the State of Ohio. It does not appear that any part of the consideration was paid in hand. "Thus the State made final disposition of all her western lands except the tract purchased by General Parsons, which reverted in consequence of non-payment of the stipulated price. This tract was divided up and afterwards sold by order of the legislature, the deeds being issued by the Secretary of State."

CHAPTER XI

THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY

Articles of Association—The Excess Company—The Company's Title Perfected—Ordinance of 1787—Extinction of the Indian Title—Survey of the Reserve—Quantity of Land in the Reserve—The Equalizing Committee—Mode of Partition—The Drafts.

The total number of persons composing the Connecticut Land Company was fifty-seven, there being several included whose names do not appear in the foregoing list. On September 5, 1797, at Hartford, Conn., they adopted fourteen articles of association and agreement, which were as follows:

Article 1. It is agreed that the individuals concerned in the purchase made this day of the Connecticut Western Reserve shall be called the Connecticut Land Company.

Article 2. It is agreed that the committee appointed by the applicants for purchasing said Reserve, shall receive from the committee of whom said purchase has been made, each deed which shall be executed to a purchaser, and in their hands shall retain said deed until the proprietors thereof shall execute a deed in trust to John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan, and the survivors of them, and the last survivor of said three persons and his heirs forever, to hold in trust for such proprietor his share in said purchase, and to be disposed of as directed and agreed in the following articles.

Article 3. It is agreed that seven persons shall be appointed by the company at a meeting to be holden this day at the house of John Lee in Hartford, who shall be a Board of Directors for said company, and that said directors,

or the majority thereof, shall have power at the expense of said company to procure an extinguishment of the Indian title to said Reserve, if said title is not already extinguished; to survey the whole of said Reserve, and to lay the same out in townships containing sixteen thousand acres each; to fix on a township in which the first settlement shall be made, to survey that township into small lots in such manner as they shall think proper, and to sell and dispose of said lots to actual settlers only. To erect in said township a saw mill and grist-mill at the expense of said company, to lay out and sell five other townships, of sixteen thousand acres each, to actual settlers only. And the said trustees shall execute deeds of such part or parts of said six townships as shall be sold by said directors to said purchasers, but in case there shall be any salt spring or springs in said six townships, or in any or either of them, said directors shall not sell spring or springs, but shall reserve the same, together with two thousand acres of land including said spring or springs. Said directors shall also have power to extinguish if possible, the Indian title, if any, to said Reserve, and to make all said surveys within two years from this date, and sooner if possible. And when said Indian title, if any, shall have been extinguished and said

surveys made, said trustees, or a majority thereof, shall convey to each proprietor of said Reserve, or any member who shall agree, his or their proportion or right therein, in severalty; the mode of dividing said Reserve, however, is to be in conformity to the orders and directions of the major part of the proprietors convened, and holden according to the mode hereinafter marked out.

Article 4. It is also agreed that said directors shall cause the persons employed by them in surveying said Reserve to keep a regular field book, describing minutely and accurately the situation, soil, waters, kinds of timber, and natural productions of each township surveyed by them, which book said directors shall cause to be kept in the office of the clerk of said directors, and the said book shall be open to the inspection of each proprietor at all times.

Article 5. It is agreed that said directors shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep a regular journal of all the votes and proceedings of said directors, and of the money disbursed by them for the use of the company; and said directors shall determine the wages of such clerks; and the said directors shall, once in a year, settle their accounts with the proprietors; and that all moneys received by the directors for taxes and the sale of lands, shall be subject to the disposal and direction of the company.

Article 6. It is agreed that the trustees shall give certificates, agreeable to the form hereinafter prescribed, to all the proprietors in the original purchase made from this State, and that the grantees from said State shall lodge with the trustees the names of the proprietors for whom they respectively receive deeds, and the proportion of land to which said proprietors are entitled, a copy of which shall be lodged by the trustees with the clerk of the directors. It is further agreed that all transfers made by any proprietors shall be recorded in the book of the clerk of the directors, and no person claiming as an assignee shall be acknowledged as such until his deed shall have been thus recorded.

Article 7. It is agreed, in order to enable said Board of Directors to perform and ac-

complish the business assigned them, that they shall be paid a tax, in the proportion of ten dollars on each of the shares of the company, to the clerk of the directors, to be at the disposal of said directors for the purpose aforesaid, which said tax shall be paid to said clerk on or before the sixth day of October next.

Article 8. It is agreed that the whole of said Reserve shall be divided into four hundred shares, and that the following shall be the mode of voting by the proprietors in their meetings: Every proprietor of one share shall have one vote, and every proprietor of more than one share have one vote for the first share and then one vote for every two shares till the number of forty shares, and then one vote for every five shares provided that on the question, of the time of making a partition of the territory, every share shall be entitled to one vote.

Article 9. It is agreed that the aforesaid trustees shall, on receiving a deed from any purchaser, according to the tenor of these articles, give to such proprietors a certificate in the following words:

CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY.

Hartford, September 5, 1795.

This certifies that ——— is entitled to the trust and benefit of ——— twelve-hundredth-thousandths of the Connecticut Western Reserve, so-called, as held by John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan, trustees, in a deed of trust, dated the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to hold said proportion or share to ———, the said ———, heirs, and assigns, according to the terms, conditions, covenants, and exceptions contained in the said deed of trust and in certain articles of agreement, entered into by the persons composing the Connecticut Land Company, which said share is transferable by assignment, under hand and seal, witnessed by two witnesses, and acknowledged by any justice of the peace in the State of Connecticut, or before a notary public or judge of the common pleas in any of the United States, and to be recorded by the clerk of the Board of Directors, which said certificate shall be complete evidence of such person of his right

in said Reserve, and shall be recorded by the clerk of the directors in the book which said clerk shall keep for the purpose of registering deeds.

Article 10. It is agreed that the first meeting of the said company be at the State House, in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 6th of October next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the mode of making partition shall be determined by the major vote of the proprietors there present, taking such votes by the principle hereinbefore marked out.

It is also agreed that in all meetings of the company the proprietors shall be admitted to vote in person or by their proper attorney, legally authorized; and it is further agreed that there shall be a meeting of the company at the State House, in Hartford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Monday next before the second Tuesday in October, 1796, and another meeting of said company, at the same place, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Tuesday next before the second Tuesday in October, 1797, and that the said directors shall have power to call occasional meetings at such times as they think proper; but such meetings shall always be at Hartford, and said directors shall give notice in some one newspaper in each county in Connecticut where newspapers are published, of the time and place of holding said meetings, whether stated or occasional, by publishing such notification in such papers, under their hands, for three weeks successively, within six weeks next before the day of such meeting.

Article 11. And, whereas, some of the proprietors may choose that their proportions of said Reserve should be divided to them in one lot or location, it is agreed that in case one-third in value of the owners shall, after a survey of said Reserve in townships, signify to said directors or meeting a request that such third part be set off in manner aforesaid, that said directors may appoint three commissioners who shall have power to divide the whole of said purchase into three parts, equal in value, according to quantity, quality, and situation; and when said commissioners shall have so divided said Reserve, and made a report in writing of their doings to said directors, describing

precisely the boundaries of each part, the said directors shall call a meeting of said proprietors, giving the notice required by these articles; and at such meeting the said three parts shall be numbered, and the number of each part shall be written on a separate piece of paper, and shall, in the presence of such meeting, be by the chairman of said meeting put into a box, and a person appointed by said meeting for that purpose, shall draw out of said box one of said numbers, and the part designated by such number shall be aperted to such person or persons requesting such a severance, and the said trustees shall, upon receiving a written direction from said directors for that purpose, execute a deed to such person or persons accordingly; after which such person or persons shall have no power to act in said company.

Article 12. It is agreed that the company shall have power by a major vote, to raise money by a tax on the proprietors, to be apportioned equally to each proprietor according to his interest; and in case any proprietor shall neglect to pay his proportion of said taxes within fifty days, when the proprietor lives in the State—if out of the State within one hundred and twenty days after the same shall have become payable—and, after the publication thereof in the newspapers of this State, in the manner provided for warning meetings, that the directors shall have power to dispose of so much of the interest of such delinquent proprietor in said Reserve as may be necessary to pay the tax so aforesaid due and unsatisfied; and, in case any proprietor shall neglect to pay the tax of ten dollars upon a share agreed to by these articles within fifty days after the time of payment, so much of his share as will raise his part of said tax may be sold as aforesaid.

Article 13. In case of the death of any one or more of the trustees, the company may appoint a successor to such deceased person or persons in said trust; and, upon such appointment being made, the surviving trustee or trustees, shall pass a deed or deeds to such successor or successors, to hold the premises as co-trustees with the surviving trustees, in the manner as the original trustees held the same.

Article 14. It is agreed that the directors,

in transacting the business of said company according to the articles aforesaid shall be subject to the control of said company by a vote of at least three-fourths of the interest of said company.

The first Board of Directors consisted of Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion 2d, Moses Cleveland, Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Jr., and Roger Newbury. William Hart was moderator of the first meeting. At a meeting of the company on the first Tuesday in April, 1796, Ephraim Root was appointed clerk, which office he continued to hold until the company was dissolved in 1809. A moderator was chosen at each meeting to preside at that meeting, and the directors were changed from time to time. A mode of partition was agreed upon at the meeting held in April, 1796.

The persons who subscribed to the "Articles of Association and Agreement constituting the Connecticut Land Company" were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Ashur Miller | Roger Newbury |
| Uriel Holmes, Jr. | for Justin Ely |
| Ephraim Starr | Elisha Strong |
| Luther Loomis | Joshua Stow |
| Solomon Cowles | Jabez Stocking |
| Daniel L. Coit | Jonathan Brace |
| Pierpoint Edwards | Joseph Howland |
| Titus Street | James Bull |
| R. C. Johnson | William Judd |
| Ephraim Kelly | Samuel P. Lord |
| Gideon Granger, Jr. | Oliver Phelps |
| Moses Cleveland | Zephaniah Swift |
| Elijah Boardman | Enoch Perkins |
| Samuel Mather, Jr. | William Hart |
| Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr. | Lemuel Storrs |
| Joseph Williams | Caleb Atwater |
| William M. Bliss | Peleg Sandford |
| William Battle | John Stoddard |
| Timothy Burr | Benajah Kent |
| Joseph C. Yates | Eliphalet Austin |
| William Law | Samuel Mather |
| Elisha Hyde | James Johnson |
| William Lyman | Uriah Tracey |
| Daniel Holbrook | Ephraim Root |
| Thaddens Levvet | Solomon Griswold |
| Roger Newbury | Ebenezer King, Jr. |
| | Elijah White. |

In behalf of themselves and their associates in Albany, New York.

THE EXCESS COMPANY.

Oliver Phelps, the heaviest investor in the Reserve, had been owner with Benjamin Gorham of an extensive tract of land in Western New York, which they sold to Robert Livingston of Philadelphia. The Reserve at that time being supposed to contain more than 4,000,000 acres, Livingston, who had sold his New York lands to a Holland company, proposed with Phelps and others to take the excess, or surplus, over 3,000,000 acres. This scheme, which contained a large element of speculation, proved so attractive that an "Excess Company" was formed, the shares of which were eagerly sought. The largest owner in this company was General Hull, who became conspicuous in the war of 1812 by his surrender of Detroit. There was great dissatisfaction among the shareholders when it was discovered from the surveys that the company had no "excess" lands whatever, the total amount proving to be less than 3,000,000 acres.

THE COMPANY'S TITLE PERFECTED.

Immediately after their organization the Connecticut Land Company found themselves confronted by several important tasks. These were, to obtain a perfect title to their purchase, and to survey and make partition of their lands. To perfect their title it was necessary for them to obtain a full release of the claim of the United States to the soil of the Reserve, and also to extinguish the Indian title. Through the treaty made with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States had come into possession of whatever interest Virginia, Massachusetts, and New York may have had in the Western Reserve under the terms of their Colonial charters, and though long disregarded by Connecticut, this was a very real and substantial claim. With the responsibilities of their great enterprise upon them the Associates were under some solicitude as to whether it might not, upon trial, prove



DELASON AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, YOUNGSTOWN



REUBEN McMILLEN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
YOUNGSTOWN



PUMPING STATION, YOUNGSTOWN



POST OFFICE AND CENTRAL SCHOOL,
YOUNGSTOWN

more valid than that of Connecticut, the company's grantor. They were also greatly in need of a regular and adequate form of government. They found themselves too far away from Connecticut for the laws of that State to be put into successful operation; and to profit by the Ordinance of 1787, which had been passed by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory, it would have been necessary for them to admit the validity of the General Government's claim, and, as a consequence the insufficiency of their own title, which depended upon that of Connecticut. In January, 1797, the company resolved that they would apply to the legislature of Connecticut to erect the Western Reserve into a county, under a temporary government and suitable laws, to be administered at the sole expense of the proprietors. At the same meeting they appointed Daniel Holbrook, William Shepperd, Jr., Moses Warren, Jr., Seth Pease and Amos Spafford, a committee to divide such part of the lands as were free from Indian claims, in accordance with the mode of partition that had been previously agreed upon. At the October meeting in the same year the directors and trustees were given power to pursue such measures as they should deem calculated to procure legal and practical government over the territory belonging to the company. Nothing effectual, however, was done in consequence of these resolutions, and the State of Connecticut did not attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over the territory. Connecticut was then urged to obtain from the United States a release of the Governmental claim. "The result was that Congress, on the 28th day of April, 1800, authorized the President to execute and deliver on the part of the United States, letters patent to the government of Connecticut, releasing all right and title to the soil of the Reserve, upon condition that Connecticut should, on her part, forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the Reserve. Thus Connecticut obtained from the United States her claim to the soil, and transmitted and confirmed it to the Connecticut Land Company and to those who had purchased from it, and jurisdiction for the

purposes of government vested in the United States." The inhabitants of the Reserve thus found themselves provided with a wise and equitable form of government in the Ordinance of 1787, to which brief allusion will here be made.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

A temporary plan of government for the Western territory had been reported by Mr. Jefferson and adopted by Congress in April, 1784; but being found ineffective, it was repealed by the Ordinance of 1787, which created a practical machinery of government for immediate use, provided for the creation of the long-promised new States, and defined those high principles of civil polity which have continued in successful operation down to the present day. They included religious liberty, the right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, proportional representation in the legislature, and the privileges of the common law. Article III contained these words: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and to the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." It was also provided that the navigable waters should be free to all the inhabitants of the territory and of the United States, without tax, impost, or duty. Slavery was prohibited, and it was declared "that the said territory and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as might be made, and to the laws enacted by Congress." With this Ordinance, which was, in fact, a model constitution, the settlers in the Northwest were provided with a solid foundation upon which they might proceed to build a stable and enduring society, secure from any future danger of radical alterations on the assumption of Statehood, or from the needs of a larger and more complex population.

EXTINCTION OF THE INDIAN TITLE.

As yet no proper means had been taken to secure the Indian title to lands west of the Ohio, though Congress had established a Board

of Commissioners for that purpose in 1784. These officials, however, instead of seeking peace and friendship through the Great Council of the Northwestern Confederacy, which now held annual meetings near the Rapids of the Maumee, adopted a policy of dealing with the tribes separately. Thus the treaties of Fort Stanwix, in October, 1784; Fort McIntosh, in January, 1785; Fort Finney, in January, 1786, and Fort Harmar, in January, 1789, had been made only with gatherings of unauthorized and irresponsible savages. The error of the commissioners was pointed out in a memorable remonstrance sent to Congress by the Council of the Confederates, in December, 1786, and bore fruits in numerous raids and murders perpetrated upon the settlers of the Government lands by the very tribes who were ignorantly reported and supposed to have ceded the territory. It led later to more general and widespread hostilities, involving the defeat of General Harmar's expedition in 1790, and the more disastrous defeat of St. Clair, in November, 1791, after which no white man's life was safe on the frontier until Wayne's great victory over the Indians at the battle of the Fallen Timber, August 20, 1794. The thoroughness of Wayne's methods so impressed the savages that they concluded with him the treaty of Greenville, which brought peace and security to the settlers. It was never violated by any of the Indian tribes who were parties to it. By it the Indians yielded their claims to the lands east of the Cuyahoga, and thereafter the Cuyahoga river and the portage between it and the Tuscarawas constituted the boundary between the United States and the Indians upon the Reserve until July 4, 1805. "On that day a treaty was made at Fort Industry, by which the Indian title to all the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga was purchased. Thus the Indian title to the soil of the Reserve was forever set at rest, and no flaw now existed in the Connecticut Land Company's claim to the ownership of the lands of the Reserve."

SURVEY OF THE RESERVE.

In the early part of May, 1796, the company fitted out an expedition to survey that

portion of the Reserve lying east of the Cuyahoga river. This party consisted of about fifty persons, including General Moses Cleaveland, superintendent; Augustus Porter, principal surveyor and deputy superintendent; Seth Pease, astronomer and surveyor; Amos Spafford, John Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard and Moses Warren, surveyors; Joshua Stow, commissary, and Theodore Sheppard, physician. There were thirty-seven employees who had been engaged as chainman, axemen and boatmen, and whose names were respectively, Joseph Tinker (principal boatman), George Proudfoot, Samuel Forbes, Stephen Benton, Samuel Hungerford, Samuel Davenport, Amzi Atwater, Elisha Ayres, Norman Wilcox, George Gooding, Samuel Agnew, David Beard, Titus V. Munson, Charles Parker, Nathaniel Doan, James Halket, Olnet F. Rice, Samuel Barnes, Daniel Shulay, Joseph McIntyre, Francis Gray, Amos Sawtel, Amos Barber, William B. Hall, Asa Mason, Michael Coffin, Thomas Harris, Timothy Dunham, Shadrach Benham, Wareham Shepard, John Briant, Joseph Landon, Ezekiel Morly, Luke Hanchet, James Hamilton, John Lock, and Stephen Burbank. There were also Elijah Gun and his wife, Anna, who came with the surveyors and took charge of Stow's castle at Conneaut; Job P. Stiles and his wife Tabitha, who took charge of the Company's stores at Cleveland, and two men—Chapman and Perry—who furnished the surveyors with fresh beef and traded with the Indians. There were also one or more children.

The party proceeded in flat-bottomed boats up the Mohawk river, and Wood Creek, towards Lake Ontario. At Oswego there was a British fort, which they were obliged to pass by a stratagem, permission to do so having been refused by the officer in charge, in the absence of the regular commandant. Once on the waters of Lake Ontario they proceeded by way of Niagara and Queenstown to Buffalo. Here on June 23d they attended a council of the Six Nations, made presents to the Indians, and exchanged speeches with Red Jacket, Captain Brandt and others. Several of the chiefs took dinner with the commissioners. On this

occasion Red Jacket delivered himself of some remarks on the subject of religion, which, as they probably embodied the sentiments of many, if not most, of the Indians, are here reproduced in substance. "You white people make a great parade about religion. You say you have a book of laws and rules which was given you by the Great Spirit; but is this true? Was it written by his own hand and given to you? No, it was written by your own people. They do it for deception. Their whole wishes center in their pockets; all they want is money. White people tell us they wish to come and live among us as brothers, and teach us agriculture. So they bring implements of industry and presents, tell us good stories, and all seems honest. But when they are gone all appears as a dream. Our land is taken from us, and still we don't know how to farm it."

From Buffalo the party journeyed by way of Lake Erie to the mouth of Conneaut creek, where they landed on July 4, 1796. As these pioneers of the Western Reserve, and the advance-guard of civilization, thus first touched soil on Independence Day, the birth-day of the Nation, it was doubly fitting that the occasion should be properly celebrated. This they accordingly proceeded to do with such means as they had at hand. In the Journal of General Moses Cleaveland is found the following reference to the occasion:

"On this Creek (Conneaut) in New Connecticut land, July 4, 1796, under General Moses Cleaveland, the surveyors and men sent by the Connecticut Land Company to survey and settle the Connecticut Reserve, were the first English people who took possession of it. The day, memorable as the birthday of American Independence and freedom from British tyranny, and commemorated by all good freeborn sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country was commenced, and in time may raise her head amongst the most enlightened and improved States. And after many difficulties, perplexities, and hardships were surmounted, and we were on the good and promised land, felt that a just tribute of respect to the day

ought to be paid. There were in all, including men, women, and children, fifty in number. The men, under Captain Tinker, ranged themselves on the beach, and fired a Federal salute of fifteen rounds, and then the sixteenth in honor of New Connecticut. We gave three cheers and christened the place Fort Independence. Drank several toasts, viz:

- 1st. The President of the United States.
 - 2nd. The State of New Connecticut.
 - 3rd. The Connecticut Land Company.
 - 4th. May the Port of Independence and the fifty sons and daughters who have entered it this day be successful and prosperous.
 - 5th. May these sons and daughters multiply in sixteen years sixteen times fifty.
 - 6th. May every person have his bowsprit trimmed and ready to enter every port that opens.
- Closed with three cheers. Drank several pails of grog, supped, and retired in remarkably good order.

On the next day two boats were dispatched under the direction of Tinker to Fort Erie to fetch the remainder of the stores. On the 7th an interview was had with a deputation of the Massasagoes Indians, under chief Paqua, who wished to ascertain the settlers' intentions with respect to themselves, they being the occupants of the land in the vicinity of Conneaut. General Cleaveland reassured them as to the intentions of the party, and gave them some presents, including the inevitable whisky, at the same time warning them against indolence and drunkenness, "which checked their begging for more whisky."

The surveyors then began the main work of the expedition. Proceeding to the south line of the Reserve, they first "ascertained the point where the forty-first degree of north latitude intersects the western line of Pennsylvania, and from this line of latitude as a base, meridian lines five miles apart were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude were then run five miles apart, thus dividing the Reserve into townships five miles square. As the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga remained in possession of the Indians until the treaty of Fort Industry, in 1805 the Reserve was not surveyed at this time further west than to the

Cuyahoga and the portage between it and the Tuscarawas, a distance west from the western line of Pennsylvania of fifty-six miles. The remainder of the Reserve was surveyed in 1806. The surveyors began, as we have seen, at the southeast corner of the Reserve, and ran parallel lines north from the base line and parallel lines west from the Pennsylvania line five miles apart. The meridian lines formed the ranges, and the lines of latitude the townships."

The said beginning point is the southeast corner of Poland township in Mahoning county.

QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE RESERVE.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Land east of the Cuyahoga, exclusive of the Parsons tract in acres | 2,002,970 |
| Land west of the Cuyahoga, exclusive of surplus land, islands, and sufferers' lands | 827,291 |
| Surplus land, so-called | 5,286 |
| Islands | 5,924 |
| Parsons', or Salt Spring Tract | 25,450 |
| Sufferers, or Fire Lands | 500,000 |
| Total acres in Connecticut Western Reserve | 3,366,921 |

THE EQUALIZING COMMITTEE.

The method in which the land was divided is so clearly and succinctly described in the History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties (Cleveland, 1882), that we shall close this chapter with a partial transcription of the account of that work.

"After this survey was completed the Land Company, in order that the share holders might share equitably as nearly as possible the lands of the Reserve, or to avoid the likelihood of a part of the shareholders drawing the best, and others the medium, and again others the poorest of the lands, appointed an equalizing committee, whose duties we shall explain.

"The amount of the purchase money, \$1,200,000, was divided into four hundred shares, each share value being \$3,000. The holder of

one share, therefore, had one four-hundredth undivided interest in the whole tract, and he who held four or five or twenty shares had four or five or twenty times as much interest undivided in the whole Reserve as he who held but one. As some townships would be more valuable than others, the company adopted, at a meeting of shareholders, at Hartford, Conn., in April, 1796, a mode of making partition, and appointed a committee of equalization to divide the Reserve in accordance with the Company's plan. The committee appointed were Daniel Holbrook, William Sheppard, Jr., Moses Warren, Jr., Seth Pease, and Amos Spafford.

"The Directors of the Company * * * selected six townships to be offered for sale to actual settlers alone, and in which the first improvements were designed to be made. The townships thus selected were numbers eleven in the sixth range; ten, in the ninth range; nine in the tenth range; eight, in the eleventh range; seven, in the twelfth range; and two, in the second range. These townships are now known as Madison, Mentor, and Willoughby, in Lake County; Euclid and Newburg, in Cuyahoga County; and Youngstown, in Mahoning. Number three, in the third range, or Weathersfield, in Trumbull County, was omitted from the first draft made by the company, owing to the uncertainty of the boundaries of Mr. Parsons' claim. This township has sometimes been called the Salt Spring township. The six townships above named were offered for sale before partition was made and parts of them were sold. Excepting the Parsons claim and the seven townships above named, the remainder of the Reserve east of Cuyahoga was divided among the members of the company as follows:

MODE OF PARTITION.

"The four best townships in the eastern part of the Reserve were selected and surveyed into lots, an average of one hundred lots to the township. As there were four hundred shares, the four townships would yield one lot for

each holder or holders of one or more shares every share. When these lots were drawn, participated in the draft. The committee selected township eleven in range seven, and townships five, six, and seven, in range eleven, for the four best townships. These are Perry, in Lake County, Northfield, in Summit County, Bedford and Warrenville, in Cuyahoga County.

"Then the committee proceeded to select from the remaining townships certain other townships that should be next in value to the four already selected, which were to be used for equalizing purposes. The tracts thus selected, being whole townships and parts of townships * * * are now known as Auburn, Newbury, Munson, Cardon, Bainbridge, Russell and Chester townships, in Geauga County; Concord and Kirtland, in Lake County; Springfield and Twinsburg, in Summit County; Solon, Orange and Mayfield, in Cuyahoga County. The fractional townships are Conneaut gore, Ashtabula gore, Saybrook gore, Geneva, Madison gore, Painesville, Willoughby gore, Independence, Coventry and Portage.

"After this selection had been made they selected the average townships, to the value of each of which each of the others should be brought by the equalizing process of annexation. The eight best of the remaining townships were taken. * * * They are now known as Poland, in Mahoning County; Hartford, in Trumbull County; Pierpont, Monroe, Conneaut, Saybrook and Harpersfield, in Ashtabula County; and Parkman, in Geauga County. These were the standard townships, and all the other townships of inferior value to these eight, which would include all the others not mentioned above, were to be raised to the standard value of the average townships by annexations from the equalizing townships. These last named were cut up into parcels of various sizes and values, and annexed to the inferior townships in such a way as to make them all of equal value, in the opinion of the committee. When the committee had performed this task it was found that, with the

exception of the four townships first selected, the Parsons tract, and the townships that had been previously set aside to be sold, the whole tract would amount to an equivalent of ninety-three shares. There were, therefore, ninety-three equalized townships or parcels to be drawn for east of the Cuyahoga.

THE DRAFTS.

"To entitle a shareholder to the ownership of an equalized township, it was necessary for him to be the proprietor of \$12,903.23 of the original purchase of the company, or, in other words, he must possess about three and three-tenth shares of the original purchase. The division by draft took place on the 29th of January, 1798. The townships were numbered from one to ninety-three, and the numbers, on slips of paper, placed in a box. The names of shareholders were arranged alphabetically, and in those instances in which an original investment was insufficient to entitle such investor to an equalized township, he formed a combination with others, in like situation, and the name of that person of this combination that took alphabetic precedence was used in the draft. If the small proprietors were, from disagreement among themselves, unable to unite, a committee was appointed to select and classify them, and those selected were compelled to submit to this arrangement. If, after they had drawn a township, they could not agree in dividing it between them, this committee, or another one appointed for that purpose, divided it for them. That township designated by the first number drawn belonged to the first man on the list, and the second drawn belonged to the second man, and so on until all were drawn. Thus was the ownership in common served, and each individual secured his interest in severalty. John Morgan, John Caldwell, and Jonathn Brace, the trustees, as rapidly as partition was effected, conveyed by deed to the several purchasers the land they had drawn.

"The second draft was made in 1802, and was for such portions of the seven townships omitted in the first draft as remained at that time unsold. This draft was divided into

ninety shares, representing \$13,333.33 of the purchase money.

"The third draft was made in 1807, and was for the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga, and was divided into forty-six parts, each representing \$26.687.

"The fourth draft was made in 1809, at which time the surplus land, so-called, was divided, including sundry notes and claims arising from sales that had been effected of the seven townships omitted in the first drawing."

CHAPTER XII

THE SETTLEMENT OF OHIO

Land Bounties—The Ohio Company—Founding of Marietta—Abundance of Game—The Moravian Settlements—Founding of Columbus, Cincinnati, and North Bend—Floods Damage the Settlements—The Scioto Land Swindle—The Virginia Military District.

At the time the Connecticut Land Company were engaged in surveying their purchase, there were several other settlements in a more or less satisfactory condition of progress along the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. Immediately on the close of the Revolutionary War, thousands of the disbanded soldiers and officers who had been reduced to poverty in the long and arduous struggle for independence looked anxiously to the Western lands for new homes, or as a means of repairing their shattered fortunes. Their thoughts had been turned in this direction by the several acts passed by Congress in 1776, and subsequently during the war, providing for land bounties to the Continental soldiers, in quantities proportional to their rank in the service. Thus, a major-general was entitled to eleven hundred acres, a brigadier-general to eight hundred and fifty, a colonel to five hundred, a lieutenant-colonel to four hundred and fifty, a major four hundred, a captain three hundred, a lieutenant two hundred, an ensign one hundred and fifty, and privates and non-commissioned officers one hundred acres each. Those who lived in the South were fortunate in having ready access to the lands of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the back parts of Georgia; but owing to the disputes in Congress over the lands of the North-

west, which long delayed the surveys and bounties, the Northern soldiers almost lost hope. A strong memorial was presented to Congress in June, 1783, asking for a grant of the lands between the Ohio and Lake Erie. An ordinance for the survey of the public lands west of the Ohio River was passed by Congress two years later, and provided for the system of rectangular surveys by sections, townships, and ranges. The first surveyor-general was Thomas Hutchins, a man of high scientific attainments, who had served in the West as an officer of engineers in the Sixtieth British Infantry. Assisted by Rittenhouse, the official geographer of Pennsylvania, he established a base line extending due west from the point where the north bank of the Ohio River is intersected by the west line of Pennsylvania, and upon this laid out the Seven Ranges which were the beginning of the land system of the United States. General Rufus Putnam of Massachusetts, who had taken a leading part in preparing the memorial, to which reference has been made, was appointed by that body one of the surveyors; but having work of a similar nature to do in Maine for the state of Massachusetts, he obtained the appointment of General Benjamin Tupper temporarily in his place. From Tupper General Putnam subse-

quently received so favorable an account of the country as to cause him to enter with great earnestness into a plan of western colonization.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

A meeting of officers and soldiers, chiefly of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut lines, was held at Boston on March 1st, 1786, at which a new Ohio Company was formed, in shares of \$1,000, for the purchase and settlement of Western lands. The directors, General Putnam, General Samuel H. Parsons, and Rev. Manasseh Cutler, selected for their purchase the lands on the Ohio River situated on both sides of the Muskingum and just west of the Seven Ranges. It had been provided by Congress that the Continental currency in which the soldiers had received their pay, and which had greatly depreciated during the war, should be accepted at its par value in payment for public lands. There were many delays before the grant was finally ratified by Congress. Some months were spent in waiting for a quorum of that body to assemble, and even after Congress had passed the ordinance, a long and tedious game of politics had to be played before the contract for the purchase was finally signed. The chief question at issue was the appointment of officers for the territory. The company wanted General Parsons for Governor, while there was a strong counter influence in favor of General St. Clair, who was then president of Congress, but who seems to have taken no active part in advancing his own interests. Dr. Cutler, who represented the company, had also to contend against the influence of several rival companies of speculators in Western lands, one of which, composed of a number of prominent New York citizens, was represented by Colonel William Duer, then Secretary of the Treasury Board. A secret arrangement was at last effected whereby St. Clair was made governor of the territory and the domain of the Ohio Company was enlarged by an addition of land on the west side for the benefit of the New York associates. After some further delay on the part of Congress the contract for the purchase was

finally signed October 27, 1787, by the Treasury Board, with Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent as agents of the Ohio Company.

THE FOUNDING OF MARIETTA.

In the following months of December and January, two companies, including surveyors, boat-builders, farmers, carpenters, and laborers, were sent forward under the leadership of General Putnam. Uniting on the Youghiogheny River, they constructed boats, in which after having embarked their stores, they descended the Ohio River, and on the 7th of April, 1788, landed at the Muskingum. On the upper point, opposite Fort Harmar, they founded their town, which in July following received the name of Marietta, in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, the word being a compound of the first and last syllables of the Queen's name. On the arrival of Governor St. Clair, which took place on July 17th, the government of the Northwest territory was formally installed, Washington County, with its courts and officers, was established, and by the end of the year the little capital had a population of one hundred and thirty-two men, besides women and children. To these were added in the following year one hundred and fifty-two men, fifty-seven of them with families. Major Denny, one of the army officers stationed at Fort Harmar, thus describes these settlers in his diary:

"These men from New England, many of whom are of the first respectability, old Revolutionary officers, erected and are now living in huts immediately opposite us. A considerable number of industrious farmers purchased shares in the company, and more or less arrive every week. * * * These people appear the most happy folk in the world, greatly satisfied with their new purchase. They certainly are the best informed, most courteous and civil strangers of any I have yet met with. The order and regularity observed by all, their sober deportment, and perfect submission to the constituted authorities, must tend much to promote their settlements.

The population of Marietta was still furth-

er increased in 1790, owing to the survey and distribution of the Ohio Company's lands, so that the place could now boast of eighty houses. Settlements were extended to Belpre, to Newbury, twelve or fifteen miles down the Ohio, and to Big Bottom, about thirty miles up the Muskingum. In January, 1791, there were in all these settlements some 280 men capable of bearing arms. The danger from Indians was proved by the destruction in that month of the settlement at Big Bottom by a party of Delawares and Wyandots. Strong block houses were erected at each of these points and all possible measures were adopted to ensure the safety of these infant communities.

THE ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

Thesettlerswerein no danger from hunger. The land in which they had cast their lot was veritably a land flowing with milk and honey. The soil was rich, and produced abundant crops; fruit was soon successfully cultivated, and fish, flesh and fowl were to be had in inconceivable quantities. Buffalo, deer and bear werenumerous;geese,ducks and pigeons were everywhere in immense flocks, and the rivers fairly swarmed with fish. A story is told by Captain May of a pike weighing 100 pounds that was served up at the Fourth of July barbecue, and it was no uncommon thing to catch catfish sixty to eighty pounds in weight.

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENTS.

Marietta was the first permanent settlement on the soil of Ohio. Other white settlements, however, which it is necessary to mention, had been previously made by the Moravian missionaries, who in 1772, planted villages on the banks of the Tuscarawas river, and devoted themselves to the conversion of the Indians, in which work they were remarkably successful; their earnest, true, and simple character, with their sweet devotional music, made a great impression on many of the savages. The population of their villages on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers at the close of 1775, numbered over four hundred persons. That

they were peculiarly adapted to the work in which they were engaged is shown, not only by the number of their converts, which was large, but by the conduct of the Christianized Indians, who repeatedly, in spite of great provocations, refused to go upon the war path, refrained from drunkenness, showed hospitality to their enemies, and cheerfully cultivated other Christian virtues. They included in their ranks a number of distinguished chiefs.

Lord Dunmore's war, and, above all, the Revolutionary War, proved disastrous to the Moravian missions. Situated on a line between Pittsburg and Detroit, they lay directly in the path of hostilities. Marauding parties were constantly passing that way. In the death of White Eyes, head war-chief of the Delawares, they lost a powerful and influential friend, and their misfortunes were increased by the arrival at Goschocking (or Coshocton), one of their settlements on the Muskingum, of the frontier desperadoes McKee, Elliott and Simon Girty. These men, who had escaped from imprisonment at Pittsburg as spies and secret agents of the Tory cause, spread false reports among the Indians against the Moravians and instigated two attempts to assassinate Zeisberger, the leader of the missionaries.

In 1780, some American militia, part of a force that had been sent out under Col. Broadhead from Pittsburg to surpress a hostilerising on the Muskingum, attempted to destroy the Moravian missions, under the impression, which seemed to be general among the lower class of whites on the frontier, that the missionaries were secretly their foes, and were with difficulty prevented from doing so by a detachment of their comrades under Colonel Shepard of Wheeling.

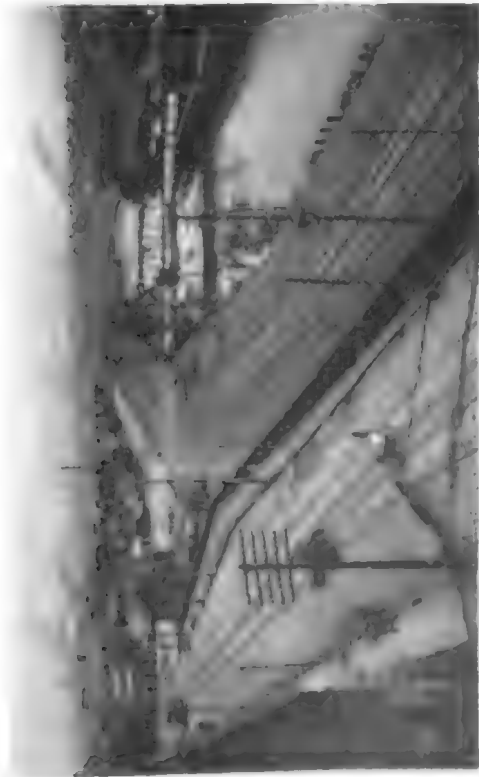
In the following year the missionaries were made to feel the hostility of the British commandant at Detroit, who had ascertained that they were friendly to the American cause, and were even in correspondence with American officials to the prejudice of British interests. Through the agency of the Six Nations, who delegated their task to the Wyandots (the work having been first declined by the Ottawas and Chippewas), and assisted by Elliott, Girty

and McKee, the missionaries were seized early in September, their houses pillaged, their families turned out of doors and their books and papers destroyed. The Christian Indians were also robbed, and a famous Delaware chief among them—Glickhican—arrested. Though no blood was spilled on this occasion, the Wyandots having accepted their task reluctantly, the people suffered greatly during the following winter from exposure and famine. In the spring of the next year, 1782, a party of ninety-six Christian Delawares—men and women—while on a peaceable errand, were treacherously decoyed into two houses, shut up and mercilessly slaughtered, by a force of ninety men from the Ohio under one David Williamson, who passed for Colonel. About two months later another expedition under Colonel William Crawford, a worthy man who, without any desire or effort on his part, had been elected to command over Williamson, was sent out for the purpose of destroying what was left of the Moravian Indians at Sandusky, and also to lay waste the Wyandot towns. This force was ambushed and utterly routed by a party of Wyandots. Williamson, who had accompanied the expedition in a subordinate capacity, escaped with a part of the force. Colonel Crawford was taken prisoner and fell into the hands of Chief Pipe, who in rage for the massacre of the Christian Indians, whom he had for some time protected, caused him to be tortured and burned at the stake. This was the end of the Moravian missions on the Muskingum. Though the pious founders lingered for some time about the scenes of their early labors and successes, their triumphs were over: the partly civilized Indian communities which they had built up were forever scattered and gone. But in spite of their failure, their work at any rate "was unexcelled as an attempt to bring the Indian and white races on this continent into just co-ordination." Says Rufus King (Ohio: American Commonwealth Series), "That these missions, though not enduring, as sometimes imputed, were none the less the primordial establishment of Ohio, is as true as that Plymouth was the beginning of Massachusetts. Neither lasted long, but that was no fault of

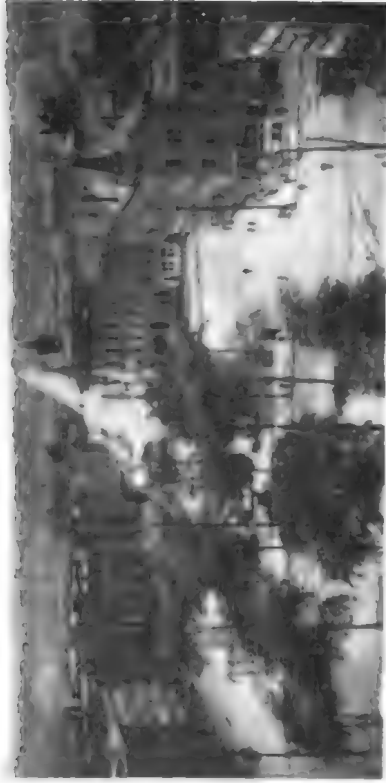
the Moravians. Plymouth, though equally obsolete, is proudly commemorated by the sons of Massachusetts. The Moravians may justly be remembered and honored as the pilgrims of Ohio."

FOUNDING OF COLUMBIA, CINCINNATI AND NORTH BEND.

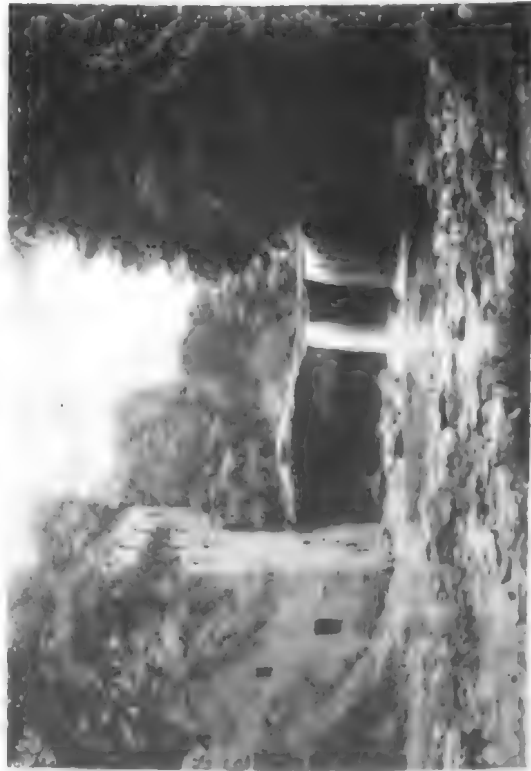
The settlements by the Ohio Land Company on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers were followed by others along the Ohio, the Scioto and the Miamis, but by a different class of settlers from the sturdy, sober, New England pioneers who had begun the work of civilization in the southeastern part of the territory. These latter were of substantially the same stock as those on the Reserve, and founded a very similar society, identical in all its leading features and having as a mutual goal the same moral political ideals. The first settlers on the Miamis came, as it chanced, from New Jersey. Benjamin Stites, or Stiles, a trader from that State, who had joined a party of Kentuckians in a chase after some thieving Indians, after the party had given up the pursuit, crossed over with them to the Big Miami, and obtained a view of the rich valleys formed by these rivers. On his return home he immediately confided his discovery to Mr. John Cleves Symmes and other men of influence. Symmes, after himself making a trip down the Ohio to personally investigate the truth of Stites' story, organized a company of associates somewhat similar to the Ohio company, which included General Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, and Dr. Witherspoon, as well as Stites. On August 20, 1787, Congress was petitioned for a grant to the association of all the lands on the Ohio, between the Miamis, to be bounded on the north by an extension of the north line of the Ohio Company. In October this petition was referred to the Treasury Board, but without waiting for the result Symmes proceeded as though the bargain were closed. After giving Stites a covenant for 10,000 acres, at five shillings an acre, he issued, November 26th, a lengthy and high-sounding prospectus in which he depicted the advantages of settlement in the



VIEW OF YOUNGSTOWN, LOOKING EAST FROM COLONIAL HOTEL.



VIEW OF YOUNGSTOWN, SHOWING PUBLIC SQUARE, SOLDIERS MONUMENT AND MARKET STREET.



LANTERMAN'S MILL AND FALLS.



PIONEER PAVILION.

new territory in the most vivid colors, and further announced that a contract had been entered into between the associates and the Treasury Board, and offering for sale any township, section, or quarter-section in the 4,000,000-acre tract for which he had applied. He reserved for himself, as the site of a town that he proposed to lay out, an entire township at the confluence of the big Miami and the Ohio, besides fractional townships on the north, south, and west sides of it. The land was offered until May 1st following at two-thirds of a dollar per acre; after that the price was to be raised to one dollar.

The proposition proved attractive, and the best lands were soon taken. A large number of the purchasers soon found themselves deceived, as the Treasury Board refused to concede the entire front on the Ohio, and would execute no contract at all until October 15, 1788, when, through the influence of General Dayton and Daniel Marsh, they consented to a grant limited to twenty miles along the course of the Ohio, beginning at the mouth of the Big Miami, and with a northerly boundary to include 1,000,000 acres. This excluded the lands sold to Stites and others, and also dropped a township that had been reserved for the use of an academy. The result was an immense amount of litigation, arising out of the violated contracts between Stites and his associates and the purchasers; and the contentions in Congress and the local courts, in which latter Stites was a judge, were not ended until May, 1792, when Congress passed acts which extended the limits of the purchase to the original number of acres originally bargained for, though with somewhat different boundaries. Reservations were set apart in each township for the support of religion, schools, one complete township for an academy and other institutions of learning, a lot one mile square at the mouth of the Big Miami, and one of fifteen acres for Fort Washington. The people who had purchased lands from Symmes were granted the right of pre-emption on further payment of \$2 per acre. Other schemes of settlement were soon under way. In November, 1788, Stites, with a strong party of friends and

followers, and provided with all necessary implements for clearing and building, landed just below the Little Miami, built a fort or block-house, and founded the town of Columbia.

In the summer of that year, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, who had taken up the entire section of land opposite the mouth of the Licking, and who was ambitious to become the founder of a town, met at Limestone, Col. Robert Patterson, the founder of Lexington, Kentucky, who was meditating a purchase from Symmes. Denman accompanied the Colonel to Lexington, where, in company with John Filson, they formed a partnership in the town site which he had secured opposite the mouth of the Licking. Filson was a school-master from Chester, Penn., who had turned surveyor and emigrated to Kentucky. The three drew up articles, which were formally executed August 25th, whereby Denman, in consideration of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, to be paid by Patterson to Filson, transferred to each an equal interest with himself in the section of land opposite the mouth of the Licking. Plans were made for laying out a town which was to be called Losantiville, the name being a forced and pedantic compound of three different languages—Greek, Latin and French—and intended to signify "the town opposite the mouth of the Licking." On the 22d of September, 1788, Patterson and Filson, with a large company of Kentuckians, arrived on the ground and were there met by Denman, Judge Symmes and Israel Ludlow, chief surveyor of the Miami associates. This meeting may be regarded as the inauguration of Cincinnati. Though it was impossible to proceed to the immediate location of the plat, Ludlow was detached to "take the meanders of the Ohio," which measurement proved that Denman was within the line. Soon after Filson, who had accompanied Symmes, Patterson and a party of the Kentuckians on an expedition twenty miles into the country, becoming alarmed at the presence of Indians, separated himself from the party and attempted to rejoin the main body. He was never more heard of, and undoubtedly met his death at the hands of the savages. Ludlow acquired Filson's in-

terest, and became the surveyor and principal agent in the town affair. Denman returned to New Jersey. Patterson and Ludlow, with a party of twelve, left Limestone December 24th, to form a station and lay out the town. The time of their arrival, which is supposed to mark the date of the settlement of Cincinnati is not known.

FLOODS DAMAGE THE SETTLEMENTS.

In January, 1789, Columbia and Miami City were submerged by a great flood, which also caused Fort Finney to be abandoned, the garrison, under Captain Kersey, proceeding to the falls of the Ohio. Symmes thereupon, by blazing the trees, marked out the site of another town, which, from its location, he called North Bend. He and his associates also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of their desertion by the soldiers, and in August Major Doughty was sent down to "choose ground and lay out a new work for the protection of the people settled in Judge Symmes' purchase." After reconnoitering for three days in order to find an eligible situation, he reported to Colonel Harmar that he had "fixed upon a spot opposite to the Licking River, which was high and healthy, abounding with never-failing springs, and the most proper position he could find for the purpose." This settled the destiny of Cincinnati. Fort Washington, a substantial structure of hewn timber, about 180 feet square, two stories high, and with block houses at the four angles, was immediately erected, and on the 29th of December was occupied by Colonel Harmar, with the larger part of his regiment, two companies being left at Fort Harmar. Early in January, 1790, Governor St. Clair arrived and established the County of Hamilton, on which occasion Losantiville was made the county town, and renamed Cincinnati in honor of the military order of the Cincinnati, to which the Revolutionary soldiers in Colonel Harmar's command belonged.

For some years Cincinnati remained a mere garrison town; the residences were but cabins, and the inhabitants migratory. Gen-

eral Harrison, then a young ensign, who saw it just after St. Clair's defeat in 1791, when the remnants of his demoralized army were straggling in, describes it as lacking in almost everything but whiskey, of which everybody seemed to have an abundant supply. "I certainly saw more drunken men," said he, "in the forty-eight hours succeeding my arrival in Cincinnati than I had in all my previous life." In a few years the place began to improve, but in 1800 the population was but 750.

THE SCIOTO LAND SWINDLE.

It will be remembered that when St. Clair's appointment to the governorship had been arranged, the domain of the Ohio Company had been enlarged for the benefit of certain New York citizens, represented by Colonel Duer. Congress had authorized the sale of all the land between the Seven Ranges and the Scioto River. It was divided by the Treasury Board into two contracts. One included a tract on the Ohio between the seventh and seventeenth ranges, with a north boundary to include a million and a half acres. There were the usual reservations for the support of religion and the public schools, with two townships for a university, and some sections in different townships reserved for disposal by Congress. The other contract included the lands between the seventeenth range and the Scioto River. By the provisions of the first named contract the Ohio Company were granted possession and use of the lands east of the west line of the fifteenth range, containing one-half the purchase, which line intersects the Ohio just below Gallipolis. The Ohio Company then transferred the western portion in accordance with the arrangement which had been made between Dr. Cutler and Colonel Duer. The New York associates, styled the Scioto Company, then sent Mr. Joel Barlow to Paris, to act as their agent in the disposal of the lands. He was assisted there by De Saisson, a Frenchman, and William Playfair, of Edinburgh, who had taken a prominent part in the destruction of the Bastille. Barlow was a poet, of winning address, and apparently gifted with a most exuberant

imagination. He issued some very alluring but mendacious advertisements and maps in which the lands of the colony were described as "being immediately adjacent to the settled and cultivated country, and having charms of climate, health, and scenery such as to rival Arcadia or the Vale of Tempe." All the comforts and most of the luxuries of life—the gastronomic luxuries, at least—were to be obtained at substantially no cost of labor or trouble. "A couple of swine," said he, "will multiply themselves a hundredfold in two or three years without taking any care of them." All sorts of wild game were in plenty, there was no danger from wild animals, no taxes to pay, and no military duty to perform. To tickle French ears the Ohio River was referred to only by the name of *La Belle Riviere*, the name given to it by La Salle. To complete all, the land was offered for sale on easy terms and at the most tempting prices.

These advertisements had due effect. Hundreds of people, most of whom were wholly unfitted for the arduous and dangerous life of the frontier settler, were inveigled to the Ohio. Upon their arrival they were soon undeceived. St. Clair, on his return from the West, found about four hundred of them "at a place three miles below the Kanawha, which they had named Gallipolis. A hundred more were waiting at Marietta, and another hundred were on their way through Pennsylvania. They were living in long rows of cabins provided for them by the Scioto Company." A deputation of them waited on St. Clair with a paper reciting an account of their wrongs. He promised to investigate the matter, and in the meanwhile counselled them to organize themselves at once, by appointing civil and military officers, as well for their own peace and order as for defense against the Indians. But many of these people had been brought up to trades useful only in highly civilized and refined communities, and though some were farmers and mechanics, and a few men of education, as a body they lacked the capacity to help themselves out of the unfortunate situation into which they had been so cruelly duped. Without the ready resources and adaptability of the English, Scotch,

Irish and German races, having failed in their main project, they were unable to substitute for it any other practical scheme, or to make the best of the circumstances in which they found themselves. They gradually scattered and dwindled away, and though Congress came to their relief in March, 1795, with a donation of land known as the French grant—for the New York promoters of the enterprise not having paid for their lands, all the titles had lapsed—it does not appear that they took any practical advantage of it. Their famous countryman, Volney, who visited them at Gallipolis in the summer of 1796, found them "forlorn in appearance, with pale faces, sickly looks, and anxious air, still inhabiting a double row of whitewashed log huts, patched with clay, unwholesome and uncomfortable." When this scandalous transaction was investigated there was some evidence apparently going to show that the Ohio Company, or at least some of its officials, were to a certain extent implicated in the fraud, but as the subject is obscure and complicated, and moreover, is not closely connected with the history of Mahoning County, it will not here be entered into save by this brief reference. In view of the fact that their culpability was never proven it may be as well to give them the benefit of the doubt.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

When in March, 1784, Virginia ceded to the United States her claims to northwest territory, it was stipulated that she should be reimbursed for the expense of subduing the British posts, that 150,000 acres at the Falls of Ohio were to be granted to Colonel George Rogers Clark and his officers and soldiers, and that "in case there should not be a sufficient quantity of good lands south of the Ohio River to provide for the bounties due to the Continental troops of the Virginia line, the deficiency should be made up by good lands to be laid off between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers." In the winter of 1790-91 General Nathaniel Massie, who had been appointed by Virginia some time before to make a survey of the district, impressed by the flourishing

condition of the settlements on the Muskingum and the two Miamis, determined to plant a Virginia colony north of the Ohio. Such a settlement, he thought, would enhance the value of the lands of his State, and incidentally be a means of protection of his party while they were engaged in surveying the wilderness, a work that he had already begun. A site on the north bank of the river was chosen, and a town laid out which received the name of Massies Station. This was afterwards changed to Manchester, by which name the place is now known. Free land was offered to the first twenty-five families who should settle in the town, and this advertisement being circulated widely throughout Kentucky brought responses from some thirty families who were eager to accept the offer. The settlement was commenced in March, 1791, streets were marked out, a number of cabins built and surrounded by a stockade as a protection against the Indians, and soon the little station was in a flourishing condition. It enjoyed practical immunity from Indian attacks. This was mainly due to the character of its inhabitants—all hardy frontiersmen, courageous, watchful, and self-reliant, and long accustomed to brave the toil and dangers of the wilderness. General Massie subsequently attempted to found a town in the heart of the Virginia Military District, but the attempt was not successful, owing to Indian hostilities. A later effort in the follow-

ing year resulted in the founding of Chillicothe, which at the end of two years became the seat of civil government. Civilization in Ohio had now fairly begun. Commencing, as we have seen, at the river, it had invaded that long, dark stretch of forest which lay between it and the lake, and through which the native red man had hitherto roamed in undisputed sway. Soon the busy axe sounded here the knell of his approaching extinction. In despair he made one last desperate effort to preserve the Ohio as the natural boundary between the white man's territory and his own hunting grounds. The four years' war, beginning with the destruction of the Big Bottom settlement on the Muskingum, January 2, 1791, and followed by the discomfiture of Harmar and the utter rout of St. Clair, inspired him with a temporary hope that was forever shattered by Wayne's victory of the Fallen Timber, in August, 1795, to which reference has already been made. The great barrier to white settlement was removed by the subsequent treaty of Greenville, and the full tide of emigration swept in. Settlers' cabins soon began to dot the landscape; forest shades gave place to open clearings, soon to be transformed into smiling farms and fruitful orchards; thriving towns sprang up as if by magic, and civilization began its march of progress in Ohio, never again to meet with serious interruption.

CHAPTER XIII

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF MAHONING COUNTY

Lines of Development—Date of the First Settlement on the Reserve—First Wheat Cut on the Reserve—First Postal Service—Early Conditions of Life—A Primitive Mill—Old Time Threshing—Bounty on Wolf Scalps—Olden School Days—Early Youngstown Citizens—Draft of 1812—Homemade Soap—The Old Ash Hopper—Soap Spookery—The Old Ashery—The Stage Driver—Matches Unknown—If Fires all Went Out—Wild Pigeons; Where are They?—Pioneer Milling Enterprises—Slavery—County Seat Located—Early Elections—First County Seat Issue—Useless Legislation—Renewal of the Strife—Some Interesting Old Letters—County Seat Changed.

The conditions of life in the wilderness made it necessary to obtain food from the soil as soon as possible. It was also of vital importance to be within reach of some channel, however difficult and obstructed, through which trade with the outside world could be carried on. As Lake Erie was the best natural highway available for settlers in the Western Reserve, there was a strong tendency to build homes near its shores. This, however, was checked in the earliest period of settlement by the menacing attitude of the English north of the lake, and at its western end, and their influence over the Indian tribes of the region. Home-seekers felt safer, and more surely in American territory when within easy reach of the Ohio. Moreover, the soil was more productive, as a rule, and the danger from malaria less, at a good distance from the lake.

The result was a double line of development, one-half governed by trade, and the other

by farming. For a time the latter so far prevailed that Cleveland had a hard and seemingly doubtful race with other towns in the Connecticut Reserve. As late as 1812, when the first bank was established in the Western Reserve, it was not located in Cleveland, but in Warren, Trumbull County.

DATE OF FIRST SETTLEMENT ON THE RESERVE.

Soon after the partition of the Reserve was completed, many of the grantees removed to their land, and made it their future home. Others sent out agents. Purchasers from the grantees removed to the new country, clearings were made in the forests, log houses were erected, crops were put in the ground, and in the spring of 1798 was commenced the regular settlement of the Reserve.

The first house on the Reserve was probably the log house erected by John Young and

Colonel James Hillman about 1797. This house stood on the east bank of the Mahoning River, near Spring Common, Youngstown. Another early house, which still exists in Canfield, was built in 1800-1801 by Major-General Wadsworth, hero of two wars, and a member of General Washington's staff during the War of Independence. Major-General Wadsworth received a large tract of land in the Western Reserve before the State of Ohio was organized. When Mahoning County was organized, in 1846, the house was used as a jail, sheriff's residence, and general county office, until the new courthouse was built. General Wadsworth died in 1818, and his body now lies buried in the little cemetery not far from the house.

FIRST WHEAT CUT ON THE RESERVE.

The first wheat reaped by white men within the limits of the Reserve was cut near Conneaut in 1796. That was the year when the first settlement was made in Cleveland, and the date shows that the pioneers lost no time in getting land under cultivation and crops in the ground.

FIRST POSTAL SERVICE.

The first regular postal service in the Western Reserve was established and opened in October, 1801. The route extended from Pittsburgh to Warren, passing through Beavertown, Georgetown (on the Ohio River), Canfield and Youngstown. The mail was carried on horse-back and delivered once in two weeks. The first mail contract was awarded to Eleazer Gilson, of Canfield, and was for two years, at the price of \$3.50 per mile per year, counting the distance one way. Samuel Gilson, a son of the contractor, carried the mail the greater part of the time, and as one source of information says, "on foot, carrying the mail bag on his back," but it is probable that it was only distributed on foot in the different towns, as, according to old documents and papers, bequeathed by the late Elmer Kirtland, through Miss Mary Morse, to the Western Reserve

Historical Society, the route between the towns was covered on horse-back. Calvin Pease was appointed postmaster at Youngstown, Elijah Wadsworth at Canfield, and Simon Perkins at Warren, these three men being the first postmasters on the Reserve. In 1803 the population warranted a weekly delivery, requiring three days each way. A proposal to carry the mail, dated 1805, reads:

"I will engage to carry the mail from Pittsburgh, via Canfield, Poland and Youngstown, to Warren, once a week, for \$850 a year."

Detroit was added to the route in 1805, but not until 1823 was there mention of stage coaches, or any vehicle for the accommodation of passengers. The quarterly account of Dr. Charles Dutton, who was the second postmaster on the Reserve, being appointed in July, 1803, shows the amount of business done by the office at that time. The amount collected on letters was \$35; on newspapers, \$3.79; total, \$38.79. Postmaster's commission, \$13.19; paid general postoffice, \$25.60; total, \$38.79.

EARLY CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

A description of the conditions under which the early settlers lived, and their manner of life may be found in a small history of Ohio, by Caleb Atwater, published at Cincinnati in 1838.

He says in substance: "The people were quite uncouth in their aspect, but not so unhappy as one would suppose. The greatest difficulty with which they had to contend was sickness. The farmer kept many dogs to guard his sheep, hogs, fowls and himself. His fences were very high ones, and his dogs were always ready to defend their master's family and property. Hogs became so numerous in the woods that many of them became wild and multiplied until the War of 1812 gave their flesh a value, and they were killed. Cattle and horses had multiplied greatly in the meantime, and the people had begun to drive them over the mountains at an early day to market.

The people lived in log houses, raised Indian corn for their bread, and as to meat, they found deer and wild turkeys in abundance in the woods. Domestic fowls and hogs multi-

plied wonderfully in a country where there was so little winter for which to provide (here he seems to be referring chiefly to the southern part of the State), and as for pleasure carriages, we do not believe there was one in the State when it was first organized. Not a few persons wore moccasins of deer skins for coats or hunting skirts and pantaloons. Thus dressed, equipped with a large knife and a good rifle gun, the men went about their daily business. When the State was first organized we do not believe there was even one bridge in it. The roads were few, and it was no easy matter for a stranger to follow them. For ourselves we preferred following a pocket compass or the sun to most of the roads in the Virginia Military Tract, and this even ten years after the organization of the State government. Travelers carried their provisions with them when starting from any of the towns into the then wilderness." What was true in this respect of the Virginia Military Tract was doubtless true of the Western Reserve at this early period.

Captain J. C. Hartzell, a prominent citizen of Sebring, who has at different times contributed much interesting pioneer information to local journals, describes in a recent article, the days "when our good old mothers told time by a noon mark, and made not only their own soap, but most other useful and needful things in housekeeping. They baked their own bread in a clay or brick or stone out-oven, and lighted the home with a lard lamp or cruisie, a strip of canton flannel, or a bit of candle wick in the melted lard or candle, dipped, and later along moulded them in tin moulds.

"Then they made their own sugar, and plenty of it; made their own clothes from wool off the sheep's back to the woven web, the warm and durable linsey-woolsey dress, or from the flax patch to the linen coat, gown, or towel; doctored their own or neighbors' families with medicines of their own garnering from gardens, field, and forest. * * * Each old pioneer opening in the virgin forest would have a most interesting story to tell of the beginning of civilized home life, if there were only some ready writer to set it down in good black print, while there are yet a few, a very

few, of the living witnesses of the labor in that struggle with the wilderness."

A PRIMITIVE MILL.

The Captain thus describes a primitive hand mill: "I am reminded of an old hand mill, the stones of which are buried in the earth, and form part of the foot-walk from the front door of the old Snode home to the little entrance gate into the yard. They are about two feet in diameter, and furrowed faces tell truthfully that this low estate in which we find them today was not the intent of the original designers. Our good mother Snode says they were brought along with the family pioneer wagon from New Jersey, when they came to this neighborhood. The old parchment deed for the home farm, signed, I think, by James Madison, President, is still in their possession. Mother Snode is ninety years old (1907), and has spent nearly her entire life near where she now resides.

"The mill, of which the stone above mentioned formed a part, was most likely the first grain-grinding machine in the settlement. The stones are perhaps two and a half or three inches thick. The upper stone, or runner, has an oblong eye in the center, and hole or socket not far from the outer edge, a stout stick reaching from the socket to a fixed timber above, with a like socket directly over the center of the stones all loosely fitted, composed the mill. The grinding, or power, was after the Armstrong patent. The family used it and it was free to the neighbors, and the toll executed by the proprietor was good neighborship. Mrs. Snode says that she has often ground grain upon it, and eaten corn cakes and mush, and all the good things that came from the king of grain. Then in her home you will find an old sun dial, which, with the aid of the compass made the noon mark nearly accurate. Here are also the cards that prepared the wool for the spinning wheel, the big wheel, the little wheel, and the reel, sickles for cutting grain, an old platter with the date of 1702, an old

shackle, such as were used in slavery days, and the same as you may see any day when convicts are employed on public works. Except the shackle, the implements could have been duplicated in almost any pioneer homestead.

OLD-TIME THRESHING.

"In separating the grain from the straw, the flail was the primitive implement, but quite as commonly the grain was thrown upon the great threshing floor, and two teams of horses put upon it, and round and round they walked, and on a cold snappy day the work was accomplished with less labor, though by no means a light job. Flax was pulled just before the ripening point, tied in small bundles and again thinly and evenly spread upon the green meadow and turned until the woolly stalk was rotted; then it was broken, scutched, hatched, and prepared for the spinning wheel. * * *

'Tis a long jog forward from the little hand-mill (above-mentioned), which might have reduced from one to two bushels of grain to fine meal in a day, to the Pillsbury mills with their daily output of 35,000 barrels of flour.

"Old things are passing away. Very few are now here who have lived in these primitive times and seen the wild deer snidding through the native forest on the very site of our thriving town, with its great stacks belching forth clouds of black smoke that hide the noonday sun, but tell of a busy human hive underneath.

BOUNTY ON WOLF SCALPS.

"My Uncle Jake, father of the elder Mrs. Diver of Beloit, used to tell me the tales of the long ago, when wild game was plentiful. He said wolves were such a scourge that the State offered a bounty of \$5 each for wolf scalps. His people lived then south of Damascus, and he knew the lair of wolves near by: year after year, as the pups came on, he would capture and scalp them. I believe he said scalps were receivable for taxes, and he felt safe for his tax money as long as his wolves were not waylaid in this, to him, useful employment; but after a time Abner Woolman,

grandfather of our Abner on the hill, invaded Uncle Jake's wolf preserve, and, not regarding family ties or maternal affection, killed both the mother and her children, and so destroyed Uncle's infant industry, very much to his disgust.

OLDEN SCHOOL DAYS.

"In his old wagon house I attended a geography school in the winter evenings. The itinerant teacher had a set of Pelton's outline maps, and the class, when the term was over, certainly had a good understanding of the physical earth, oceans, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, inlets, countries, population, chief cities, States and their capitals, boundaries, etc., etc., and all of this set to a song. Each pupil, as the lesson went on, took a turn at the maps with a pointer, somewhat resembling a billiard cue, and pointed to each place and gave answer as to the length of the river, or height of a volcano, or other mountain, etc., as requested by the teacher. That was a good school, and the knowledge we gained in that old wagon house has stood us in good stead all along the journey of life. Some changes have been made in boundaries and States, but otherwise the old world is about the same as we left it when we quit Uncle Jake's wagon shed."

The Captain, who refers to himself in the article so extensively quoted, as "a link between the old and the new," came upon the scene after the roughest and most primitive conditions of pioneer life had been supplanted, to some extent at least, by the comforts and conveniences of a more cultivated society. The world as he knew it "was a pretty comfortable world, and the men who made it so were, many of them, still in the vigor of mature manhood, but many of the primitive habits and customs, either of choice or necessity, still clung to the old homes for a long time, and ye scribe might write on and on to tell of our school life, spelling schools, and the old literaries on the hill, the old fulling, grist, and sawmills; religion, also, "for we had the gospel preached to us, and none of your snippet, two-for-five sermons, but good, two-hour, all wool and yard-wide sermons."



VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO CALVARY CEMETERY, YOUNGSTOWN



SCENE IN MILL CREEK PARK, YOUNGSTOWN



VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO OAK HILL CEMETERY, YOUNGSTOWN

"Every tinkle on the shingles
 Wakes an echo in the heart,
 And a thousand dreamy fancies
 Into busy being start.
 And a thousand recollections
 Weave their bright hues into woof
 As I listen to the tinkle
 Of the rain upon the roof."

Dr. Manning, who settled in Youngstown in 1811, said: "The qualifications for a school teacher in those days were few and moderate. If a man could read tolerably well, was a good writer, and could cipher as far as the rule of three, knew how to use the birch scientifically, and had firmness enough to exercise this skill, he would pass muster."

EARLY YOUNGSTOWN CITIZENS.

Some further reminiscences of those times are found in a letter from Roswell M. Grant, uncle of the late President Grant, who, in writing from Mayslick, Ky., September 7, 1874, in answer to an invitation to attend the reunion of old citizens and pioneers held at Youngstown that year, said in part:

"My father sold his tan yard to John E. Woodbridge, and moved to Maysville, Ky., leaving Margaret and myself with Colonel Hillman, about the year 1820. Colonel Hillman about the same time sold his farm and moved over to town to keep a hotel. At that time the citizens were as follows: 1st, above Colonel Rayen was J. E. Woodbridge; 2d, John F. Townsend, hatter; 3d, Colonel William Rayen, farmer; 4th, William Sherman, hatter; 5th, opposite, George Tod; 6th, Mr. Abrahm, chair maker; 7th, Samuel Stuart, tavern (Colonel Hillman bought Stuart out); 8th, opposite, Dr. Dutton; 9th, Esq. Baldwin, farmer; 10th, Kilpatrick, blacksmith; 11th, Henry Wick, merchant; 12th, Hugh Bryson, merchant; 13th, Lawyer Hine; 14th, Mr. Bissell; 15th, Mr. Bruce, shoemaker; 16th, Rev. Mr. Duncan. The above are all the citizens there were in Youngstown from 1805 up to 1810.

"I well remember the Indians coming down the river in canoes, and camping in Colonel

Hillman's sugar camp, at the lower end of the farm, and upon the river bank. They would stay some days. Also, the old chief would come to see Colonel Hillman to settle some dispute between them. They would bring some thirty or forty warriors with them. They would stop at the plum orchard at the upper end of the farm. These visits were often. I had forgotten to mention the names of Mr. Hogue, a tailor, and Moses Crawford, who lived below Judge Tod's, on the bank of the river. Crawford tended Colonel Hillman's mill. Bears, wolves, deer, and wild turkey were plenty. I went to school in the old log school-house eight years; to Master Noyes five years of the time. David Tod, Frank Thorne, and myself were leaders in all mischief; so said Master Noyes.

DRAFT OF 1812.

"In the War of 1812, the whole country was drafted, and rendezvoused in Youngstown. After they left, Captain Applegate, Lieutenant Bushnell, and Ensign Reeves enlisted one hundred men for one year. During the enlistment Captain Dillon's son, with an elder fife, and myself with a drum, furnished the music. Colonel William Rayen commanded the regiment. Judge Tod had a Colonel's commission in the regular army. Colonel Hillman volunteered, and after arriving at Sandusky, General Harrison appointed him Wagon-Master General of the United States Army. John E. Woodbridge was paymaster. Mr. Hogue, Moses Crawford, Dr. Dutton, Henry Wick, Hugh Bryson, and Mr. Bruce, were all the men left in Youngstown during the war. I had forgotten Mr. Thorne, a cabinet maker, who lived near the old school house.

"Jesse R. Grant left Judge Tod's in 1810. Went to Maysville, Ky., and finished his trade with my brother Peter. Went to Deerfield, O., about the year 1815. Took charge of my father's old tan yard. Sold out and went to Ravenna. Carried on the business until 1821. He then went to Point Pleasant, forty miles below Maysville. Sunk a tan yard there. Same year he married Miss Hannah Simpson, where

U. S. Grant was born April 27, 1822."

With the permission of Captain Hartzell, we also publish the following article, which, under the title, "Some Reminiscences of Ye Olden Time," appeared in the issue of The Sebring News, January 29th of the present year (1907):

"Some time ago, as I was rambling through one of our big potteries, I noticed a vessel containing soft soap. The same looked mighty familiar and I made inquiry, only to find that soft soap was imported from England and finds its uses in all potteries.

HOMEMADE SOAP.

"When I was a boy, both soft and hard soap, in fact all soap, was made by the good house mothers. In our home I was the general roustabout, a very present help in time of need—if I could be found. The old Mahoning formed the north boundary of our farm and its purling, laughing, hurrying waters, as they glide over on and on to join the brimming river, chattering as they go, often beguiled me from duty's path and I often found congenial company with neighbor's boys, though if they were not present, the river was always interesting. And why not, for when I was a boy, any boy or man could fish with hook and line, seine or gig; so that there were times when, mother being about to set in with her annual soap-making, and wanting me to set up the ash-hopper and such like needful work, I had a foreboding of the coming siege and retired to the river for a rest, and vacation. But when the head of the house came home, there was always a settlement in which no compromises were admitted and I paid up.

"In those days every home used wood for fuel and the big wide fire-places eat up a big lot of timber—good timber, too—and the ashes thus resulting during the entire year, were saved and safely garnered to the soap-making season. And when the time was ripe, always spring time, when grass greened and robins came back to their old haunts, then the old ash-hopper went into commission again, repairs, if needed, were made, and serious work began.

THE OLD ASH-HOPPER.

"The hopper itself was a crude affair, a thick wide slab four or five feet long from the sawmill nearby with a gutter dug in the center the whole length of the slab to catch the drip, furnished the bottom and the foundation. The hopper part was of very simple construction, made of any sort of boards cut in three and a half or four foot lengths, made wide at the top and narrow at the lower edge, the boards fitting into the groove of the slab bottom. And now we are ready for operation. First, the handy lad is sent to dig sassafras roots to put in the hopper for a starter, and after being lined on the inside with rye straw the ashes are filled in slowly, and tamped down solid until the hopper is filled. When all this is in order, water is poured on the top, perhaps a pail or two a day, and when the mass is well wet and the lye begins to drip from the groove to the vessel placed beneath for its holding, we may say the enterprise is well started.

"All the waste fat from the butchering and from the cooking, with the meat rinds sliced from the hams and bacon, having been hoarded, are now brought into use and are added to the kettle of lye as needed, the kettle is hung over a fire and the sequence of it all is soap, the same as our potters are bringing over from 'Merrie England' today.

SOAP SPOOKERY.

"There was a goodish bit of spookery about our soap-making of years ago and a common inquiry when neighbor women met was about the soap. Aunt Susan would say, 'Well, Mary has had good luck with her soap,' or mother would take her visitors out to see her soap, thrust in her long paddle to the bottom of the kettle and pry up the mass until it would bulge and crack and split into a thousand tumbling bits, and finally settle back into a solid, livery whole. Then they would say, 'You had good luck this time!'

A barrel or two of soap was made in this way each year and when the soap gave out, one neighbor would send to the other for a pail of soap, borrow it. Hard soap was made by a

little different handling. To me there was always a bit of mystery in the getting of good soap, but none at all about making and filling the hopper.

THE OLD ASHERY.

"As time passed on, my uncle, Nick Eckes, built an ashery on the side or slope of a hill near North Benton, on a farm now owned and occupied by Walter Miller, and after that my architectural genius, so often called out in the building of our homesoap factory, was allowed a vacation in that direction, but continued to develop as we shall see further on.

"Uncle Nick, to my mind, was a wonderful man. His ashery had several great kettles set in arches where he boiled the lye after it had been leached through hundreds of bushels of ashes. The hoppers were permanent and set well above the boiling kettles, and there he made potash, pearlash, soap and the like, barreling up the two first named and wagoning them to market in some far off place, most likely Pittsburg. He went from house to house with his great wagon and team and gathered the ashes for which he paid ten cents a bushel in trade. He had a high seat on his wagon and a good sized box on either end with secure lid and all fast to the seat. As he sat in the middle of the seat with his treasures on either side where he could lift the lid and take out vast quantities of all sorts of valuables, he was, to my mind, a man to excite a barefoot boy's ambition.

THE STAGE DRIVER.

"There was only one other man his superior in position, culture and training to whom we boys offered unstinted homage and admiration and that was the jolly stage driver, who blew his horn, cracked his long-lashed whip over his four-in-hand team and went sailing into town, where he delivered and took on mail, passengers and such light merchandise as he could carry.

"In a talk with Uncle John Schaeffer on this line, he very well remembered the same and

said when the mail was first started (I think the route was from Cleveland, then a straggling village of a few thousand inhabitants, to Steubenville, the land office of these parts), the road was new and not the best. There were two bad chuck holes, one on either side of his house and the stage driver told him that if he would fill them up he would give him a free ride in his coach to Salem and back. The offer seemed so generous that Uncle fulfilled his contract with pick and shovel and the stage driver was as good as his word.

"When the stage coach went flying by, my, oh my! The driver fairly scorned the earth and he certainly was a grand figure, so grand that none of us boys could ever hope to gain such a high position. When I was a boy, there were no railroads, telegraph, telephones and such like conveniences and yet we didn't seem to miss them and managed to get along fairly well.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

"My forebears came from near Bethlehem, Pa., and settled about five miles north of Sebring, near the time Ohio was admitted into the Union. The first settlement was made just north of the forty-first parallel and in what has long been known as the Connecticut or Western Reserve, and by an original charter for the colony, belonged to the State of Connecticut. Connecticut finally disposed of the same to the Connecticut Land Company, and by this land company to actual settlers.

"The reserve was mostly settled by down-East Yankees, a most intelligent, orderly and enterprising people. Our family formed a colony of Pennsylvania Germans, but good neighborhood always prevailed and the location was a happy one.

"The writer was born in the year in which Queen Victoria began her long reign in England, and the pioneers had passed through the hardships incident to hewing homes out of virgin forests, inhabited by wild game and roving bands of Indians, and had secured homes of great comfort. When I put in my appearance, the men and women who had borne

the hardships of real pioneers, who had wielded the axe and the rifle, were still living, and I still have a most vivid memory of them and stories of the life they lived.

MATCHES UNKNOWN.

"Matches for lighting fires were not then known, or at least I have no recollection of them. The evening fires in the great fireplace before retiring, were banked. The manner of it was this way:

"The fireplace was furnished with heavy dog irons and against the back wall was placed a great log, preferably of green wood. Lighter wood was laid upon the dog irons and an iron crane was swung in the side of the wall, provided with adjustable hooks to accommodate pots and kettles with any length of bail. The foresticks having been pretty well burned out in the evening, the brands were laid in the center and well covered with such cold ashes as had accumulated on the generous and always hospitable hearth. In the mornings, all the first fellow up had to do was to stir up the heap, only to find that the trunks had been turned into a fine heap of glowing coals and so we soon had a blazing, cheery-looking and very comfortable kitchen. Sometimes, however, there were lapses and there were no glowing coals in the heap. Maybe the brands were too dry or the cover too thin—something anyway. Often your scribe has been ruthlessly, cruelly, dragged from his trundle bed when it seemed as if he had only begun to sleep and rest his tired body from the toils of the previous day, and was sharply ordered to run quickly over to either Uncle Billy's or Uncle John's for fire, which was brought in a brand or a small torch of the ever present hickory bark.

"Well, you youngsters say, that was tough, and not near so sleek and handy as to draw a match over hip, and zip, there you have it. But, now, just see here. The times of which I write, an insurance company, either life or fire, was not known in our neighborhood, and although many, in fact, I believe the most of our old neighbors lived in log houses with

chinked walls and clapboard roofs, and the same often held in place by heavy poles and a bit of chimney laid up in clay mortar, I never knew a fire to occur in my youth, either of a house or a barn, while today, with our better houses and all the convenient knick-knacks we have about us, the fire losses are appalling.

IF FIRES ALL WENT OUT?

"Well, I was often worried; suppose the fires in the neighborhood should all go out, what would we do then? So one day, I was telling my Uncle John of my gloomy forebodings, and he went into his house and took down his rifle from the wooden hooks over the door, her abiding place when not in use. She had a flint lock. Every family had a little store of punk, and hunters carried it. Punk is a dry, white fungus and is found on decaying logs and timber and catches a spark, and if you have the flint and the steel you are independent of these dangerous, modern, ready-made firebrands, called matches. So Uncle John, gun in hand, placed a bit of punk in the pan of his rifle, pulled the trigger, and lo, in the wink of an eye, my fears were allayed; no more forebodings of disaster to disturb my mind in the line of fire.

"We had a number of these old pioneer hunters in our neighborhood and their prowess in the chase had supplied the pioneer families with meat and they always talked of their rifles most affectionately and gave to them, in speaking, the feminine gender. The butts were often ornamented with inland silver, shell or bone devices, and the old powder horns were also decorated. Bullet pouches were real curiosities.

"When I was a lad, the larger game was mostly gone, but the wood was full of gray and black squirrels, and both pheasant and quail were plenty. The old rifles were mostly out of commission and were not much used except at butchering time, or at an occasional shooting match on the river bottom. But those days passed all too soon; the old hand-made flint and caplocks gave way to the muzzle-loading

cap-lock shot gun, sometimes single and often double-barreled, and then game began to thin out.

WILD PIGEONS: WHERE ARE THEY?

"And, by the way, can any of my old time chums tell what ever became of the wild pigeons? You remember, long ago, when seeding time came, and the mast, beech-nuts, acorns and black and red haws began to ripen and the frosts brought the nuts to the ground, how the wild pigeons came in covies by the thousands, and, after a day's gleaning in newly sown wheat fields or the wood lands, with crops filled with everything good—for pigeons—they would wing their way to the old Beaver swamp to spend the night; and how the noise of their flight was deafening—and so many, they appeared like a dark cloud; the noise of them when settling to roost, and how in the early morn they started in every direction for another day's foraging, often in small parties, only to return in the evening to the same roost. 'Twas a fine place, the swamp, when one wanted pigeons. The last pigeon potpie we had at our house, we had Twing Brooks and Barbe Blackburn for guests. We took small toll of the pigeons here, but they seemed to disappear, and in a season or two, were gone.

PIONEER MILLING ENTERPRISE.

"A small stream of water with its source somewhere near Squire Armstrong's home, made its way through the Beaver swamp and meandered through the fields, here and there, crossed the state road near Joseph Ladd's, lately deceased. I called there occasionally and he told me that he was the second to own and occupy the farm where he lived so long and died. I think he told me, Pleasant Cobbs entered or took the land from the government, and he bought the same of Cobbs, so he was the second from the wilderness.

"Mr. Ladd said the first house was made of plank, whipsawed, and when they went into a more modern house, he sold the plank one and it went to the farm now occupied by David

Gempeler. But very soon they harnessed up the little stream and put it to work, and within a mile of where he lived at one time there were three mills, one grist and two saw mills, upon it. Samuel Coppock's sawmill on the Phillip Case farm, many of us remember. Scott's grist mill a little farther down the creek, was afterward moved to Westville, where it now stands.

"There was a sawmill on the head waters of Island Creek, just north of here a mile or two, on a farm once owned in our family and near the Albert Phillips home. Of all these and many more evidences of pioneer enterprise, the only indisputable evidences to be seen to-day, are the long dams, bulwarks of earth, to hold the water in check. Any curious antiquary can track the advance of the milling industry by wandering along the banks of the stream. Now, the water mills are all or nearly all out of commission. The only one that I know of still doing duty is the Wilson or Shilling mill on the Mahoning near old Fredericksburg, and that has been modernized and has iron rolls and steam attachments to be hooked on when the water fails.

"The first mill I recollect was Barr's fulling mill; the next was Lazarus' grist and sawmill and the next up stream was the Laughlin mill where the old stage road from Cleveland to Steubenville crosses the Mahoning near Deerfield, and a short distance above stands Wright's old mill, then the Kirk mill at Alliance. All these were water mills and pioneer mills. All now stand idle, out of business, and the boy with the family grist on his horse, bound for the old mill is a legend of days gone by. The merry clatter of the old brown mill has been forever drowned out, smothered and laid to rest by the invasion of George Stephenson with his shrieking, roaring giant—steam."

SLAVERY.

"For nearly half a century after the first permanent settlements were made in Ohio, this Commonwealth, always opposed politically to slavery, was curiously tolerant of the presence

of slaves from the States where slavery existed, if they were brought into Ohio by their masters for temporary purposes.

It was not merely that Southern slave holders were free to visit Ohio, bringing their slave servants with them, but that slave owners used to rent the services of their bondmen to farmers living on the free soil side of the Ohio, when there was unusual need of help, as at harvest. It is estimated that fully 2,000 slaves from Kentucky and the Virginia of those days were sometimes employed in Ohio at the same time.

Shortly before 1840 this condition finally and completely passed away. It became practically certain that slaves brought into Ohio would be set free or aided to escape, and many citizens of this State took an active part in helping them flee to Canada. A new impatience of all contact with slavery came to be a marked phase of public opinion in Ohio. Long before the Civil War this State had become one of the most active in movements for the curbing and undermining of slavery as an institution.

COUNTY SEAT LOCATED.

The County of Mahoning was created by the legislative act of February 16, 1846. For forty-five years previous to that date it had been included within the limits of Trumbull County, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor St. Clair, July 10, 1800, which declared that "all the territory included in Jefferson County, lying north of the forty-first degree, north latitude, and all that part of Wayne County included in the Connecticut Western Reserve, should constitute a new county to be known by the name of Trumbull, and that the seat of justice should be at Warren." There was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the citizens of this part of the Reserve at the selection of Warren as the county seat. While Warren was nearer the center of the territory, Youngstown was the larger village, and nearer the center of population. Some of the most influential men on the Reserve, however, were interested in Warren, either through

holding land there or by being actual residents of the place. Prominent among them was Judge Calvin Pease, who was brother-in-law of Hon. Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General of the United States. Mr. Granger, besides his interest in Pease, was himself the owner of large tracts of land which was enhanced in value by the location of the seat of government at Warren.

"Under the old territorial law the Governor had authority to appoint officers for any new county he might choose to erect. The justices of the peace constituted the general court of the county, five of their number being designated justices of the quorum, and the others associates. They met quarterly, and were known as the 'court of quarter sessions.' In this body was vested the entire civil jurisdiction of the county, local and legislative as well as judicial."

An account of the first court held in Trumbull County, with a list of the officers appointed by the Governor, may be found in the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

Early elections in the county were held according to the English method. The sheriff presided over the assembly of electors and received their votes *viva voce*.

The first election in Trumbull County was held in Warren, the second Tuesday in October, 1800. Owing to the difficulties attendant upon travel in those days only forty-two persons participated in the election. Thirty-eight out of the forty-two votes cast were cast for General Edward Paine, who "took his seat in the Territorial Legislature in 1801, and continued to represent the county until a State government was established in 1803." During the May term of the following year the county of Trumbull was divided into tax and election districts, and the house of Mr. Simon Perkins, at the intersection of Young's road and the Lake road was the place appointed for holding elections in the northern district, which consisted of the towns of Middlefield, Richfield, Paynesville and Cleveland.

COUNTY SEAT ISSUE.

For a number of years thereafter the county seat issue occupied so large a share of the public mind as to dwarf all other topics, State or National. Though Warren had secured the county seat, Youngstown was determined that she should not retain it and a local and sectional conflict arose that was bitterly waged at the polls and in the legislature, and in almost every possible way short of physical hostilities, until the War of 1812 interrupted it temporarily by its appeal to a broader and wider patriotism. Every election was contested on the county seat issue. Youngstown, which seemed to have the initial advantage of having the commissioners and representatives of the legislature, succeeded in 1805 in having Geauga County set off, embracing all the settled western part of the Reserve, this leaving Youngstown indisputably the center of population, if not of the county. In consequence of Youngstown's influence in the legislature, Warren, in defence of her interests, felt obliged to maintain two or three lobbyists at Chillicothe "whose duty it was to see that no law was passed infringing upon the interests of their town.

The erection of Ashtabula and Portage counties, in 1808, with western and southern boundaries as at present, gave Warren a geographical disadvantage, which she sought to nullify at the next election. This was by excluding aliens from the right to vote, which had hitherto been allowed them without question. The aliens were mostly Irishmen and by the help of their vote Richard J. Elliot and Robert Hughes were the candidates elected. It was proposed by Warren to contest the election and throw out the alien votes and thereby secure the election of their candidate, Thomas G. Jones. The Irish made a vigorous resistance to what they considered a blow at their liberties, and some exciting scenes were the result. The justices, Mr. Leonard Case of Warren, and Mr. William Chidester of Canfield, who was selected to take the testimony, sat first at Hubbard, the following day at Youngstown, and another day at Poland.

Daniel Sheehy, the leader, and most violent of the Irish, made some long and flaming oratorical outbursts, which greatly excited his hearers and caused him finally to be placed under arrest. Many of the witnesses summoned refused to testify until threatened with committal to jail. The upshot of the matter was that "when the legislature met at Chillicothe, in December, 1809, Messrs. Hughes and Elliot were regularly admitted to seats on proper credentials." The election of Hughes was contested by Matthias Corwin, of Warren County, in favor of Thomas G. Jones, but the committee on privileges and elections subsequently reported in favor of Hughes. Some three days more were spent in discussion before the house, the contestor and contestee being present with counsel, and ended in a resolution entitling Robert Hughes to his seat in the Assembly, Jones being given leave to withdraw his memorial.

USELESS LEGISLATION.

A useless and vexatious change in county lines was made when, in accordance with bills passed by the legislature, towns number eight in ranges one to five in Ashtabula County, were made part of Trumbull County (only to be restored to Ashtabula County soon after), giving their inhabitants just cause for indignation, and putting them to much inconvenience and uncertainty with respect to matters of legal jurisdiction. This action made Warren temporarily the geographical center of the county, but had no particular effect on the final issue. The two parties were now about evenly balanced, and in 1810, a decisive contest, of which both seemed afraid, was avoided by the election to the legislature of Aaron Collar, of Canfield, a neutral candidate.

In the following year, Thomas G. Jones was chosen candidate for Warren, and Samuel Bryson as candidate for Youngstown to the House of Representatives, and George Tod of Youngstown to the Senate. The war with England now absorbed the attention of the people, diverting their minds from the local conflict in the need of preparing to meet the

common enemy, and in making preparations for defence against hostile Indians, whom British activity had stirred up to warlike demonstrations against the American frontier.

RENEWAL OF THE STRIFE.

It was not until 1840 that the county seat contest again took on an aggravated form, the renewal of the strife being due to a petition by leading citizens of Warren for a new court house, the old one having fallen into a dilapidated condition, and not being sufficiently imposing in appearance for a place of such growing importance. This proposition at once met with opposition from southern townships of the county, whose interests centered in Youngstown. But the contest soon took on a wider phase than the mere question of erecting a new building at Warren, and brought the old county seat question again to the fore. A number of new projects for dividing the county were brought forward, four of which at least proposed to leave Warren without the seat of government. Youngstown elected officers committed against the new court house project. The people of Newton Falls wanted two new counties erected—one to be formed from the south part of Ashtabula County and the north part of Trumbull County; the other from the east part of Trumbull County, to consist of the townships of Mecca, Bazetta, Howland, Weathersfield, Austintown, Canfield, Boardman, Youngstown, Liberty, Vienna, Fowler, Johnston, Hartford, Brookfield, Hubbard, Coitsville and Poland, with the county seat at Poland; and the townships of Windham, Palmyra, Nelson and Paris, in Portage County, to be annexed to Trumbull County, with the county seat at Newton Falls.

"Youngstown finally petitioned for a division of Trumbull County, as it then existed, into two counties, the south division having the county seat at Youngstown, and the northwest, which should retain the name Trumbull, retaining the county seat at Warren. Canfield further complicated matters by petitioning for the erection of a new county seat out of the ten southern townships of Trumbull and five north-

ern townships of Columbiana. This last proposition received the support of the Warren people, and was finally confirmed by the legislature in 1846, the new county being designated "Mahoning." This name is generally considered to be of Indian origin, meaning "Beautiful Meadow," though some other theories have been occasionally advanced.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

To depict more clearly the strenuous times that have been thus briefly sketched above, we print herewith some interesting old letters written in the height of the strife by three men prominent in the political, social, and financial life of the Western Reserve, the originals of which are now in possession of Mr. Frank B. Medbury, of Youngstown. They were written to Asahel Medbury (father of Frank B. Medbury), who was a member of the legislature which effected the division. R. W. Tayler was the father of Judge R. W. Tayler and was later controller of the United States Treasury. Ira Lucius Fuller was probate judge for years of Trumbull County and a close personal friend of Governor David Tod. Judge William Rayen, the writer of the third letter, is known to every one in the city. It would seem that his letter was written after Mahoning County had been detached from Trumbull and another county was still being talked of, to be known as Clay County.

THE SALARY LAW.

One of the matters discussed in Judge Fuller's letter is particularly interesting at the present time, the salary law having been but recently passed and applying to all county officials of the State. It is relative to a proposition to decrease the compensation of the county officials. How amazing the figures are that he gives can only be determined by comparison with the present figures. For instance he suggests that the sheriff should receive \$800; clerk \$600 and treasurer and recorder each \$500.

The subject which was of the most vital importance, though, was the matter of the di-

vision of the county. This affected the entire territory and everyone took an interest in it.

The letters are written with a care that is seldom found at the present time among busy men. The consideration which is shown regarding public affairs and interests bespeaks the old time citizen and gentleman.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

The letters are as follows:

Youngstown, Dec. 14, 1843.

Dear Sir: Last evening Mr. Horace Stevens, Mr. Carlile and Mr. Lane of Newton Falls were here, having come down to make some arrangement about a different division of the county concerning which Mr. Carlile said he had spoken with you on your way to Columbus. That proposition was to divide North and South between the third and fourth ranges making a county seat at Youngstown and another at Newton Falls, taking four townships from Portage, then cutting off the northern tier of towns in Trumbull and two southern tiers of Ashtabula and adding one other township and making another county there. The proposition if carried out would suit us quite as well, but it is now too late to relax our efforts on account of it.

They proposed to us to abandon our project or not push it to a consummation but wait until another year and join with them, intimating that our refusal would induce them and their neighbors to sign remonstrances which they had not yet done. Of course, however, we cannot abandon ours nor agree to give up any portion of our efforts.

Their visit, however, will result in their refusal to sign the Warren remonstrances which are general against any division of the county. They will, however, probably remonstrate, expressing a favorable disposition towards their own proposition and such remonstrance will aid us as showing a willingness to have the county divided.

Yesterday William Woodbridge enclosed you a petition together with proof of the publication of motion and today I forward another petition to Dr. Manning. If not done already,

measures should be taken to secure a majority of the Senate in favor. Would not John E. Jackson, Senator from Portage, go in for it to prevent any further dismemberment of Portage as proposed by the Newton Falls people? The Falls project would undoubtedly obtain a strong support from the southwestern and western part of the county and from the four towns in Portage and from the northern towns interested in the new county project there, as well as from our neighborhood.

I should be pleased to hear from you as often as you can conveniently write.

Yours truly,

R. W. TAYLER.

HE URGES ECONOMY.

Warren, O., Dec. 26, 1843.

Ashel Medbury, Esq., Columbus.

Dear Sir: I was much gratified to receive your favor of the 17th inst. Although a very short epistle it served to remind me that the friendly relations so long and pleasantly continued still subsist between us. It is truly pleasing to me to be numbered among your personal as well as political friends and I trust it will be long ere a cause shall exist to disturb these amicable feelings so grateful to the human heart.

You do not inform me how you are pleased with your legislative business, but I must infer from your silence that the burdens imposed by your official oath are not hard to be borne. Yet if the session should be long, as I trust it will not be, the time may not seem to pass so swiftly.

Our strength in the House is less than anticipated by some three or four but as you say, "it is thus strong." The "retrenchment" bill which passed the House, is being so much amended in the Senate that its father will hardly know it.

There can be little doubt but what the taxes of the people can be sensibly reduced by a careful application of the power vested in the legislature. But the difficulty, if any exists, consists in great diversity of interests to be consulted in the process of reducing the salaries

of our public officials, as well as the expenditures, to a proper medium. The reduction of the fees, however, should in justice be limited to those officers who may be hereafter elected or appointed. A large sum in the aggregate can be saved by dispensing with the records of proceedings in our courts of justice. The clerks of our courts will not object to the lopping off of this item. Also for marriage licenses, etc. Public policy requires that the expense attending the solemnization of a marriage or the litigation of a suit at law or equity should be as trifling as possible. But care should be taken that the salary of no office is reduced so low that a man of the requisite qualifications would not be willing to fill it. Now the proposition of Parkers' amendment to give \$800 to the sheriff, \$600 to the clerk and \$500 each to the treasurer and recorder, etc., would answer in my opinion, provided the necessary deputies were paid in addition to those sums. I was conversing yesterday with our clerk and he had no doubt that the requisite qualifications could be obtained for that sum.

DISCUSSES LEGISLATION.

The natural tendency of legislation is to throw wealth into the hands of the rich and in a government like ours it is necessary to check that tendency. Give all classes of the people the benefit of equal laws and as we all have equal rights by nature, no one can justly complain.

Doubtless you have observed that a meeting of some of our citizens was held at the court house and after the passage of sundry resolutions, Battels, Crowell and Baldwin were elected (lobby) members of the legislature to act against those elected by the people. Petitions have been circulated and signatures obtained to influence your honorable body against the organization of a new county. I am personally willing that the people should have a new county if they wish one, although it may be against my interest. There is territory enough in Trumbull County for two counties and the profits and emoluments of office being divided, if a division of the county is made,

the burdens of the people will be to some extent removed instead of increased. Go ahead! I shall not petition.

But I must close. Mr. Edwards starts in the morning. I am now in the office for the second time since cutting my foot, but cannot go to Columbus as I anticipated. This is a disappointment, truly. But I must submit like a good citizen and hope for the best.

TOD for Governor.

Respectfully, your friend,
IRA LUCIUS FULLER.

ANOTHER COUNTY.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 7, 1848.

A. Medbury, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: On Monday last William (his nephew), hearing things were not going right in what would be Clay County, he started and went up to Gustavus, and saw Haislep and Horner, and found the Warren clan had got remonstrances against any division of the county, and that there was considerable strife between the people of the township of Green and Gustavus about where the county seat should be; that the people of Green had got up a new petition altering the lines, taking some of the northwest townships of Trumbull and attaching them to Clay, cutting some more townships off the southwest corner of Ashtabula County and putting them to Trumbull County, so as to make the township of Green the center, and asking the legislature to put the county seat at Green. But this petition I don't apprehend will amount to anything, as no notice had been given, and besides, they will not be able to get many petitioners for that plan.

When William went back to Gustavus he found the people willing to give up the remonstrance and determined to go in for our division. Are now busy getting petitions signed and will have them forwarded immediately. Our people are now busy getting signers and will forward petitions on regular as fast as they are got in.

What was a great stimulus to the Gustavus people was they found that the Warren



NEW MAHONING COUNTY COURTHOUSE, YOUNGSTOWN
(Now in course of construction)



OLD MAHONING COUNTY COURTHOUSE AT CANFIELD
(With addition) Now the North Eastern Ohio Normal College



MAHONING COUNTY COURTHOUSE,
YOUNGSTOWN

friends had been promising the people of Green if they would lie still this year they would assist them next and get the county seat at Green, and had also promised Gustavus the same. By that means the citizens of Clay County had pretty much concluded to lay still.

AFTER WARREN PEOPLE.

I saw the report of the standing committee relative to the erection of the new county of Gilead made by Mr. Hardesty. I think his arguments made in favor of his report are just and conclusive, and they meet our wishes exactly.

I suppose you will have much said this winter on the subject of vested rights by the Warren and Canfield people. The Warren people need no more sympathy than the Canfield people, for when they got the seat of justice made at Warren they got it by every kind of villainy, fraud and deception that probably could be practiced and contrary to the then known will of a very large majority of the citizens of what was then Trumbull County, and has retained it still, against the will of the people.

There is now forwarded from Mahoning County about 2,269 petitions. There will be probably in the course of a week 700 or 800 more. I have not heard exactly from Trumbull, but I suppose they are busy.

Nothing new has transpired since you left home. My respects to Dr. Manning. If the money I sent to Medray to pay my account to him is not sufficient, if you have funds I wish you would pay him the balance and take his receipt, and I will pay you when you return.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM RAYEN.

COUNTY SEAT CHANGED.

About 1872 the county seat agitation again loomed up, but this time in another form. Youngstown had now become a city, paid one-fourth the taxes, was the seat of more than one-half the litigation in the county courts, and as a railroad center was more accessible

than Canfield. It was thought by her citizens that she was more entitled to the county seat than Canfield in spite of the provisions of the act of 1846. The question began to be openly discussed. Among the principal advocates of the change were T. W. Sanderson, John Stambaugh, George Rudge, M. Logan, D. M. Wilson and M. Logan, all of whom were present and spoke at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Arms Hall, Youngstown, early in 1873. A committee appointed as the result of this meeting, one of whose members was Dr. T. Woodbridge, reported subsequently in substance, "that the removal of the county seat was to the interest and convenience of a large majority of the people of Mahoning County; second, that to attain this end it was necessary to unite upon some man to represent them in the State Legislature, irrespective of party, who was fully committed in favor of removal; third, that the city and township of Youngstown pledge themselves to build the necessary county buildings, to be twice as valuable at least as those in Canfield, and in addition donate a site for such buildings." This report was adopted. The candidates of the two political parties both favored the State constitutional provision giving the power of removal to the majority of the voters.

On June 30, 1873, the following county ticket was nominated: Sheldon Newton, of Boardman, representative; James K. Bailey, of Coitsville, auditor; Isaac Justice, of Youngstown, Jonathan Schillinger, of Springfield, commissioners; J. Schnurrenberger, of Green, infirmary director; Henry M. Boardman, of Boardman, surveyor; Dr. Ewing, of Milton, coroner. All these gentlemen, some of whom were Republicans and some Democrats, were pledged to use their best efforts in favor of the removal of the county seat.

The other side, in a meeting held in Canfield, August 19th, with G. Van Hyning, Esq., of Canfield, chairman, nominated a ticket composed partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans, who were in favor of the retention of the county seat at Canfield. This ticket was as follows: For representative, C. F. Kirtland, of Poland; auditor, James M. Dickson, of

Jackson; prosecuting attorney, Jared Huxley, of Canfield; commissioner, James Williams, of Ellsworth; infirmary director, Isaac G. Rush, of Coitsville; coroner, Dr. E. G. Rose, of Austintown; surveyor, Daniel Reichart, of Milton.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the issue forced upon us by the convention held at Youngstown; that said convention is directly and wholly responsible for rupturing long established and valued political associations for the probability of engendering local and neighborhood strife and division, the consequence uncertain borhood strife and division, the consequence of which will be to injure one portion of our citizens in the uncertain expectation of benefiting them.

Resolved, That this convention, representing every township in the county, deny the truthfulness of the Youngstown convention of June 28th, they being a gross exaggeration and misrepresentation of the facts; but on the contrary we claim the seat of government, being now centrally located, of convenient access from all portions of the county, and having good and ample buildings for the accommodation of the public, the removal of it to one corner of the county, largely for the benefit of a few capitalists, and to satisfy uneasy political agitation would be an act of gross injustice to the greater portion of the county, etc.

The first triumph was gained by the removalist party in the election of Mr. Newton, October, 1873. In accordance with a bill offered by Mr. Newton, the State Legislature at the next session passed the following act:

Section 1. That from and after taking effect of this section of this act, as hereinafter provided, the seat of justice in the county of Mahoning shall be removed from the town of Canfield to the city of Youngstown in said county.

Section 2. That the foregoing section of this act shall take effect and be in force when and so soon as the same shall be adopted by a majority of all the electors in said Mahoning county voting at the next general election after the passage thereof, and when public buildings shall have been erected as hereinafter provided.

Provision was made in the act for submitting the question of removal to the votes of the electors. The removal was made dependent, however, upon the following conditions embodied in Section V.

That in case a majority of electors of said county shall vote for removal as heretofore provided, the seat of justice and county seat shall be deemed and taken to be removed from Canfield, in said county, to the city of Youngstown, and to be located in said city of Youngstown; provided, however, that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to authorize the removal of the seat of justice to said city of Youngstown until the citizens and township of Youngstown shall have donated a lot or lots of land in the city of Youngstown and of sufficient size and suitably located to accommodate the court house, jail and necessary offices for said county, and shall have erected thereon and completed thereon suitable buildings for court house, jail, and all other offices and rooms necessary for the transaction of all public business for said county, at a cost for said buildings of not less than \$100,000, and to the satisfaction and acceptance of the commissioners of said county, and all such buildings shall be completed within two years from the date of the election at which said act shall be ratified; and said commissioners shall not, nor shall any other authority of said county levy any tax on the taxable property of said county for said lands or buildings; provided that the citizens of Youngstown may within two years build said buildings and tender the same to said commissioners.

Preparations to fulfill the above-named conditions were at once made by the citizens of Youngstown. The necessary committees were appointed, and a vigorous removal campaign was begun in which general politics were lost sight of. By August 10, 1874, the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of public buildings had been subscribed, but the building committee desired to increase that sum to \$200,000. The vote in October resulted in a large majority in favor of removal, and preparations were at once made for the erection of the buildings. In March, 1874, the city council authorized the mayor to convey to the building committee two lots on the corner of Wick Avenue and Wood Street, valued at \$40,000, for the nominal sum of \$10. The contracts for the buildings were let and immediately the construction of the new court house began.

But the citizens of Canfield were not disposed to submit to the removal without a struggle. Under the leadership of Eben Newton they filed a petition in the district court "enjoining the commissioners against removing

the county seat to Youngstown on the ground that the law of 1874 was unconstitutional, because it contemplated the violation of a contract between Canfield and the State, which guaranteed to that village the permanent location of the county seat."

On the Youngstown side it was argued that the word "permanent" meant simply, "without any intention of changing," and that "the law of 1846 could not be construed to mean that Canfield should have the county seat forever, for such a construction would take out of the hands of the legislature the authority of regulating the government of the State and would consequently make the act of 1846 unconstitutional."

In 1876 the case was taken from the district court to the supreme court of Ohio, which decided that the power to establish and remove county seats cannot be made the subject of contract, and that consequently the legislature of 1846 had no authority to pass an act making Canfield the perpetual county seat. But further, the act of 1846 was not in the nature of a specific contract, the words of which should be certain and direct. That it merely created the county "with the county seat at Canfield, and then provides that it shall not be considered as permanently established at Canfield" until a donation shall have been made of a suitable lot and \$5,000 for the erection of the county buildings. It also held that even had the act of 1846 been a specific contract, and the contract constitutional the validity of the act of 1874 would not be impaired, for the words "permanently established," as used in that act, must be taken to mean "established as other county seats were established," subject to change by future legislation. That the donors (of the lot and buildings) had had thirty years enjoyment under the supposed contract, and that as their property would revert to them on the removal, they had no just ground for complaint. The court, therefore, five judges concurring, dismissed the petition.

The case was thereupon taken by the plaintiffs to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was tried in October, 1879,

with James A. Garfield and others for the citizens of Canfield, and Thomas W. Sanderson, of Youngstown, for the petitioners. General Garfield argued that the eighth section of the act of 1846, when complied with by the citizens of Canfield, amounted to a specific contract, and was valid under the constitution of the United States, which protected contracts made between any State and its citizens. General Sanderson's chief argument was that the word "permanently" as used in the statutes at that time did not mean "forever," but the phrase "permanently established is a formula in long and frequent use in Ohio with respect to county seats established otherwise than temporarily." The result of the trial was that the court affirmed the judgment of the State courts and the county seat was confirmed at Youngstown.

Amid the general congratulations at Youngstown and the other parts of the county that were favorable to the removal and thanks to those who had been chiefly instrumental in effecting the change, the *Youngstown Register and Tribune*, in holding out the olive branch to the opposition, said: "We want the people of Green, Smith, Goshen and Canfield to feel that Youngstown is their county seat, and that the beautiful temple of justice that has been built here is *their* court house. We would have them appreciate the truth that we are actuated by no spirit of hostility against their section, but throughout the controversy have only desired the claims of the majority shall be heeded, and that we shall have what is justly ours."

The handsome and commodious buildings which were then erected have since served well their purpose, until recent years, when the phenomenal growth of the city combined with other causes have made new buildings and a new location a necessity. A favorable site for the new structure was chosen on Market street at the beginning of the present year, and soon Mahoning County will have a still more beautiful and commodious temple of justice than that which was the cause of such a bitter and long continued controversy, which will cost more than a million and a half dollars.

CHAPTER XIV

COUNTY OFFICIALS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF MAHONING COUNTY

Auditors—Sheriffs—County Commissioners—Treasurers—Recorders—Prosecuting Attorneys—Probate Judges—State Representatives—State Senators—Vote for Governor.

AUDITORS.

The auditors are also clerks to the Board of County Commissioners. Their term begins on the second Monday in November of alternate years. Andrew Fitch served from March 1, 1846, to March 1, 1848; Benjamin Votaw, 1848 to 1850; Thomas Roller, 1850 to 1852; S. C. Clark, 1852 to 1855; Jackson Truesdale, 1855 to 1859; Timothy D. Baldwin, 1859 to 1863; David Simon, 1863 to 1867; B. G. Wilcox, 1867 to November, 1871; James K. Bailey, 1871 to 1875; James B. Hughes, 1875 to 1880; Freeman H. Sherer, 1880 to 1886; Thomas E. Davey, 1886 to 1892; Conrad F. Benner, 1892 to 1899; William R. Leonard, 1899 to 1904; Will B. Jones, 1904.

SHERIFFS.

The sheriff's term begins on the first Monday in January of every alternate year. James Powers from March 1, 1846, to January, 1848; William Schmick, 1848 to 1850; William Meeker, 1850 to 1852; Erastus Platt, 1852 to 1856; Albert Cook, 1856 to 1858; Samuel Smith, 1858 to 1862; Matthew Logan, 1862 to 1864; N. P. Callahan, 1864 to 1868; Charles

Townshend, 1868 to 1872; John R. Davis, 1872 to 1876; James B. Drake, 1876 to 1880; George W. Ludwick, 1880 to 1884; Eli B. Walker, 1884 to 1888; Samuel O. Ewing, 1888 to 1892; James K. Orr, 1892 to 1894; C. F. Callahan, 1894 to 1899; J. Howard Shields, 1899 to 1901; James M. Thomas, 1901 to 1904; F. De Normandie, 1904.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first county commissioners were: Robert Turnbull, who was elected for one year from March 1, 1846; Isaiah Bowman, elected for two years, and James Justice, elected for two years. All their successors were elected for terms of three years each.

In 1847 Daniel Parshall took Turnbull's seat. In March Jacob Leyman was elected. At this time the court extended the terms of those then in office from March to November, and thereafter these officials were elected at the regular October elections. On November 1, 1849, John Cowden took the place of James Justice; December 2, 1850, Daniel Thoman succeeded Daniel Parshall. On the first Monday in December, 1851, Jacob Brunstetter succeeded Jacob Leyman. On the first Monday

in December, 1852, John Stewart succeeded John Cowden. On the first Monday in December, 1853, Furman Gee succeeded Daniel Thoman. On the first Monday in December, 1854, John R. Kennedy succeeded Jacob Brunstetter. On the first Monday in December, 1855, Alexander Pow succeeded John Stewart. On the first Monday in December, 1856, Conrad A. Bunts succeeded Furman Gee. On the first Monday in December, 1857, John Warner succeeded John R. Kennedy. On the first Monday in December, 1858, John Shields succeeded Alexander Pow. On the first Monday in December, 1859, Conrad A. Bunts became his own successor. On the first Monday in December, 1860, William A. Miller succeeded John Warner. On the first Monday in December, 1861, James Duncan succeeded John Shields. On the first Monday in December, 1862, Stephen Case succeeded Conrad A. Bunts. William A. Miller was elected in 1863. Lewis Templin in 1864. Stephen Case was his own successor in 1865. In 1866 Robert Lowry succeeded William A. Miller. In 1867 Shelden Newton succeeded Lewis Templin. In 1868 William Johnson succeeded Stephen Case. In 1869 Robert Lowry was re-elected. In 1870 Lewis Templin succeeded Newton. In 1871 William Johnson was re-elected. In 1872 Samuel Wallace succeeded Robert Lowry. In 1873 Jonathan Schillinger succeeded Lewis Templin. In 1874 M. J. Jackson succeeded William Johnson. In 1875 Shelden Newton succeeded Samuel Wallace. In 1876 J. H. Blackburn succeeded Schillinger. In 1877 George Wetzel succeeded J. M. Jackson. In 1878 Frank McMaster succeeded Shelden Newton. In 1879 J. H. Blackburn was re-elected. In 1880 A. D. McClurg succeeded George Wetzel. In 1881 Frank McMaster was re-elected. John Gault was elected in 1882; A. D. McClurg in 1883; Louis Gluck, 1884; John Gault, 1885; Frank White, 1886; Louis Gluck, 1887; David T. Moore, 1888; Frank White, 1889; John M. Davis, 1890; James S. Price, 1891; John C. McMillin, 1892; John M. Davis, 1893; James S. Price, 1894; Charles T. Agnew, 1895; John W. Van Auker, 1896; John W. Van Auker, 1897 (re-elected); Marcus Wester-

man, 1898; William K. Wagner, 1899; John W. Van Auker, 1900; Marcus Westerman, 1901; Thomas R. Jones and Warren H. Kale, 1902; Thomas R. Jones and Warren H. Kale, re-elected in 1903; Thomas R. Jones and John C. Hannie, 1904; Thomas R. Jones, 1905; Warren H. Kale, 1906.

TREASURERS.

John H. Donald, from March, 1846, to December, 1847; Hosea Hoover, 1847 to 1851; John Wetmore, 1851 to 1853; Singleton King, 1853 to 1855; Lewis Ruhlman, 1855 to 1859; James W. McClelland, 1859 to 1863; Robert M. Wallace, 1863 to 1867; John R. Truesdale, 1867 to 1871; James Barclay, 1871 to 1873; Alexander Dickson, 1877 to 1881; William Cornelius, elected 1880, took office 1881; George W. Canfield, elected 1884; John W. Smith, 1888; John W. Brown, 1890; J. C. Schnurenberger, 1892; R. T. Johnston, 1894; James Hiney, 1899; F. A. Hartenstein, 1902.

RECORDERS.

Saxon Sykes, March 1, 1846, to October 18, 1849; George Hollis, from October 18, 1849, to October 23, 1856; A. P. Flaughner, October 23, 1856, to June 1, 1863; J. B. Leach, June 1, 1863, to the second Monday in January, 1865; J. V. McCurley from the second Monday in January, 1865, to January, 1868; F. M. Simon, from January, 1868, to January, 1875; S. B. Reiger, from January, 1875, to January, 1878; Thomas H. Ward, from January 8, 1878, to January, 1881; Thomas H. Ward elected as his own successor, 1880, took office in 1881; A. S. McCurley, elected in 1883; Henry W. Davis, 1889; William McClog, 1892; Henry W. Davis, 1895; William McClog, 1899; W. H. McGinnis, 1902.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William Ferguson, from 1846 to 1848; James B. Blockson, 1848 to 1850; E. G. Canfield, 1850 to 1852; R. J. Powers, 1852 to

1856; T. W. Sanderson, 1856 to 1858; R. J. Powers, 1858 to 1860; William C. Bunts, 1860 to 1862; James B. Blocksom, 1862 to 1863; F. G. Servis, 1863 to 1867; H. G. Leslie, 1867; Asa W. Jones, 1867 to 1869; W. G. Moore, 1869 to 1871; A. W. Jones, 1871 to 1873; I. A. Justice, 1873 to 1875; C. R. Truesdale, 1875 to 1877; M. W. Johnston, 1877 to 1881; C. R. Truesdale, 1881 to 1883; (James B. Blocksom and H. G. Leslie died while in office, Disney Rogers (elected) 1884; James B. Kennedy, 1890; S. D. L. Jackson, 1896; William T. Gibson, 1900; William R. Graham, 1902.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The probate court of Mahoning county was organized on March 8, 1852. The time of service of the judges dated from the second Monday in February of each year. William Hartsel served until February 12, 1855; Garretson I. Young until February 9, 1861; Giles Van Hyning until February, 1867; Joseph R. Johnston until February 10, 1873; M. V. B. King until February 14, 1876; Leroy D. Thoman until 1879; Louis W. King until February, 1882. Judge King became his own successor at the election held in October, 1881; and served till 1890; Elliott M. Wilson till 1894; George E. Rose till 1901; J. Calvin Ewing till 1907; David C. Griffith was elected in 1909.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES FROM MAHONING COUNTY.

David Huston, 1849; George Pow, 1850-1851; Joseph Montgomery, 1852-1853; Jacob Musser, 1854-1855; Joseph Truesdale, 1856-1857; Samuel W. Gibson, 1858-1859; Jesse Baldwin and Joseph Bruff, 1860-1861; Robert Montgomery, 1862-1863; Reuben Carroll, 1864-1865; Joseph Bruff, 1866-1867; George W. Brook, 1868-1869; George W. Brook, 1870-1871; Cook F. Kirtland, 1872-1873; Sheldon Newton, 1874-1875; Joseph Barclay, 1876-1877; Robert Mackey, 1878-1879; Thos. H. Wilson, 1880-1881; William B. Pollock,

1882-1883; Alexander Dickson, 1884-1885; Alexander Dickson, 1886-1887; Lemuel C. Ohl, 1888-1889; Lemuel C. Ohl, 1890-1891; Lemuel C. Ohl, 1892-1893; Randall Montgomery, 1894-1895; Randall Montgomery, 1896-1897; William R. Stewart, 1898-1899; Hugh A. Manchester, 1900-1901; William F. Maag and W. J. Williams, 1902-1904; W. J. Williams and R. C. Huey, 1905-1906; R. C. Huey and Randall H. Anderson, 1906-1908.

STATE SENATORS—23RD DISTRICT. (Since organization of Mahoning County.)

John F. Beaver, 1846-1849; Milton Sutliff, 1850-1851; Jonathan I. Tod, 1852-1853; Ira Norris, 1854-1855; Robert W. Taylor, 1856-1859; J. Dolson Cox, 1860-1861; Samuel Quinby, 1862-1863; Eben Newton, 1864-1865; George F. Brown, 1866-1867; L. D. Woodworth, 1868-1871; L. C. Jones, 1872-1875; J. R. Johnson, 1876-1879; H. B. Perkins, 1879-1883. (Subsequent dates are those of election.) H. B. Perkins, 1883-1885; A. D. Fassett, 1884-1885; A. D. Fassett, 1885-1888; J. M. Stull, 1889-1890; E. A. Reed, 1891-1892; L. C. Ohl, 1893-1894; L. C. Ohl, 1895-1896; John J. Sullivan, 1897-1898; John J. Sullivan, 1899-1900; Benjamin F. Wirt, 1901-1903.

Hon. Thomas Kinsman, who is the present state senator, was first elected to that office in November, 1903, and was re-elected in 1905.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1848—Seabury Ford, whig, 1,269; John B. Weller, dem., 2,060.

1850—Reuben Wood, dem., 1,862; William Johnston, whig, 828; Edward Smith, abol., 477.

1851—Reuben Wood, dem., 1,546; Samuel F. Vinton, whig, 484; Samuel Lewis, abol., 633.

1853—William Medill, dem., 1,360; Nelson Barrere, whig, 381; Samuel Lewis, abol., 1,004.

1855—Salmon P. Chase, rep., 1,592; William Medill, dem., 1,495; Allen Trimble, know nothing, 60.

- 1857—Salmon P. Chase, rep., 1,891; Henry B. Payne, dem., 1,825; Philip Van Trump, know nothing, 2.
- 1859—William Dennison, rep., 2,424; Rufus P. Ranney, dem., 2,041.
- 1861—David Tod, rep., 2,505; Hugh J. Jewett, dem., 1,566.
- 1863—John Brough, rep., 3,206; C. L. Vollandigham, dem., —.
- 1865—Jacob D. Cox, rep., 2,504; George W. Morgan, dem., 2,184.
- 1867—Rutherford B. Hayes, rep., 2,898; Allen G. Thurman, dem., 2,602.
- 1869—Rutherford B. Hayes, rep., 3,003; George H. Pendleton, dem., 2,552.
- 1871—Edward F. Noyes, rep., 3,087; George W. McCook, dem., 2,602; Gideon T. Stewart, pro., 160.
- 1873—William Allen, dem., 3,003; Edward F. Noyes, rep., 3,460; G. T. Stewart, pro., 48; Isaac Collins, lib., 16.
- 1875—Rutherford B. Hayes, 3,788; William Allen, 3,947; Jay Odell, 27.
- 1877—Richard M. Bishop, dem., 2,820; William H. West, rep., 2,947; H. A. Thompson, pro., 34; Stephen Johnston, green., 1,339.
- 1879—Charles Foster, rep., 4,179; Thos. Ewing, dem., 3,854; G. T. Stewart, pro., 16; A. Saunders Piatt, green., 219.
- 1881—Charles Foster, rep., 4,030; John W. Bookwalter, dem., 3,390.
- 1883—Joseph B. Foraker, rep., 5,016; George Hoadley, dem., 4,457.
- 1885—J. B. Foraker, rep., 4,752; George Hoadley, dem., 4,002.
- 1887—J. B. Foraker, rep., 5,004; Thomas E. Powell, dem., 4,396.
- 1889—J. B. Foraker, rep., 5,345; James E. Campbell, dem., 4,906.
- 1891—William McKinley, Jr., rep., —; James E. Campbell, dem., 5,177.
- 1893—William McKinley, Jr., rep., 6,738; Lawrence T. Neal, dem., 5,649.
- 1895—Asa S. Bushnell, rep., 6,129; James E. Campbell, dem., 5,006.
- 1897—Asa S. Bushnell, rep., 6,410; Horace L. Chapman, dem., 5,456.
- 1899—George K. Nash, rep., 6,180; John R. McLean, dem., 4,726.
- 1901—George K. Nash, rep., 6,829; James Kilbourne, dem., 4,745.
- 1903—Myron T. Herrick, rep., 7,027; Tom L. Johnson, dem., 5,251.
- 1905—Myron T. Herrick, rep., 6,902; John M. Pattison, dem., 5,734.

CHAPTER XV

YOUNGSTOWN—THE COUNTY SEAT

Laid Out by John Young—First Events—Discovery of Coal—Judge Kirtland's Reminiscences—Celebrating the Fourth—First Murder Trial—Pioneer Schools—Feminine Costumes—Wet Seasons of 1810-12—Early Amusements—Pioneer Houses—Elections—Incorporation—City of the Second Class—Extensions of Limits—Mayors of Youngstown—Other Officials—Youngstown Citizens in 1841—Cemeteries—Parks—Water Works and Filter Plant—Fire Department—Police Department—Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Co.—Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce—Mahoning Gas Fuel Co.—Telephone Companies—Humane Society—Opera House—Park Theater—A Few Statistics—Notable Personages.

It has been shown in a previous chapter that, on the completion of the survey of the Western Reserve by the Connecticut Land Company, the land was partitioned among the stockholders of the company by draft. "Prior to the draft some portions of the land had been sold by the company to individuals not stockholders. Youngstown was not included in the land partitioned in the draft, and the name of John Young does not appear among the stockholders of the company. Hence we infer that he contracted for the purchase of the township directly from the company and prior to the draft, but at what time and in what manner this contract was made the records do not show. The records, however, do show that on April 9, 1800, the trustees of the company conveyed to John Young township No. 2 in the second range, called Youngstown, containing 15,560 acres of land, for the consideration of \$16,085. On the same day Mr. Young executed to the trustees a

mortgage of the township to secure the payment of the purchase money.

"Mr. Young, according to tradition, visited the township about 1797 with Alfred Wolcott, a surveyor, for the purpose of surveying it into lots and commencing a settlement. Colonel James Hillman, who then resided in Pittsburg, and had been for a number of years engaged in trading with the Indians on the Reserve, making his voyages up the Mahoning in a canoe, in returning from one of his expeditions, saw a smoke on the bank near Spring Common. On landing he found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott. He stayed with them a few days, when they went with him to Beaver on the Ohio river, to celebrate the Fourth of July. Colonel Hillman, at the instance of Mr. Young, returned with him to Youngstown, and they commenced the settlement of the town by the erection of a log house, which stood on the east bank of the Mahoning river near Spring Common.

"Mr. Young laid out a town plat, which is now embraced within and is only a small part of the present city, and divided it into building lots. Adjoining the town plat he laid out lots of a few acres each, which he named out-lots, and the rest of the township he surveyed into larger tracts, suitable for farms. The town plat was not recorded until August 19, 1802. On June 1 of that year Mr. Young executed an instrument commencing, 'Know ye that I, John Young, of Youngstown, in the county of Trumbull, for the consideration of the prospect of advancing my property, have laid out and established in the township of Youngstown aforesaid, on the north side of the Mahoning river, a town plat of the following description.' Then follows the description, wherein Federal street is described as '100 feet in width, and 1,752 feet in length, beginning at a corner post standing in front of Esquire Caleb Baldwin's house, a little west of his well, running south 62 degrees 30 minutes east through the middle of the plat and public square.' Other streets running north and south and the public square are then described. There are 100 lots in the plat contained in the instrument, the southeast lot being No. 1, and the northeast lot being No. 100. Two lots, one on the east and one on the west side of Market street, are described as 'burying ground,' but are not so noted in the deed. The instrument concluded as follows: 'And all the land contained in the before-mentioned streets I have appropriated to the use and benefit of the public, to remain public highways so long as said plat shall remain unvacated.' The instrument is signed and sealed by John Young, and witnessed by Calvin Pease, but not acknowledged before a magistrate."

Thus were the foundations of Youngstown laid by its original proprietor, and others were not slow to build thereon. Stores, mills, schools and churches soon sprang up as settlers came in; marriages were celebrated, courts of law established, and all the delicate machinery of civilized society began to turn, slowly and unevenly at first, but gathering momentum and steadiness with each passing

year, until reaching that condition of well-balanced adjustment that we behold today.

THE FIRST MILL.

The first mill in Youngstown township, if not on the Reserve, was erected by John and Phineas Hill about 1798 or '99, at the falls on Mill creek, in the southwest part of the township, on the site where Lanterman's old mill now stands. It was built of round logs, and contained machinery for both grinding and sawing. The machinery was put in by Abraham Powers, one of the early settlers, who was a practical millwright. It was a small and rather primitive affair, but it answered in a measure the needs of the inhabitants. It was related by an old settler, Nathan Ague, long since passed away, who was present when a boy, at the raising of the mill, that "there were not men enough in the neighborhood to raise it, and they had to send to Greensburg, now Darlington, Penna., for hands, and got a keg of whisky for them. On that day his father killed a bear, which furnished the meat used by the men who raised the mill. The family used the bear's skin afterward for a bed."

FIRST MARRIAGE ON THE RESERVE.

The records of Trumbull county contain the following certificate:

"This may certify that, after publication, according to law of the Territory, Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush were joined in marriage on the third day of November, 1800."

By WILLIAM WICK, V. D. M.

"On the 11th of February prior, according to a record kept at Canfield, Alfred Wolcott, the surveyor who came out with Mr. Young, and then resided at Youngstown, was married to Mercy Gilson, of Canfield. They were married in Pennsylvania, for the reason that no person in this vicinity was authorized to solemnize marriages. Hence we infer that the first marriage in Youngstown was that of Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush; and this was probably the first marriage on the Reserve."

FIRST MALE CHILD BORN.

"The first male child born in the township was Isaac Swager, son of John Swager. The first female child was a daughter of Robert and Hannah Stevens," both of whom were born prior to 1800. One of the earliest births was that of John Young Shehy, son of Daniel and Jane Shehy, and tradition says that John Young deeded him a town lot for his name. There is certainly a record of a deed from John Young to John Y. Shehy, dated March 24, 1807, of town lots 83 and 84, which are located on the east side of North Market street and south of the graveyard lot. "The consideration expressed is \$100, received of Daniel Shehy." Tradition also says that Mr. Young gave lots to two other children.

THE FIRST FUNERAL.

The first funeral in Youngstown was that of Samuel McFarland, who was buried in the northwest corner of the west lot of the old graveyard. It is said that all the population, including Mr. Young, were at the funeral. The gravestone bore on the top the figures "1811," probably the date of its erection; then underneath, "In memory of Samuel McFarland, teacher of vocal music, late from Worcester, Massachusetts, who departed this life September 20, 1799, aged twenty-eight years." This stone was subsequently removed to the west part of the Mahoning cemetery.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

"At an early day mineral or stone coal was discovered in different localities in the township and vicinity. It was ascertained to be good for blacksmith fuel, and was used to some extent by smiths in this section of country. It was not to any extent used as fuel for domestic purposes, as wood was plenty and cheaper. The early citizens little thought that this black stone, which would burn, cropping out here and there in the ravines, was destined to become a source of great wealth to their successors, and, while some of them were still

living, to develop this valley into one of the most wealthy manufacturing regions of our country." After the opening of the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal in 1840 Governor David Tod sent from his Brier Hill mines a few boat loads of coal to Cleveland as an experiment. The coal was tested for steamboat and other purposes, and approved. It soon became a regular traffic, and its transportation, subsequently by railroad, increased until the practical exhaustion of the mines not many years ago.

JUDGE KIRTLAND'S REMINISCENCES.

A letter from Jared Potter Kirtland, son of Turhand Kirtland, the pioneer, to John M. Edwards, Esq., and dated East Rockport, O., August 29, 1874, contains some interesting reminiscences from the diary of his father, which will not be out of place here, though first published many years ago. We quote in part as follows:

"* * * Judge Kirtland, in the fulfillment of his duty as agent (of the Connecticut Land Company), laid out and opened a road through the wilderness, from the Grand river, near Lake Erie, to Youngstown, in 1798. He arrived at the last-named place with chain-men, surveyors, etc., on the 3d of August, and with Judge Young engaged in running out the town. At the same time he surveyed the townships of Burton and of Poland. In the latter he then located the seat of the mill, in the village, during the summer. His stopping-place seems to have been, while in Youngstown, with a Mr. Stevens, while Judge Young had a residence in Warren.

"August 30th he sold two lots and a mill seat, near the mouth of Yellow creek, to Esq. John Struthers, the locality in Poland now known as Struthers.

"In 1799, May 18, he was again in Youngstown, stopping with Mr. Robert Stevens. His brother-in-law, Jonathan Fowler, and family, arrived there in a canoe from Pittsburg, by way of the Ohio, Big Beaver and Mahoning rivers. At evening Judge Kirtland carried them to Poland in his wagon,

where they all lodged for the night by the side of a fire, with no shelter save a big oak and the canopy of heaven. The exact location was on the home lot of the late Dr. Truesdale, a few rods west of Yellow creek.

"1799, September 1, Sunday, he attended public worship at Youngstown. The Rev. William Wick, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, delivered the first sermon ever preached on the New Connecticut Western Reserve.

"October 19, John Struthers and family arrived at Poland." 1800, June 16, he (T. K.) went from Poland to Youngstown to agree on the place where the county-seat should be located.

"June 19, Messrs. Canfield, Young, and King met J. S. Edwards at Fowler's tavern, in Poland, to advise as to the location of the county-seat.

"July 1, John Atkins, an old salt, returned to Poland with a mail from Pittsburg, the then nearest postoffice. There he obtained two lemons from another sailor who had turned pack-horse man. T. Kirtland and Atkins immediately started, with the lemons in charge, for Burton. These were probably the first lemons on the Western Reserve.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

"July 4, the good people of Burton, and others from Connecticut, assembled on the green, forty-two in number, partook of a good dinner, and drank the usual patriotic toasts. Then the president of the day (T. K.) caused the lemons to be mixed in a milk pan of punch, when he offered and drank as a toast, 'Here's to our wives and sweethearts at home.' The vessel of punch and the toast passed around the table till at length it came to a Mr. B., who, a few weeks before, had fled from a Xanthippe of a wife in New England, to obtain a little respite, and had joined the surveying party; he promptly responded thus to the toast: 'Here's to our sweethearts at home, but the d—l take the wives.'

"August 23 Turhand Kirtland had partially recovered from an attack of fever and

ague. He went from Poland to Youngstown to get his horse shod; was required to blow and strike for the smith. This threw him into an aggravated relapse of the disorder, which was at length cured by taking teaspoonful doses of the bark every hour. He adds: 'I found that Joseph McMahon and the people of Warren had killed two Indians at Salt Spring on Sunday, 20th, in a hasty and inconsiderate manner; and they had sent after a number of Indians that had gone off, in order to hold a conference and settle the unhappy and unprovoked breach they had made on the Indians. They had agreed on Wednesday, 30th, to hold a conference at Esq. Young's, and had sent for an interpreter to attend, who arrived this day, in company with an Indian chief and his lady on horseback.'

"Wednesday, July 30, went to Youngstown (from Poland) to attend the conference with the Indians on account of the murder of two of their principal men at Salt Spring, on Sunday, 20th, by Joseph McMahon and Storer. We assembled about three hundred whites and ten Indians, had a very friendly talk, and agreed to make peace and live as friends.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

"Monday, August 25, went to Warren, met the judges and justices of the county, when they all took the oaths of office, and proceeded to open the courts of Quarter Session and Common Pleas; appointed constables and summoned eighteen grand jurors. Bills of indictment found against Joseph McMahon and Richard Storer for murder.

"Sunday, September 14, Sample, the counsel for McMahon, went on to Youngstown. The prisoner is on the way from McIntosh (Beaver) with the sheriff, and an escort of twenty-five troops from the garrison at Pittsburg, to guard him to Warren, where a court is to be held on Thursday, for his trial for the murder of Captain George and George Tuscarawa (Indians) at Salt Spring.

"Wednesday, September 17, went to the court at Warren, Meigs and Gilman, the

judges, Messrs. Edwards, Pease, Tod, Tappan, and Abbott admitted as counsellors-at-law by this court.

"Thursday, September 18, prisoner (McMahon) brought in; a traverse jury summoned.

"Friday, September 19, witnesses examined.

"Saturday, September 20, case argued; verdict, acquittal."

After quoting the above from the diary of his father, Mr. Jared P. Kirtland, in the letter above referred to, goes on to relate a few of his own recollections:

He recalls the night of June 10, 1810, when on his way from Wallingford, Conn., to Poland, Ohio, he spent the night at Adam's tavern, in the town of Liberty. "At noon of the following day," he says, "I dined with Dr. Charles Dutton in Youngstown, a sparsely settled village of one street, the houses mostly log structures, a few humble frame dwellings excepted; of the latter character was the dwelling house and store of the late Colonel Rayen." After dinner the doctor accompanied him to Poland (both on horseback), where he was going to join his father's family, from whom he had been separated since 1803. "No bridges then spanned the Mahoning. We passed over at Power's ford, the water high and muddy from recent rains; but the doctor pointed out a rock in the river, with its top barely above the water, which, he said, was an index that when the top appeared it was safe to ford the stream.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

"In the following week," says Mr. Kirtland, "I took charge of the district school in the village of Poland, consisting of sixty scholars, which I taught till late in September, in a log house on the public square. I soon learned that Joseph Noyes, a former schoolmate of mine, had charge of a school of similar size in Youngstown. It occupied a log building in Main street, next adjoining Mr. Bryson's log store, near where Colonel Caleb Wick formerly resided. Mr. Noyes and

myself soon established the rule to visit each other's school on every alternate Saturday and counsel each other on school teaching. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography were the branches required to be taught. I have the vanity to believe that, in the three first named, the progress of our classes was as satisfactory as in the classes of the present day. Those three branches were rather specialties with both of us. Neither found use for the rod. Those bi-weekly visits to that school established an acquaintance with nearly every individual, old and young, in the village. I now know not a surviving one of that number.

FEMININE COSTUMES.

"Mary Tod (the late Mrs. Evans) was a member of Mr. Noyes' school. She then was just entering her teens, and a more lovely face than hers I have never seen. But, what do our fashionable and ambitious mothers of the present day imagine were the texture and style of the dress of that beautiful girl? Her external costume was a home-made mixture of linen and cotton, cut after the female disciples of Mother Ann Lee, with no plaits and few gores, unmodified by either corset or bustle. The lower margin was adorned with a two-inch stripe of madder red, followed next by one of indigo blue, and a third one of hickory bark yellow, very much like the balmorals which, a few years since, our fashionable city ladies were sure to exhibit (accidentally, of course) at every street crossing, much to the admiration of crowds of idle loafers."

HEAVY RAINS OF 1810-12.

The latter part of Mr. Kirtland's letter is devoted to a regimental muster which he witnessed in Youngstown, in September, 1810, and which is referred to elsewhere in this volume, and closes with some account of the heavy rainfall that year, and in the two following seasons. "As a consequence," he says, "the streams frequently overflowed their banks, cornfields were not worked, and the heavy

crop of wheat was generally grown or sprouted, much to the displeasure of the housewife and joy of the whisky distiller. The latter found his grains half malted by nature, while the former could hardly restrain her loaves from running. Every public road was almost impassable, and some of the recent emigrants left the West, discouraged and disgusted."

OTHER EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

To those who are interested in the cause of education the following copy of an old school contract may be of interest:

"This article, between the undersigned subscribers of the one part, and Jabez P. Manning of the other, witnesseth, That said Manning doth, on his part, engage to teach a school at the schoolhouse near the center of Youngstown for the term of one quarter, wherein he engages to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; and, furthermore, that the school shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. on each day of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted), and on Saturday to be opened at 9 and closed at 12 o'clock A. M. And we, the subscribers, on our part, individually engage to pay the said Manning one dollar and seventy-five cents for each and every scholar we subscribe, at the end of the term; and we furthermore agree to furnish or to bear the necessary expense of furnishing wood and all other things necessary for the use of the school.

"Furthermore, we do engage that unless, by the 6th day of April of the present year, the number of scholars subscribed amount to thirty-five that the said Manning is in no way obligated by this article.

"Furthermore, we allow the said Manning the privilege of receiving five scholars more than are here specified.

"J. P. MANNING.

"Youngstown, March 31, 1818.

"Subscribers' names and number of scholars: George Tod, 3; John E. Woodbridge, 4; Homer Hine, 2; Henry Wick, 2;

Philip Stambaugh, 1½; Samuel Viall, 2; Robert Kyle, 2; George Hardman, 1; James Davidson, 2; Polly Chapman, 1; Jerry Tibbits, 3½; John F. Townsend, 2; Henry Manning, 1; William Bell, 1; Jonathan Smith, 1; William Potter, 2; William Rayen, 1½; William Morris, 1; Noah Chamberlain, 1; Richard Young, ½; James Duncan, 1; Mrs. McCullough, ½; Bryan Baldwin, ½. Total, 40½.

"The township was first divided into school districts on May 22, 1826. There were seven districts and two fractional districts. The first or center district, which included the present city and some additional territory, contained fifty-four householders. The whole township, as then enumerated, contained 206 householders, of which twelve were women."

Some further reminiscences of the early inhabitants of Youngstown may be found in a letter from Roswell M. Grant, uncle of General U. S. Grant, which is published, in part, in the chapter on the Settlement and Organization of Mahoning County.

EARLY AMUSEMENTS.

Though our forefathers were without the theater, the moving picture show, the trolley car and the automobile, they were by no means destitute of amusements, and most of them of a healthy and beneficial kind. Debating societies were frequently held, at which such subjects as the following were debated. "Whether, is the intrinsic value of an article or the probability of obtaining the price to be made the rule in selling?" "Is slave-holding proper or improper?" "Ought the Mahoning to be a public highway or not?" Then there were the huskings and logging-bees, the athletic sports and dances, "Sister Phoebe," and kicking the blanket. The bill of fare at a logging in 1817, in which the Hon. Shelden Newton (then a young man) participated, was bread, raw pork, raw onions, and whisky. We have since improved on that diet. In relating the circumstance, he said that in those days "all men raised what they ate and made what they wore, all business transactions were conducted by simple barter, that money was only used

in the payment of taxes, and that 160 cents for a long time paid the taxes on 160 acres of land. Occasionally the paper of neighboring banks was circulated, redeemable only at the place of issue, and sometimes not even there.

PIONEER HOUSES.

Alexander McKinney, who settled with his parents in Youngstown in 1804, and who came from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to attend the pioneer reunion in this city in 1875, said in regard to the houses: "After the logs were piled up for one side of the house, the man would go out with a broad-axe and scratch them down a little, so that they would be a little smoother on the inside. Some places where there was good timber that would split well, they would split the log in two and that was considered a good deal better. There were not many nails used in building in those days; every man had the charge of the erection of his own temple. I suppose in the majority of the houses there wasn't a pound of nails used in the whole building. No nails were made then except by the blacksmith. The furniture was very crude. If the people were fortunate enough to bring furniture with them they had it; otherwise they had to do the best they could. * * * The house was a factory in one sense, for whatever we had to wear we manufactured for ourselves as a general thing. The men raised the flax and the women spun it and wove it. The wool was shorn from the sheep and picked and carded by hand. We had hand-mills and carded the wool and made the cloth. If there was a fulling-mill in the neighborhood it was taken there, and made into winter wear. We wore flannel in the winter and linen in the summer. The doors were hung on wooden hinges, generally with the latch-string out. Some houses had chairs and some benches. In many cases they used, as there was generally a baby in the house, a sugar-trough to rock the baby in. * * * If we wanted to go any place we had to go on foot or on horse-back. If a young gentleman wanted to take his lady to singing-school he took her on the horse with him."

Most of the facts and incidents contained in this chapter up to the present page were related at one or the other of the two reunions of old settlers which took place in Youngstown in May, 1874, and on September 10, 1875, respectively, by some of the very men whose early years had been passed amid pioneer surroundings, and whose parents were, in most cases, among the earliest settlers in Youngstown and the vicinity. John M. Edwards, Esq., in addressing the first of these meetings, made use of these words: "Those pioneer men and women have mostly passed away. To cherish their memory; to recall the history of those early days; to renew ancient friendship; to greet, as of old, companions and acquaintances from whom we have been long parted, we, their successors and early settlers of this, one of the earliest settled townships of the Reserve, have assembled here to-day. To all those present, to those who were residents of this township thirty-five or more years ago, to our invited guests and visitors, and to those, as well, who have become residents at a more recent period and are here as spectators, we extend a cordial welcome."

ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in Youngstown at the dwelling-house or inn of William Rayen up to 1813, after which they were held at different public-houses until the town-hall was built, about 1850. They were afterwards held there until the city was divided into wards in 1870, since which time each ward has been its own election precinct for those residing in the ward. The town hall is still the place of voting for the inhabitants of the township outside of the city.

INCORPORATION.

In 1848 upon application of the citizens, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating so much of the town of Youngstown as was included in the recorded town plat. In June, notice given, extended the limits of the town. In 1850, the county commissioners, upon due

and on the 15th an election was held "at the Union House, kept by W. H. Ross, in said Youngstown, for the purpose of electing by ballot one mayor, one recorder, and five trustees, to serve for one year, according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided." The notice for this election was signed by W. Edson, James Fowler, James Calvin, George Murray, J. R. Holcomb, T. Garlick, John Heiner, Cyrus Brenneman, B. F. Heiner, A. McKinnie, R. W. Tayler, G. G. Murray, George W. Seaton, William S. Parmele, and Benjamin H. Lake. John Heiner was elected mayor, with 91 votes, and Robert W. Tayler, recorder; John Loughbridge, Abraham D. Jacobs, Francis Barclay, Stephen F. Burnett, Manuel Hamilton, trustees.

FIRST COUNCIL MEETING.

On the evening of the same day the first meeting of the council was held, and Youngstown commenced its existence as a municipal corporation, no organization having been formed under the act of 1848. At first a borough, it became, under the subsequent state laws governing municipal corporations, the "Incorporated Village of Youngstown."

CITY OF THE SECOND CLASS.

"In June, 1867, a census of the village was taken, and the number of inhabitants found to exceed five thousand. This fact was certified by resolutions of the council to the Secretary of State, in order to secure the advancement of the village to a city of the second class," which it was soon after accordingly declared.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF LIMITS.

On March 2, 1868, the council passed an ordinance to extend the city's boundaries, and at the same time a vote of the people was ordered to ratify or reject the proposed extension. A proclamation was also issued to elect at the same time officers of a city of the second class. The vote on the extension was yeas 593, nays 10. George McKee was elected

mayor; Owen Evans, marshal; Thomas W. Sanderson, solicitor; Robert McCurdy, treasurer; Joseph G. Butler, Chauncey H. Andrews, Homer Hamilton, Richard Brown, and William Barclay, councilmen.

In September, 1870, the population having increased to 8,100, the council divided the city into five wards. In 1880, on a further increase of population, the First and Second Wards were subdivided, making seven in all.

In January, 1880, the city having again widely outgrown its boundaries, a petition signed by 469 citizens, most of them prominent business men; was presented to the council asking for a further extension of the city limits, and an ordinance was passed by the council extending the city according to the report. When presented to the county commissioners for approval their decision, contained in their journal, November 18, 1880, was as follows: "The board met at 10 A. M. On motion the prayer of the petition for the extension of the city limits is ordered not granted, and the petitioners pay the cost."

This summary dismissal of the petition caused widespread dissatisfaction, as there were hundreds more who would have signed it had they known that the influence of their names was needed. April 8, 1889, however, an ordinance was passed which extended the limits, making them very nearly the same as they are today, there having been but two subsequent modifications, namely, by an ordinance passed in 1892 some land was detached in the neighborhood of the Austintown road, and in 1903 another slight change was made at Crab creek whereby two or three acres were added on.

MAYORS OF YOUNGSTOWN.

The following is a list of the mayors of Youngstown from its incorporation as a village and first election, held June 15, 1850, with dates of election. The mayors of the village were elected for one year.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| John Heiner..... | June 15, 1850 |
| Robert W. Tayler..... | April 7, 1851 |
| Stephen F. Burnet..... | April 5, 1852 |
| William G. Moore..... | April 4, 1853 |

William G. Moore (re-elected) April 3, 1854
 William Rice.....April 2, 1855
 Thomas W. Sanderson.....April 7, 1856
 Reuben Carroll.....April 6, 1857
 Reuben Carroll, elected in April, 1858,

'59, '60 and.....1861
 Peter W. Keller.....April 7, 1862
 John Manning.....April 6, 1863
 Thos. H. Wells, Oct. 16, 1863, to fill un-

expired term of John Manning, resigned
 Brainard S. Higley.....April 4, 1864
 Brainard S. Higley, re-elected April 3, 1865
 George McKee.....April 2, 1866
 George McKee.....re-elected April 1, 1867

The following were elected mayors of the city for two years:

George McKee.....
 April 6, 1868; re-elected April 4, 1870
 John D. Raney.....April 1, 1872
 William M. Osborne.....April 6, 1874
 Matthew Logan.....

April 3, 1876; re-elected April 1, 1878
 William J. Lawthers.....

April 5, 1880; re-elected April 3, 1882
 William J. Lawthers.....1882-1884
 Walter L. Campbell.....1884-1886
 Samuel Steele.....1886-1888
 Randall Montgomery.....1888-1892
 I. B. Miller.....1892-1896
 E. H. Moore.....1896-1900
 Frank L. Brown.....1900-1903
 W. T. Gibson.....January 1, 1903-1906
 F. L. Baldwin.....January 1, 1906

CITY OFFICERS—1907.

Mayor—Hon. F. L. Baldwin.
 Judge of Criminal Court—Anthony B. Calvin.

Solicitor—F. L. Oesch.

Auditor—W. I. Davies.

Treasurer—C. G. Jacobs.

Clerk—P. W. Hubler.

Engineer—F. M. Lille.

Building Inspector—C. C. Knox.

Chief of Police—W. W. McDonald.

Superintendent of Sewers—Wm. Powell.

Fire Engineer—William H. Loller.

City Electrician—Ambrose Perkins.

Board of Public Service—David Heinselman, Philip Hagen, J. Edgar Rudge, George T. Prosser, clerk.

Board of Public Safety—L. E. Davis, James Butler.

Board of Sinking Fund Trustees—S. L. Clark, F. C. Brown, F. A. Scott, James Square, W. I. Higgins, secretary.

City Council—M. C. Higgins, president; P. W. Hubler, clerk; James Whitehead, sergeant-at-arms. Members—First ward, W. H. Hayden; Second ward, Lionel Evans; Third ward, William L. Bence; Fourth ward, J. A. Green; Fifth ward, Sol S. Davis; Sixth ward, R. D. Campbell; Seventh ward, M. A. Sweeny. Members-at-large—Harry Parrock, E. H. Welsh, Warren Williams.

Board of Health—Mayor F. L. Baldwin, president; Dr. M. S. Clark, vice-president; Clate A. Smith, secretary; Dr. H. E. Welch, health officer; G. C. Steventon, chemist; W. H. Peterson, plumbing inspector; B. F. Thomas, Dr. E. M. Ilgenfritz, Andrew Lawton, Benjamin Jenkins.

Board of Education—W. N. Ashbaugh, clerk; N. H. Chaney, superintendent of schools; T. J. Helrigle, M. Samuels, E. J. Anderson, Dr. C. O. Brown, J. G. Morgan, L. E. Guess, T. H. Jenkins.

YOUNGSTOWN CITIZENS IN 1841.

The following names are taken from a directory of Youngstown in 1841:

Merchants—Lemuel Wick, Henry B. and Hugh Wick, Jr., P. and A. D. Jacobs, Frank and Joseph Barclay, Wick and McClelland, John Kirk, Thornton and Corrl.

Commission Merchants—John Kirk, E. S. Hubbard, Hon. William Rayen, president board of public schools.

Taverns—Mansion House, A. Gardner; Eagle House, A. McKinney, Youngstown Hotel, F. Reno.

Groceries—J. Weiser, C. Cost.

Tailors—S. King, William S. Crouse, Calvin and Fowler.

Saddlers—J. Marshall, D. E. Brisbane, H. C. Fuller.

Boot and Shoe Makers—J. Pettygrew, J. G. Haney, John Squire, John Sett.

Wagon Makers—A. W. Upham, C. Barr, J. Brothers.

Iron Finishers—Spencer & Co., Fairmount Iron Works.

Dealer in Tin and Copper Goods—Ashael Medbury.

Gunsmith—S. F. Bennett.

Physicians—Timothy Woodbridge, Henry Manning, Thomas L. Bane, Chas. C. Cook, Theodatus Garlick, and Chas. Dutton.

ONE ATTORNEY.

Attorney-at-Law—Robert W. Tayler.

Blacksmiths—J. Pierce, H. McKinnie.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker—A. Brown.

Postmaster—James Hezlep.

Cooper—J. Cleland.

Tanners—J. Van Fleet and Wm. Woodbridge.

Hatter—S. Strickland.

Milliner—Mrs. Avery.

Cabinet Maker—H. Heasley.

Stone Mason—William Jones.

Chair Maker—J. Laughredge.

Fanning Mill Maker—William Rice.

Canal Collector of Tolls—S. B. McEwen.

Carpenter—R. Boillan.

Grist and Saw Mill Maker—L. Murry.

CLERGYMEN.

Presbyterian—Rev. Charles Boardman.

Protestant Methodist—Rev. Mr. Inskeep.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. Wm. Plimpton, Rev. Wm. Clark.

NO NEWSPAPER.

There was no newspaper published in Youngstown at that time, but four years later Ashael Medbury started the *Mahoning County Republican*, a vigorous Democratic weekly.

There was no bank, and business men of Youngstown went to the Western Reserve Bank at Warren. A good part of the capital

stock of this bank was owned by Youngstown men, and on the board of directors of the bank were men of Youngstown and vicinity, to-wit: William Rayen, Henry Wick, Sr., Henry Wick, Jr., Lemuel Wick, David Clendennen, Turhand Kirtland, Jared P. Kirtland, Adamson Bentley, Charles Dutton of Youngstown and Comfort S. Mygatt and Elisha Whittlesey of Canfield.

Citizens of Youngstown and vicinity who were incorporators of the Western Reserve Bank were George Tod, William Rayen, Turhand Kirtland and Comfort S. Mygatt.

OF HIGH CHARACTER.

The physicians then here had a high reputation throughout Northern Ohio as men of high character of their profession. Dr. Theodatus Garlick was the first man in America to demonstrate the possibilities of hatching fish eggs in the artificial way.

It is a tragic story as far as regards the career of this benefactor of the human race.

The only practicing attorney was Robert W. Tayler, although Judge George Tod and Homer Hine, both widely known as eminent lawyers, resided here, but both had retired from active practice of their profession. Soon after this David Tod moved from Warren to Brier Hill.

John S. Dennison, who died in Youngstown, at the age of 83 years, April 17, 1907, was a pioneer resident of this locality. He was a native of Liberty township, Trumbull County, O., where he lived until his early manhood. In 1842, when he was eighteen years of age, he came to Youngstown to do blacksmithing work for John Shehy. The shop in which he worked stood near the Robert Montgomery homestead on the banks of the canal. Youngstown was then a village of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

The land where the John H. Fitch wholesale house now stands was then offered for sale at \$40 an acre. It was used as a dump for an old tin shop. No building then stood between it and the old American House since demolished. Between the Diamond and Spring

Common there were corn and potato patches in a high state of cultivation, and the land which was not thus occupied was, for the most part, of a swampy character. One or two small houses stood in the vicinity, and they were built of logs. Where the court house now stands was the Youngstown cemetery.

Mr. Dennison helped to do the black-smithing for the first rolling mill in the city. Youngstown was then a station on the old stage road running from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, and Mr. Dennison did his share of shoeing stage horses.

Colonel Rayen lived in the finest house in town at Spring Common. There was a man by the name of Medbury located in South Hazel street who operated a distillery there. The Disciple Church was located where the opera house now stands. There were two doctors in town at that time, Dr. Cook and Dr. Manning. Wick avenue was then graced by but two residences, one a small brick house and the other a log shanty. The land around these buildings was selling for \$20 an acre. Mr. Dennison often related that he had heard his father say that on first coming to this section in 1800, he had shot deer over the present oak trees in Wick avenue, as they were then scrubs only a few feet high.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

Oak Hill Cemetery was founded in 1852, the Cemetery Association being incorporated in that year with Dr. Henry Manning as its first president. About sixteen acres of the original land was purchased from Dr. Manning and formed part of his farm. The land has been improved at considerable expense, and now consists of twenty-seven acres, beautifully situated upon a high hill on the south bank of the Mahoning River. To this cemetery were gradually conveyed the remains of those who had been previously interred in the old burying ground on Wood street and Wick avenue. In it about 14,000 interments have been made up to the present time. The cemetery is not conducted for the profit and no dividends are declared. Myron C. Wick is

now president of the association, with Mason Evans secretary and treasurer. The grounds are tastefully laid out and kept in admirable order under the careful superintendence of Mr. J. D. Orr. With its retired and picturesque situation, elevated far above the noise and smoke of the valley, it makes an ideal City of the Dead, where bereaved ones may commune awhile in spirit with those who have passed away. There are seven costly private burying vaults now in the cemetery.

BELMONT PARK CEMETERY.

The Belmont Park Cemetery Association was incorporated in July, 1903. The cemetery, which is located on the Belmont avenue extension, with the main entrance on the Holmes road, comprises two hundred acres of rolling farm land, of which, up to date, but forty have been improved. These are well and tastefully planted with trees and shrubs, interspersed here and there with forty-foot flower beds. Spacious driveways render every part of the cemetery easily accessible. The improved portion is all hand mowed in lawn fashion, and there are no raised graves. Several small lakes, connected by rustic bridges, and fed by an artificially designed fountain, serve to enhance the picturesqueness of the surroundings. The water for these lakes is drawn from natural wells by electric pumps and stored in two large tanks—one of 12,000 and one of 15,000 gallons capacity. A tasteful building near the main entrance serves as the headquarters of the superintendent, Mr. G. E. Whitaker. The present officers of the association are J. H. Fitch, president; E. F. Shellaberger, vice-president; F. G. King, secretary treasurer.

MILL CREEK PARK.

The brief description of this beautiful park which follows is taken from a longer descriptive article, which appeared in the report published in 1904 by Mr. Volney Rogers, who, more than anyone else has been instrumental in securing and improving the park for the benefit of the inhabitants of Youngstown and the vicinity.

Mill Creek Park is the property of Youngstown township, including the City of Youngstown. It is located partly within the city limits, and has two entrances, each one and one-fourth miles from Central Square, the central business portion of the city. The park has an area of 482 acres, and when completed it will have over 500 acres within its boundaries. Its total cost up to January 1, 1904, was \$339,-920.47.

"The one dominating feature of the park is its natural, beautiful and picturesque scenery. An eminent landscape architect, the late Charles Eliot of Boston, who visited the park in 1891, after careful observation, said: 'So far as natural beauty is concerned there is no park in the country to compare with Mill Creek Park. It is as if a bit of choice scenery had been taken from the mountains of Switzerland and deposited in a level country.'" Similar testimony has been given by other well-known landscape architects. The late H. W. S. Cleveland, of Minneapolis, who visited the park in 1893, said: "The existence of a tract comprising such a rare combination of attractive natural features in the immediate vicinity of a city is, so far as my experience goes, unparalleled elsewhere."

"The park is, in brief, a gorge, and its environments: A picturesque stream coursing through its center, having fine cascades and waterfalls, cliffs and bluffs upon each side of from sixty to over a hundred feet in height clothed with *sylva* and *flora* exceedingly rich in variety and beauty.

"In a direct line the park is two and one-fourth miles in length. Its width varies from a few hundred feet at places where the gorge is narrow, to a half, three-fourths, and in one instance over a mile, where it includes Bear Creek and its enchanting surroundings. The windings of Mill Creek make the park seem much longer than it really is; the main driveways follow the banks or bluffs of the main stream upon each side and are connected by a bridge across the gorge, where most remote from the city, ninety feet in height.

"Where the drives are necessarily upon the bluffs foot-paths have been made along the

banks of the main stream on each side, and fine vistas have also been opened from good view points along both driveways and foot-paths. * * * There are meadows, lakes, islands, swift-running streams, waterfalls, cliffs, natural grottos, and wooded hills of unending variety and interest.

"The park is naturally well-drained and abounds with ample shade, as well as excellent springs of pure, clear water, convenient to all its parts. It adjoins the city on the west, or windward side, insuring pure air from the country for the refreshment of visitors while at the park, and in a measure preserving and passing to the city generally, better air at all times than would have been the case had this large territory been occupied for residence or manufacturing purposes. The benefits to health that will result from the establishment and preservation of this park are incalculable.

MILL CREEK AND ITS RELICS IN THE PARK.

The source of Mill Creek is about twenty miles south of Youngstown, and the stream flows almost directly north through portions of Columbiana and Mahoning counties to its confluence with the Mahoning River within the corporate limits of Youngstown. It drains seventy-five square miles of territory, and its waters flow slowly and peacefully until about three miles from Youngstown, when they suddenly become turbulent upon reaching Mill Creek Park and dashing over a series of rapids and waterfalls, make a descent of 132½ feet before they reach the Mahoning.

"Geologically the stream is new, likewise the greater portion of the gorge, that is, they have been formed since the glacial period. The lower central portion of the gorge, however, is the partially filled valley of an ancient river."

A hundred years ago the water shed of Mill Creek was covered by a dense virgin forest, resulting in a constantly ample flow of water in its streams, and when the first settlers came to Ohio at the close of the eighteenth century, that portion of Mill Creek which passes through the gorge above

described was in good demand for mills and factories; many being established and operated successfully there by water power, hence the name.

The first of these was erected by John and Phineas Hill about 1798 at Mill Creek Falls, (Lantermans). It was constructed of round logs and contained machinery for grinding grain and sawing lumber. It was a primitive affair, but when ready to be raised there were not men enough in the neighborhood to do the work and help came from Pennsylvania.

On the day the mill was erected a bear was killed near by and its flesh served as meat to the men engaged in that work. This mill was replaced by a larger and better one, built by Eli Baldwin, the father of the late Hon. Jesse Baldwin of Boardman, Ohio, and Mr. Homer Baldwin, of Youngstown, about 1823. It was a frame structure, and was entirely washed away by an unprecedented flood in the summer of 1843; when, it is said, Mill Creek suddenly became larger than the Mahoning River. All dams in Mill Creek and some dwellings in the creek valley were swept away in the mad rush of waters, resulting in great loss of property and some loss of human life.

The present mill structure on the same site, known as the Lanterman mill, was built by the late Samuel Kimberly and the late German Lanterman in 1845 and 1846. It was operated as a flouring mill until about 1888, and became the property of the park commissioners in 1892, whose purpose is to preserve the relic.

Another object on the bank of Mill Creek that ought always to be of interest, is what is now called "The Pioneer Pavilion." This stone structure was built for a woolen factory by James Eaton in 1821, but later was used as a store-room in connection with a charcoal furnace near it, built by Daniel Eaton, a brother of James, in 1826.

LAKE COHASSET.

Lake Cohasset, has, including two small islands, a surface area of twenty-eight acres. It is surrounded by bluffs varying from sixty to one hundred and ten feet in height, and just

above its head is a vertical cliff one hundred feet high, with Mill Creek swiftly running at the base of the cliff to the inlet of the lake. These bluffs and cliffs are clothed with natural forest growth, largely of handsome evergreens, suggesting the name "Cohasset," an Indian word, meaning "Place of Pines." The lake was formed by the construction of a masonry stone dam of excellent design and workmanship, twenty-three feet in height, resulting in a picturesque body of water in three connected pools. There is a drive and a foot-path upon each side—the drives mostly overlooking the lake from the bluffs; the foot-paths are at the bottoms of the bluffs trailing the shores. The west drive, however, descends to the lake at one point and follows its shore for some distance.

The vistas from both drives, and from the foot-paths present some of the most charming park scenes in America. The prospects from boats on the lake are very different from those on shore and seem even grander at times.

The cliffs and bluffs around the lake and in view from its waters are clothed with lichens, mosses, ferns, wild flowers, and shrubs, as well as trees, and, as a whole, present one of nature's very best lake borders.

In conclusion we may say, once more in the words of Mr. Rogers, "To the stranger who visits Mill Creek Park there is a pleasant surprise always, and to the resident of Youngstown who is somewhat familiar with its more prominent features there is always something new. The face of nature changes there as the seasons come and go, in forms and pictures of wondrous beauty. Mill Creek Park is a place that never disappoints an intelligent, appreciative visitor.

EAST END PARK.

The East End Park, Youngstown, is composed of about sixty-two acres of land, extending along the valley of Dry Run, fifteen acres being included within the limits of Coitsville township. The land was purchased about two years ago, at a cost of \$19,600. The park occupies the bottom lands of the creek, which

runs through it, and which it follows in general direction. In some places the banks are steep and in others rocky, but in general the slopes are gentle, and covered with nice timber. In the plan of development laid out it is proposed to retain all its natural features of beauty, and to add thereto such artificial conveniences and improvements as may be required to transform it into an ideal summer resort for Youngstown people. These improvements include a band stand, which has already been constructed, several bridges, graded roads and driveways, with possibly a dam, in order to form a pool for swimming or skating. This park contains one the largest glacial boulders in the State of Ohio, the stone being split into two parts. Many years ago the Delawares and several other Indian tribes used to come to the Mahoning Valley yearly for their supply of corn and salt. The corn was grown in the fertile river bottoms, and the salt was obtained from the salt springs. After the battle of Braddock, which was fought July 9, 1755, the Indians came here to celebrate their success. The place selected for the big feast was the usual ground around Nea-To-Ka, or Council Rock, the large boulder above mentioned. In all there were six tribes represented and 3,500 Indians at the feast. While it was in progress a hurricane struck the place. Many Indians were killed by falling trees. Four chiefs were killed when lightning struck the rock. The dead Indians were buried on the site of the present Haselton furnaces. The Indians thought the calamity a visitation from the "Great White Spirit," and none of them ever visited the spot again. The Indian name for Dry Run Creek was Sem-is-co-le-to, which means shady water.

The East End Park is easy of access, and has three entrances, one of which is in the township of Coitsville.

WICK PARK,

Which takes its name from the Wick family, was deeded to the city of Youngstown by the heirs of Hugh B. Wick, in 1889, on condition that the city would improve and beautify it for

park purposes. It is a large piece of ground, rectangular in shape, situated in the north part of the city, and measuring about 1,700 feet in length by 1,200 feet in width, including the streets which form its boundaries. It is crossed by several spacious driveways and has six entrances. The land is finely timbered, but the main attractions are the flower beds, which are very tastefully laid out, and in the summer time present a fine appearance. In accordance with the conditions of the deed of gift, the city has spent thousands of dollars in setting out flowers and caring for them and making the grounds attractive. As many as twelve thousand tulips have been set out in one season, while there is an abundance of other favorite flowers. During the present year (1907) it is proposed to erect a fine band stand, which will be built of pressed buff brick, with concrete floor and tile roof, with other useful and artistic improvements.

YOUNGSTOWN CITY WATER WORKS.

The Youngstown City Water Works was established by an ordinance passed in City Council, May 23, 1871. In the year 1872 a pumping station was erected on the bank of the Mahoning River just west of what was then known as Stull street, now known as North West Avenue. The equipment of the plant at that time was as follows: One Holly Gang pump of one million gallons capacity per twenty-four hours; two Holly rotary pumps, one of two million gallons capacity, and one of three million gallons capacity; one Holly vertical boiler to generate steam for rotary pumps; two return tubular boilers for generating steam for gang pump. With about seven miles of water mains, in sizes from 15-inch to 4-inch, cast iron, and 2-inch gas pipe. This plant was installed at a cost of about \$135,000. In the year 1886 the Holly rotary fire pumps were replaced by a three million gallon Worthington duplex non-expanding condensing pump. In the year 1879, the Holly rotary fire pumps were replaced by a million gallon Dean duplex compound condensing

pump, thus completing the retirement of the entire original pumping plant in the short period of fourteen years. Changes were made from time to time, so that from the humble beginning in 1872, as stated above, the plant has grown in the short period of thirty-four years to the following equipment:

One five million gallons Deane duplex compound condensing pumping engine. Two five million gallon William Tod & Co. cross compound condensing, crank and fly-wheel pumping engine. Two 200-horse-power Stirling water tube boilers. Two 150-horse-power Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers. Two 200-horse-power Scotch marine boilers. One 3,000 gallons centrifugal pump, used as a booster to increase pressure for fire purposes in high ground.

The Electric Light Plant consists of one Bullock, 50 K. W. generator, direct connected to a 85-horse-power vertical Shepard engine.

There is a filter plant of ten million gallons normal capacity, equipped as follows:

Two ten million gallons William Tod Co. centrifugal pumps, direct connected to Reeves vertical cross compound engines. One four-five million gallons William Tod Co. centrifugal pump, direct connected to a simple vertical Reeves engine. Two 125-horse-power Sterling water tube boilers.

The outside equipment consists of two stand-pipes of 528,768 gallons capacity each. Ninety-five miles of cast iron water pipe, ranging in size from 4-inch to 24-inch, together with valves, etc. Altogether the equipment has a value on January 1, 1906, of \$1,303,171.16.

YOUNGSTOWN FILTER PLANT.

A mechanical filter plant of 10,000,000 gallons capacity has been built at Youngstown (1905) to treat the water of the Mahoning River, which was formerly pumped under direct pressure into the mains of the distribution system without any attempt at purification. The Mahoning River has a watershed of 960 square miles above the pumping station of the water works in Youngstown and is

subject to sudden and considerable variation in flow with corresponding variation in the character of the water.

The sewage from several towns above Youngstown, which is discharged into the river, together with the drainage from several large steel mills in Youngstown above the pumping station, rendered the river unsatisfactory as a source of supply, unless the water from it was filtered. In attempting to secure a more satisfactory supply, several projects were first considered for developing reservoir sites on creeks in the vicinity which are tributaries of the river and bringing the water by gravity from these reservoirs to the pumping station. The adoption of any of these sources, however, would have required the erection of a filter plant to insure a sanitary supply, so it was decided to adhere to the river as a source of such supply, and build a filter plant near the old pumping station; then, if necessary, develop a further supply on one of the creeks.

The pumping station on the north bank of the river is in a very closely built-up section, with little room to expand and no feasible site for a filter plant. A tract of vacant ground of several acres, bordering on the south bank of the river, and immediately across from the pumping station, was acquired and the filter plant erected on it near the river and about 500 feet up stream from the station.

The filter plant embraces an intake in the river, a main filter building and a clear water well.

Quicksand was encountered in making the excavation for the clear water well and some difficulty was experienced in completing the excavation and laying the concrete.

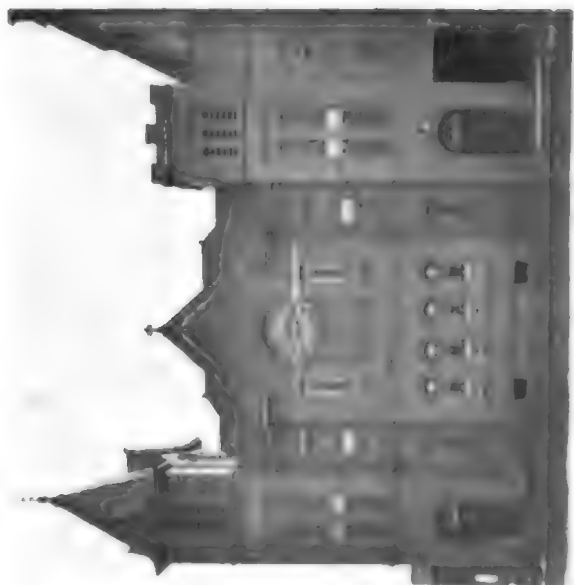
The contract for the intake and boiler house, filter building, clear water well and all filtering appliances was awarded to Messrs. Thomas Lightbody & Son, of Youngstown, for \$100,000. The machinery equipment was furnished by the William Tod Co. of Youngstown, at a cost of \$9,400. The boiler-house contains two 125-horse-power water turbine boilers, built by the Sterling Boiler Company at a cost of \$4,200. The total cost of the plant, exclusive of heating and lighting and the 36-



Y M C A BUILDING, YOUNGSTOWN



STAND PIPE, YOUNGSTOWN



CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN



RAVEN HIGH SCHOOL, YOUNGSTOWN



PARMELEE PUBLIC SCHOOL, YOUNGSTOWN

inch river crossing, was \$123,000. The valves in the entire plant were made by C. W. Thomas, of Detroit; the cast iron pipe by the Massillon Iron & Steel Company. The plant as constructed was designed by Mr. F. M. Lillie, city engineer of Youngstown, assisted by Messrs. H. M. Reel and S. A. King, assistant engineers, and with the advice of W. S. Hamilton, superintendent of the water works. Mr. George W. Fuller, of New York, was consulting engineer. The plant was built under the direction of the Board of Public Service, David Heinselman, president, with Messrs. Hagan and Vetter as the other members. The committee of the City Council, which had much to do with the adoption of the plans for the plant, and their execution, consisted of Messrs. Middleton and Parrock.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the notable incidents in the history of Youngstown was the organization of the Youngstown Fire Department. As with all cities the first was a volunteer department, and for years the organization maintained a name for itself by the efficient work which it performed.

The patron of the organization was Governor David Tod, and after him the engine which marked the start of the department was named. The venerable machine is still in existence, after having gone through years of service, and stands in the annex to Central fire department station, as a monument to the organization which "whooped 'er up" so many times in making the runs to the many fires which they extinguished during the existence of the department.

With it came the reel hose wagon yet remembered by all, and later came the hook and ladder wagon, and the department was a reality. The organization of the department was coincident with the blossoming of the village into a city, and was demanded by considerations of public safety.

On March 2, 1868, while Youngstown was yet a village, the council passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$10,000 worth of

bonds for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine. It became evident before the village became a city that such an amount would be inadequate for the purchase of a fire engine, and the ordinance was repealed.

The city organized as such after the first city election on April 6, 1868, and on April 14, the new city officers took charge. One of the first acts of the new city government was to authorize the issue of \$20,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the fire engine. In the meanwhile the citizens were preparing an organization to take hold as soon as the city was ready for them, which was perfected April 20, 1868. Governor Tod had worked incessantly on the organization of the department, and the city showed its appreciation of his labors when they finally bore fruit, by naming the engine after him.

The first organization had sixty members, and the following were the officers elected:

President—J. M. Silliman.

Vice-president—A. W. Jones.

Secretary—J. H. Thompson.

Treasurer—Edward Miller.

Foreman—James A. Hamman.

First Assistant—D. H. Arnold.

Second Assistant—L. R. Roberts.

Engineers—W. S. Hamilton, N. L. Pollock and W. B. Wilson.

Hose Directors—Owen Evans, L. P. Gilman, James Van Fleet, C. Miller, T. J. Lewis, and John Davis.

Fireman—Henry Morris.

Assistant Fireman—A. W. Jones.

The company got along with the hose wagon and engine for three years, and in the meanwhile the first engine-house was built. A temporary house for the fire engine was erected, but on November 2d, H. Hamilton and Mayor McKee were appointed a committee for the erection of a permanent house on the present site of the Central department station. September 14, 1871, a hook and ladder company was organized with fifty members. After the organization of the engine company the first appearance of its members in uniform was at the funeral of Governor Tod in November, 1868. Surviving members well re-

member that day, when the uniforms, which had arrived the day before, were donned for the first time to pay tribute to one of the strongest friends the volunteers ever had. The companies were governed simply by foremen until May 6, 1873, when the office of chief engineer was created, and J. W. Ross was appointed to fill it. Fourteen fire police were also appointed.

On April 20, 1875, the volunteers re-elected J. M. Ross chief, and he was confirmed by the council, together with the following officers of the department: J. W. Metz, assistant chief; W. S. Hamilton, fire engineer; Albert Probst, hose cart driver; Chauncey Hamilton, hook and ladder marshal.

On February 29, 1876, the City Council fixed the salary of the chief of the fire department at \$65 per month. On April 11, 1876, the following nominations of the volunteer association were confirmed by the council: John W. Metz, chief; Philip McGonnell, assistant chief; W. S. Hamilton, fire engineer, and A. M. Probst, hose cart driver. The following year the salary of the chief was made \$600 per year.

Charles W. McNab was nominated chief and confirmed by council on April 9, 1878, together with the following officers nominated by the volunteers: Joseph C. Cook, assistant chief; W. S. Hamilton, fire engineer; D. H. Evans, hose cart driver.

May 13, 1879, McNab was again appointed chief of the department with the same sub-officers. April 27, 1880, Richard Morgan was confirmed by the council as chief, and served one year. The following year William Horner was chosen chief, and served through until the next year. W. S. Hamilton in that year resigned as fire engineer, and E. E. Jones succeeded him.

The following spring there arose differences between the council and the volunteer organization over the purchase of supplies. Council refused to confirm the officers selected by the volunteer organization in 1882, and the organization immediately retaliated with a notice that it would disband. The following notice was served on the council:

"At a special meeting of the Youngstown Fire Department held April 29, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, We have been a volunteer fire department for fourteen years for the said city; and whereas at our regular meeting held Thursday, April 6, 1882, we elected our officers for the ensuing year according to the rules and laws of said company, and

"Whereas, Said nominations were sent to council for confirmation of the same, and

"Whereas, said council refused to recognize and confirm said nominations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we cease to exist as a volunteer fire department for said city from Monday, May 8, 1882, at 9 o'clock p. m.

"Signed
WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES W. METZ,
EDWARD E. JONES,
"Committee."

The volunteers immediately made preparations for leaving and took their possessions from the fire department building. D. H. Evans, as driver, on May 4, 1882, resigned, and it seemed that for a short time the city would be without a fire department.

A number of the members of the old department came to the rescue, however, and offered their services to the city as "experienced and trained firemen." Their offer was at once accepted, and the nomination of Charles W. McNab as chief, John Lung as hose cart driver, and Albert Probst as hook and ladder driver, were confirmed on April 28. A move was made in the same year for a new building.

On May 7, 1883, the volunteers nominated William H. Moore as chief, John Lung as hose cart driver, and Al Probst as hook and ladder driver. On June 30, 1884, Moore was re-elected chief, and his salary fixed at \$500 per year. Five men were ordered hired at \$60 per month, and later the council passed a resolution to pay the minute men fifty cents per hour.

On May 11, 1885, W. H. Moore was re-elected chief, and again on May 24, 1886. At that time Al Probst was made hose cart driver,

and Sim Dyer, hook and ladder driver. George Battieger, Ambrose Perkins, and Charles Vaughn were appointed as stationary men at the fire station.

On June 13, 1887, Chief Moore was re-nominated for chief, but was not confirmed. On June 27 John P. Mercer was chosen by council as chief. In August of the same year M. Quinn and William Knox were added to the department, Battieger resigning. February 6, 1888, the fire station at the corner of Oak and Fruit streets was finished and Warren McCready, John McAleer and W. H. Loller were appointed as additional men, Loller taking the place of Ambrose Perkins. The next year M. Sullivan was appointed in place of James Probst. The Sixth Ward station was completed in 1889. John B. Reynolds, Dyer and McCready were assigned there.

John P. Mercer was continued as chief of the fire department until the city commissioners took hold in 1891, and the volunteer department became a thing of the past. The volunteer department did great work in its day with the growing city, and had a number of big fires to combat. It had its start just after the great fire of 1867, which destroyed the residence of the late Governor Tod, when it was proven that the old bucket brigade was entirely inadequate to the needs of the city. It was owing to Governor Tod, through his ready and energetic assistance in the organization of the department, that it soon became recognized as one of the most efficient in the country.

One of the notable events of the old organization was the holding of the State convention of volunteer fire departments here in 1873. The event brought together a large number of notable fire fighters of the State, and the move was started then which resulted in the next year, when the convention was held at Springfield, in a law being passed by the legislature which relieved volunteer firemen from jury duty.

In 1878, a delegation of eighteen from the Youngstown department went to Chicago to attend the national tournament of volunteer firemen there and carried off the honors for the

country. Generals Hayes and Grant reviewed the procession at that time. The delegates were entertained while in Chicago by Joseph Brown.

Mixed with hard work which the department had to do, the boys found time for a great deal of pleasure. The weekly meetings of the department were events, and once a year came the annual ball; in the summer time the annual excursion. Great fires occurred in those days and were combatted as successfully as the apparatus would allow. One of the first fires was that which destroyed the Jewell block, and two or three surrounding buildings. This was almost immediately after the department had been organized, and, according to all accounts, it was one of the fiercest fires the young town ever knew. The burning of the Porter block in the early seventies, and that of the Ritter block, which preceded it, were both bad fires, and gave the department hard work, as did also, in the eighties, the Pollock barn on East Front street, and, about the same time, the destruction of Young's cooperage shop on South Champion street. Later came the destruction of the mower and reaper works, and that of the nut and bolt works, and the fire which wiped out almost the entire square from the Howell's block to the Wick National Bank block on West Federal street. At all these fires, the department, at first wholly volunteer, and afterwards part paid, conducted themselves with great credit.

An outcome of the old volunteer department was the veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association, which was formed December 21, 1895, with the following officers: President, J. M. Ross; vice-president, J. B. Housteau; secretary, J. F. McGowan, and treasurer, David Heinselman.

When the present law governing the city went into effect the fire department consisted of three companies, Central No. 1 and No. 2. John P. Mercer was chief, having been appointed to the position by council about three years previous. The department under the control of the council was a part paid, part volunteer organization. In addition to the chief there were four drivers and seven hosemen

who were paid for their services and were on duty at all times, and a large number of volunteers, or minute men, who responded to fire alarms when their occupation permitted. The minute men received no stated salary, but were paid fifty cents per hour for all active service rendered.

THE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.

On May 16, 1891, the city commissioners reorganized the fire department by appointing William H. Moore chief, William L. Knox assistant chief, and the following firemen, eight of whom, including the assistant chief, had served under council: Albert Probst, Sim Dyer, Warren McCready, Charles Vaughn, Michael Quinn, William H. Loller, Christ Weick, Charles Daley, Thomas Reilly, William Evans, David Stambaugh, Samuel McKenzie, Patrick Dooley, William Smedley, and John Haid. Ten of these men were located at Central, three at No. 2, Oak street, and three at No. 3, Thomas street. The apparatus at Central station consisted of a hose wagon and a dilapidated and almost useless hook and ladder truck, notwithstanding the fact that a few months previously the city had purchased a modern chemical engine and an aerial ladder truck. Central headquarters were located in a rickety old frame building in which there was not sufficient room for the men, horses or apparatus, and public telephones afforded the only means of notifying the fire department when a fire occurred.

Recognizing the necessity of providing a new building and a modern electric fire alarm system, the commissioners and city council, in 1894, obtained legislative authority to issue bonds in the sum of \$25,000, thus enabling them to build and equip a new engine house and install a fire alarm system by which citizens can instantly communicate with the fire department.

After the erection of the new central headquarters the city officials were confronted with the problem of affording necessary fire protection to the property in Haselton, Brier Hill,

and the South Side, three rapidly growing suburbs of the city. Realizing that there was only one solution of the problem—the erection of three new stations and the organization of three additional companies—a proposition to issue the necessary bonds, which was submitted to the citizens at the November election, in 1895, carried by an overwhelming majority; in the following year three handsome and well-appointed fire stations were erected.

Station No. 4, located on Falls avenue, was opened December 17, 1896. Station No. 5, at the corner of Superior street and Oakland avenue, was opened January 9, 1897, and Station No. 6, Wilson avenue, on December 19, 1896.

The public generally has little or no idea of the daily routine of a fireman's life, or of the system by which men, horses, and apparatus are kept ever ready to respond to calls for the protection of life and property. A visit to Central station is a revelation to any one unacquainted with fire department methods. Visitors are always welcome and may rest assured of finding a set of obliging men who will take pleasure in escorting them through the building and making intelligent explanation of every feature.

The first object to attract attention is the combination chemical engine and hose wagon. This truck is fitted with two tanks, each containing sixty gallons of chemical fluid, one gallon of which will extinguish as much fire as forty gallons of water. This fluid is especially effective on fires that are confined to the interior of buildings. Situated above the tanks is a bed or box in which is carried 800 feet of 2½-inch hose for attachment when a fire is too large to be extinguished by the chemical. This truck has rubber tires three inches wide, weighs nearly four tons, and is drawn by three horses.

In the center of the room stands the aerial truck, which is run to all fires in the business part of the city. This truck is so built that its ladder can be extended to a height of seventy feet and placed at any angle desired.

In addition to a full complement of ladders this truck carries chemical extinguishers, forks, door openers, life lines and life net, and electric wire cutters with insulated handles.

Standing next the aerial truck is a truck of lighter pattern, designed purposely for long suburban runs. Standing in a row in the rear of the trucks are the magnificent and well-trained horses, whose almost human intelligence never fails to attract the admiration of visitors. Standing always with their heads toward the stall doors, only a shake of the gong is required to bring them galloping to their places under the suspended harness.

On the second story of the station are the sleeping rooms of the firemen—everything clean and home-like. Handsome carpets on the floor, pictures adorning the walls, and a neat and well arranged bed inviting repose. When the fireman retires at night he removes his clothes like the ordinary citizen, but before he lays down he places a pair of rubber boots into which his pants have been tucked beside his bed. If a fire disturbs his slumbers he bounds out of bed, jerks on his pants and boots by the same operation, grabs the sliding pole, and quicker than you can read this paragraph he is in front of the truck on which he rides hitching a horse. His coat and hat are donned while the horses are madly galloping to the fire.

FIREMAN'S DAILY ROUTINE.

The routine of the fireman's life is ordinarily as follows: In the morning he must make up his own bed and arrange his room. The trucks must be cleaned, every bit of brass about the engine house polished, the floor swept and mopped, horses groomed, harness cleaned, hose taken care of, and innumerable details attended to of which the public has no conception. Every member of the department is on duty day and night, except every tenth day, when he has leave of absence of twenty-four hours. So the fireman has very little time to discharge social or other obligations aside from his regular duty.

THE DEPARTMENT AS NOW ORGANIZED.

On May 1, 1900, Chief Moore and Assistant Chief Knox were retired on a pension, and William H. Loller was promoted to the position of chief, Thomas C. Reilly being selected as his assistant. Promotion came to both men as a reward for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they had discharged every duty devolving upon them while in subordinate positions, and subsequent events have justified their selection.

Chief Loller is an active, energetic man who has well settled progressive ideas as to how a metropolitan fire department should be conducted. In carrying out whatever policies he establishes, the chief enjoys the confidence, and has the hearty co-operation of all his subordinates, which guarantees that harmony so essential to the success of the department. Without being a martinet he stands for discipline, and with a full appreciation of the necessarily confining nature of their duties he believes the men under his charge should enjoy the fullest liberty consistent with proper order and discipline.

One of the first orders issued by the new chief was that the aerial truck, which had become rusty from ill-use, should be placed in service, and that the firemen, not only from the Central station, but of the entire department, should familiarize themselves with the operation of the truck. This was followed by other reforms, including daily drills with the life net, coupling and uncoupling of hose, practical hitches, and the establishment of a watch service which guarantees a prompt response to all calls. A careful and itemized account is kept of all supplies, and not even a box of matches leaves the store room until it has been charged to the company for which it is intended.

Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure Chief Loller has established a system of building inspection that has no doubt resulted in the prevention of many fires. The chief, assistant chief, and captains make periodical inspections of all the

buildings in the down town district. This system not only causes compliance by owners and tenants with the laws designed to prevent fires, but it also serves to keep the officers familiar with the location of all stairways, hatches, elevators, fire escapes, etc.

Assistant Chief Reilly, who has been a member of the department for years, is well fitted for the position of assistant chief. His ability as a fireman has been shown on innumerable occasions previous to his appointment as assistant chief. Upon him devolves the execution of all the orders of the chief, whom he represents at fires.

From the chief to the latest man added to the force the department is composed of an intelligent and fearless body of men whose conduct in the past is proof that danger will never deter them from doing their duty individually and collectively, and justifies all the confidence reposed in the department by the citizens. Some among them have fallen victims in the performance of their duty.

Nov. 1, 1901, at the Stambaugh fire on Belmont avenue, Captain Smedley, Mike McDonough, and J. Smith Cowden were injured. McDonough died at the hospital on the following day, and Cowden lingered until March 22, when he died as the result of his injuries.

Captain Al Probst of Station No. 6, the oldest man then in service, was killed at the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Company fire, June 23, 1904.

In addition to the above casualties, there have been numerous lesser injuries received at different times by other members of the department while at work in extinguishing fires.

STATIONS AND COMPANIES.

"Station 1, or Central," northeast corner of Boardman and Hazel streets. Chief, W. H. Loller; first assistant chief, T. C. Reilly; second assistant chief, H. S. Dyer; electrician, Ambrose Perkins; Hose Company No. 1; Engine Company No. 1; Ladder Company A; Ladder Company B; W. A. McCready, marshal. Twenty-four men, not counting the chief

officers first mentioned. This station had installed in April, 1903, a Nott engine, No. 1 size.

Station No. 2, corner Oak and Fruit streets. Hose Company No. 2; five men; M. T. Quinn, marshal.

Station No. 3, corner Thomas and Foster streets. Hose Company, Engine Company No. 3; seven men; Edward Sweeney, marshal. This station has a Nott No. 2 size engine.

Station No. 4, south side, Falls avenue, near Oak Hill avenue. Hose Company No. 4; five men; Charles Daley, marshal.

Station No. 5, corner Oakland avenue and Superior street. Hose Company No. 5; five men; John Haid, marshal.

Station No. 6, south side, Wilson avenue, near Jackson street. Hose Company No. 6; five men; J. C. Vaughan, marshal.

Station No. 7, corner Madison avenue and Elm street. Hose Company No. 7 and Engine Company No. 2; ten men; A. W. Smedley, marshal. In January, 1904, this station installed a Metropolitan No. 2 engine.

All the hose companies above mentioned are supplied in addition to the usual amount of regulation hose with two or more Babcock or chemical fire extinguishers, extension ladders, and other necessary apparatus.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Youngstown is a cosmopolitan city, almost every civilized country in the world having representatives within its limits. It is only to be expected that in such a large and mixed community, numbering over 70,000 souls, a certain percentage of the inhabitants will be occasional or habitual transgressors against the moral code, and defiers of the laws which society has made for self protection. To cope successfully with this element a well-organized police force is necessary, and Youngstown is therefore fortunate in having a chief of police, police officials, and a police force of which any municipality might well be proud.

From the time of Colonel James Hillman, the first constable, and almost, if not actually,

the first settler in the township, the department has experienced a gradual but steady growth, keeping full pace at all times with the requirements of the ever-growing community.

Colonel, or, as we may here call him, Constable Hillman, was a man of nerve, as is evidenced in the fact of his single-handed arrest of a party of Indians, one of whom had shot and desperately wounded a white settler of Deerfield, named Daniel Diven, in revenge for having been cheated, as he thought, in a horse trade. The Indian had intended to shoot John Diven, Daniel's brother, but had shot Daniel by mistake. The Indians had called at the house of Judge Day, where the two brothers were attending a ball on Christmas night, and had asked for John Diven. Daniel going to the door in place of his brother, received the full charge of the Indian's gun, which inflicted a terrible wound in the head, from which it was a marvel that he survived. Constable Hillman was awakened in the night by two messengers, who told the story, and getting up, immediately set off for Deerfield, twenty-five miles away. On arriving there he found some fifty or sixty men ready to start in pursuit of the Indians. He declined any assistance, however, telling them they could go if they wished, but that, if he went, he should go alone, and accordingly set off by himself. He came upon their camp early in the morning, and covering the chief with his gun, ordered the Indians to stack their arms against a tree, which they did. He then told them that he wanted the Indian who had committed the assault delivered up, and the whole party to accompany him. The Indians at first declined to deliver up the criminal and some of them after a long consultation, put on their war paint, but Mr. Hillman's resolute demeanor, coupled with the fact that he cautioned to keep guard over their arms, finally induced them to reconsider the matter, and at last they agreed to accompany him to Warren, where the chief was placed under guard and the matter was finally settled.

In 1802, Calvin Pease and Phineas Reed were elected constables to succeed James Hillman, and from this time on until 1867 there

seems to have been little record kept of the guardians of the peace. In that year Owen Evans was elected marshal and Captain Samuel C. Rook, William Casey, and Joseph Maltby were patrolmen. Captain Rook, a veteran both of the Mexican and Civil wars, is still living in Youngstown, hale and hearty at the age of eighty years.

He states that "during his time every good citizen was expected to look out for himself and his own property during the day time, and the bad ones were supposed to call a truce, no day watchman being employed except on circus days, holidays, and occasions of public demonstration when the night men did double duty. At this period, the south side was so sparsely settled that the policemen never visited it except to serve warrants." "Drunks" were usually conveyed to the lockup in a wheelbarrow and the policeman, being his own turnkey, would reach in the window for the key, which hung on the wall, open the door and confine his prisoner. "If it happened to be a cold night, the rule of hospitality that then prevailed required the officer to build a fire in the prison stove to insure the comfort of his guest until the hour of his trial. About 1878, the force consisted of but five men, and they were accustomed to augment their salaries by lighting the street lamps, which cast a feeble illumination for a few surrounding yards on favored corners. "Also in case of the discovery of a fire the patrolman was expected to convert himself into a fire alarm and proceed at full speed to the engine house, yelling 'Fire!' at every step. Personal taste was the sole arbiter as to dress and if the choice ran to a plug hat and sack coat or a straw hat and Prince Albert, or no coat at all, it was all the same, just so there was enough clothing to conform to the laws of propriety and to attach his star, the emblem of authority."

With the large additions of territory and increase of population consequent on the founding of new industries, an improved system of police government became a necessity, and in 1891, as the result of public agitation the Ohio legislature passed a non-partisan bill

(amended in 1892) which provided, among other things, for the control of the police department in cities of a certain population in which Youngstown was included by a board of city commissioners, the members of said board to be appointed by the mayor and judge of probate immediately after the organization of the council, not more than two members of the board were to be members of the same political party. All police officers and night watchmen were to be appointed by the board under suitable rules and requirements as to physical condition and other elements of fitness, as the board should adopt, and were to hold their office during good behavior subject to removal or suspension at the pleasure of the board for cause entered upon the record book. The commissioners were also given power, in case of emergency and upon the application of the mayor, to appoint special policemen.

"On Monday, March 10, 1891, the city council, acting under the new law, abolished the office of marshal, and created that of chief of police, with a salary of \$1,000 a year. John F. Cantwell was appointed as the first chief and held the position until succeeded by W. W. McDowell on September 8, 1894."

During the first term of Mayor R. Montgomery, 1888-1890, the first patrol wagon was put in service, and during the second the Gamewell police and fire alarm telegraph system was installed, "two innovations that have proved to be of incalculable value in facilitating the work of the department." There was no further change in the law affecting the police department until the present code went into effect in 1902, which designated as cities all municipal corporations having a population of 5,000 or more, and provided among other things for a department of public safety in every city to be administered by two or four directors, as council might determine. The code also provided that every applicant for a position in the department must state in his own handwriting, under oath, the facts on the following subjects: 1st, full name, residence and postoffice address; 2d, nationality; 3d, age; 4th, place of birth; 5th, health and phy-

sical capacity for public service; 6th, previous employment in public service; 7th, business or employment, and residence for the previous five years; 8th, education; 9th, such other information as may be reasonably required by said board touching the applicant's fitness for public service.

Chief W. W. McDowell was appointed to succeed John F. Cantwell, September 8, 1894. He had been a member of the force for about four years, previously having been appointed patrolman by Mayor Montgomery in 1890. Since he took charge the force, which then consisted of a meager squad of sixteen men, has increased in size more than fourfold, there being now some sixty-seven names on the payroll, including a captain, lieutenant, five sergeants, and two detectives.

"Among the many improvements that have been made during his incumbency there is none of which the chief is more proud than the new headquarters building, and the modern sanitary prison with its humane equipment for handling the various cases that require attention.

"For years he had seen the desirability of a jail so constructed that the sexes could be separated, and youthful offenders kept from coming in contact with old and hardened criminals. In accordance with this idea, in the construction of the new building, a large room was set aside in the basement for tramps, none of whom, by the way, who come seeking lodgings are ever turned away; the chief holding the opinion that it is safer to have them under surveillance than to be roaming around the streets.

"On the upper floors are separate rooms for women, boys under sixteen, and a padded cell for violent cases. The entire construction of the cell department being of steel with cement walls, floors and ceilings, the chances for escape even by the most expert jail breaker are reduced to an absolute minimum."

The Bertillon system of measurements, which since its invention by Dr. Alphonse Bertillon and adoption by the chief of prefecture of the Parisian police in 1882, has proved an infallible means of identifying criminals, is in

use in the Youngstown department, having been adopted on the recommendation of Chief McDowell. A national bureau of identification under this system was established at Washington, D. C., by the national association of chiefs of police of the United States, to the benefits of which all members of the association are entitled upon payment of the yearly dues, which are graded according to the population of the various cities.

The dues for a city of the size of Youngstown are \$15 per year. If a thief or suspected person is arrested whom it is desired to identify his picture and measurements are taken under the Bertillon system and forwarded to the Central office at Washington, and if the person is a crook his identity, history and a list of his usual companions are obtained. Chief McDowell has been a member of the National Association of the Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada since the year 1895, and of the state association since its organization in 1901. He is also vice-president of the latter association. He has been untiring in his efforts to give the citizens of Youngstown a thoroughly adequate system of police protection, and has succeeded as nearly as it is possible for success to be attained. Although a strict disciplinarian, he has endeared himself to his men by his uniform fairness and impartiality and their loyalty to him is unquestioned.

MAHONING AND SHENANGO RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

The company controlling the street car system of Youngstown, Warren, Niles, New Castle and Sharon, and connecting lines, is known as the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company. It was incorporated in 1902 to take over the independent trolley lines which had been operating in the territory mentioned, many of which were owned by different corporations. The merged interests include the following companies:

The Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company; Youngstown-Sharon Railway and Light Company; Sharon and

New Castle Railway Company; the Mahoning Valley Railway Company; the New Castle and Lowell Railway Company; the Youngstown Park and Falls Street Railway Company; the Sharon and New Castle Street Railway Company; the Sharon and New Castle Railway Company; the Valley Street Railway Company; the Sharon and Wheatland Street Railway Company; the Youngstown Consolidated Gas and Electric Company; the Shenango Valley Electric Light Company; the Sharon Gas and Water Company; the Sharpsville Electric Light Company; and the New Castle Electric Company.

The books of each of the foregoing companies are kept in accord with the statutes governing corporations in the states under whose laws the companies were organized, separate sets of books being kept for each of the sixteen companies. In addition to the above there are a number of other companies which form connecting links in the trolley system.

The Youngstown street railway system was founded in 1875, when James Mackay, with his brothers David and Robert, and others, organized a stock company for the purpose of building a horse-car line on Federal street. As at first constructed the line was about two miles long, extending from the turn-table in front of M. Clemens' old store in East Federal street, near Basin street, to the car barns at Jefferson street, Brier Hill. Four cars were in service. At first there were no conductors, and the drivers used to stop at the treasurer's office, at Smith's brewery, and deposit their fares each trip. During the busy hours of the day a man was stationed about midway on Federal street to assist the drivers in collecting fares, boarding each car in turn for this purpose. Mr. James Mackay, who is still living, was president of the company for the first seven years, with Alfred Smith as treasurer. The line was gradually extended and new routes added, the first extension being on Wilson avenue. In 1889 a franchise was granted to the Youngstown Street Railway Company for an extension of the line on Federal street, Himrod avenue, Mahoning avenue, and Henrietta street; also for exten-

sions of line on Lawrence street and North avenue.

The Mahoning Valley Electric Railway was chartered in November, 1894, and the same company was granted a twenty-five year franchise from June 3, 1895. The name of the company was changed in 1896 to the Mahoning Valley Railway Company, and the latter company subsequently purchased the property of the Youngstown Street Railway Company, increasing its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$1,500,000.

The Youngstown Park and Falls Street Railway Company was chartered for twenty years in 1893, with the privilege of extending five additional years on request; and a franchise to October, 1914, was passed in council in June, 1895. Other franchises were subsequently granted this company extending to June, 1920.

The Youngstown Consolidated Gas and Electric Company was incorporated in 1896, with a capital of \$1,055,000.

The Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light system now controls and operates one hundred and fifty miles of track, not including the double track in the different cities. It has invested \$150,000 in paying its share of the street paving in the different cities through which it operates. New cars have been purchased during the past year at an outlay of \$250,000. The company has invested \$400,000 in power plants. It is now about to erect a new boiler house at a cost of \$25,000, and to spend \$50,000 more for the installation of new boilers. Two new engines will also be installed, in addition to those recently placed in commission at North avenue. They will cost \$90,000. The increased demand for power since the large cars were placed in service has been tremendous, and additional power will have to be supplied. The topography of Youngstown makes it one of the most difficult cities in the country in which to operate street railways. It is hilly and consumes power at an alarming rate.

The company pays union wages to its employes, who number all told about twelve hundred people, this number being increased at

certain periods of the year to as high as sixteen hundred. It pays out about \$750,000 each year in wages alone.

The company recently moved into an enlarged and remodeled three-story office building at the corner of Boardman and Champion streets. This is one of the best arranged office structures in the city. The basement is occupied by the supply department, gas and electric work shops, laboratory, meter and transformer rooms. The first floor contains the office of R. Montgomery, vice-president and general manager of light and power companies, the offices of superintendents of gas and electric light and power departments, cashier, collection department, waiting room and freight department. On the second floor are the offices of M. E. McCaskey, vice-president and general manager of railway companies, general superintendent of railways, superintendents of power supply, transportation, track and roadway, overhead lines, parks and claim department. On this floor the company also maintains its own drafting rooms. The third floor is given over to the department presided over by Treasurer and Auditor S. C. Rogers. Besides the general bookkeeping room, private offices are provided for the assistant treasurer, the statistical department, stenographers and the filing and counting room. This floor also contains the directors' and conference room.

The center space in the building is occupied by a large and commodious vault, with openings on each floor, including the basement. A pneumatic tube system forms a convenient and rapid means of transferring papers and documents between the several departments. Provision is also made for the comfort and convenience of conductors and motormen on all lines. A large room specially equipped with lockers and other modern conveniences, is set apart for their exclusive use any hour of the day or night.

The plans for the remodeling of the building were prepared by the company's draftsmen, who developed the ideas of the heads of the several departments as to their individual needs for space and other accommodations.

The building also contains an independent telephone exchange with fifty-five phones for the company's exclusive use.

It is the policy of the company to patronize home industries. Where it is possible, supplies are purchased from the stores and factories of the towns through which the lines pass or the lighting plants are operated. All the receipts from operation in the several cities are deposited with the local banks of the towns where such earnings are made. The company carries in all twenty-five separate bank accounts. It maintains its own inspective force, with uniformed officers on duty both day and night.

Some idea of the growth of the system may be obtained when it is remembered that twenty-five years ago there was not an electric street car or an electric light in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys. Today the district is webbed with trolley lines, and the electric light is used in stores, factories, homes and for street lighting in every town. The business is one of the most important in the country, and when interfered with by storm or other causes is missed more than any other public utility, except perhaps the water system. The trolley lines are now indispensable. They have brought distant communities nearer together, made it possible to extend cities, cheapened travel, and developed communities that would never have prospered but for the transportation facilities they afford.

The power stations in Youngstown and other places in the system have been brought up to date at an enormous expense, old rolling stock is being replaced with new cars, and the company is working hard to keep the service up to the required standard.

The following is a list of the company's officers and heads of departments:

E. N. Sanderson, president, New York. R. Montgomery, vice-president and general manager, light and power companies. M. E. McCaskey, vice-president and general manager of railway lines. Leighton Calkins, secretary and general counsel, New York. Arrel Wilson & Harrington, local counsel. S. C. Rogers, treasurer and auditor. W. T. Burns,

assistant treasurer and assistant auditor. G. J. A. Paul, general superintendent of railways. H. L. Patterson, superintendent of power supply. J. S. McWhirter, superintendent of shops and equipment. E. H. Bell, general superintendent of light and power (Youngstown Consolidated and Sharon Lighting Companies). Moses Coombs, general superintendent of gas department. J. W. Sturdevant, chief claim agent. U. S. Sliter, superintendent of transportation (Mahoning Valley division). Chas. C. Beckman, superintendent of transportation (Youngstown-Sharon division). W. C. Smith, superintendent of transportation (New Castle division). F. C. McGonigle, superintendent New Castle Electric Company. Paul C. Kaercher, superintendent Sharon Lighting Company. Frederick L. Finch, superintendent of track and roadway (Mahoning Valley and New Castle divisions). George G. Rose, excursion agent and superintendent Idora Park. Perry Barge, superintendent of Cascade Park, New Castle. S. R. Wilkinson, superintendent of overhead lines (Mahoning Valley and New Castle divisions). Charles D. Brown, superintendent of overhead lines (Youngstown-Sharon division).

YOUNGSTOWN BOARD OF TRADE.

The first organized effort to promote and develop the business and commercial interests of this section was made in 1887, when, at a meeting quite generally attended by the leading business men of Youngstown and the vicinity, a board of trade was organized. This board during its existence of some ten years or more was largely instrumental in advancing the objects for which it was designed. It however, gradually relaxed its efforts and about ten years ago ceased to exist.

YOUNGSTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A movement for a new and permanent organization was begun some two years ago, and resulted in the Youngstown chamber of commerce, which was organized in March, 1905, under regular articles of incorporation.

The officers were chosen as follows: A. E. Adams, president; B. Hirshberg, first vice-president; C. H. Booth, second vice-president; Charles W. Gilgen, secretary; R. Montgomery, treasurer. The board of directors consisted of C. H. Booth, A. D. Thomas, A. E. Adams, J. E. Fitch, M. I. Arms, R. Montgomery, B. Hirshberg, Charles Hart, David Tod, Louis Heller, J. A. Campbell, Thomas McDonald, John Stambaugh, Geo. J. Renner, Jr., H. L. McElroy.

The by-laws contained eleven articles, the fourth of which provided for the creation of the following committees, each to consist of five members: Education and Schools, Entertainment, Literature, Library, Membership, Municipal, Transportation, Food and Fuel, Public Improvements, Finance Statistics, Fire Insurance, New Industries, Arbitration, Real Estate, Manufactures, Weights and Measures, Taxation, Health and Sanitary Affairs, Water and Light, Wholesale Mercantile Interests, Streets, Charity and Benevolence, Postal Affairs, Public Accounting, Auditing, Protective.

The first annual report showed a satisfactory beginning along the different lines of effort, with a list of 284 members. The officers elected were: George L. Fordyce, president; John Stambaugh, first vice-president; Louis Heller, second vice-president; Charles W. Gilgen, secretary; R. C. Steese, treasurer. The Board of Trustees consisted of George L. Fordyce, C. H. Booth, A. D. Thomas, A. E. Adams, John H. Fitch, M. I. Arms, R. Montgomery, B. Hirshberg, R. C. Steese, David Tod, Louis Heller, J. A. Campbell, Thomas McDonald, John Stambaugh, Frank Hitchcock.

The work of the chamber during its first year, as might be expected, was initial. A number of problems were taken hold of by the different committees, and a satisfactory start made along various lines. As its secretary said in his report: " * * * The chamber has attempted to carry out the purposes for which it was organized. It has been as successful as any organization in the first year of its experience can reasonably hope to be, and

its officers have endeavored to make the community at large feel that it is a representative business men's organization, that it is interested in the welfare of our city, and that its opinions of matters of public interest are honest and deliberate."

The report of the secretary for the second year ending April 30, 1907, shows that a considerable amount of work has been done in spreading information in regard to the business resources and opportunities of the city, and its future prospects, and in dealing in a practical way with various local problems, including the water question, the courthouse proposition, questions of health and sanitation, improvements in streets (particularly the widening of Federal street from Euwer's corner to Chestnut street, concerning which a measure is now pending in the council), and other important matters. The Credit Men's Association, which is a branch of the chamber, now consists of sixty-seven members, merchants, manufacturers, bankers and jobbers, whose business, which is mainly an exchange of credit information, is transacted through the office of the 374 cases have been investigated and reported. Chamber of Commerce. Within the past year This organization pays its separate individual expenses by assessments and membership dues collected from its members, and its work is not of common interest to the membership at large of the Chamber of Commerce.

Some good work has been done by the chamber to encourage the establishment of new industries here. One of these, the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, has already erected in Youngstown two large factory buildings, equipped with \$110,000 worth of machinery, and has spent in the city up to date \$50,000 in wages and \$50,000 for material. Their main business is the construction of reinforced concrete work, and the manufacture of reinforcing materials, of which latter they will produce an average of 6,000 tons per month when in full operation. They have branch works in Liverpool, England, and Wakefield, Ontario, with offices in all large cities in this and other countries.



RESIDENCE OF H. G. HAMILTON, YOUNGSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE TOD, YOUNGSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF MRS. C. H. ANDREWS, YOUNGSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF HENRY K. WICK, YOUNGSTOWN



VIEWS OF TOD LANE, YOUNGSTOWN

Through the chamber's efforts, also, the firm of Gross & Dallet, shirtwaist manufacturers, of Cleveland, have been prevailed upon to establish an experimental factory in this city, rented quarters having been secured for them. The experimental phase of their proposition is entirely on the question of securing a sufficiency of female help to run the plant, which will employ ultimately, if successful, from five to eight hundred women. They are already employing 125 and turning out an average of 400 garments per day, being the full capacity of their present quarters. The Chamber of Commerce is still in correspondence with other reliable enterprises, some of which may be finally induced to locate here.

In view of the fact that the most threatening obstacle in the way of a brilliant future for Youngstown is a possible failure of a sufficient water supply to meet its industrial growth, the committee on water and light, consisting of Messrs. A. D. Thomas, W. P. Williamson, Carroll Thornton, Louis Lieberman and B. M. Campbell, last fall made a personal examination of the available sites for additional reservoirs for the storage of the surplus water accumulating during the periods of abundant rainfall. The committee came to the conclusion that the largest available sites for such reservoirs that can be economically secured are those on the Mahoning river in Berlin township, this county, and in Deerfield township, Portage county. They accordingly began taking options on lands in these basins and now hold options on about 600 acres. A report of their proceedings was filed with the city council in April of the present year, with the offer to transfer their options free of charge to the city, with the request that the council begin proceedings to appropriate the remainder of the lands necessary to establish such reservoirs in this vicinity. The matter, at this writing, is before a special committee of the City Council. Other matters in which the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce has been stirring, for the benefit of the business community and the future welfare of the city, are mentioned in the report already alluded to. Enough has here been said to

show the important nature of its work, which will be appreciated by all who are interested in the future prosperity of the city.

MAHONING GAS FUEL COMPANY.

The Mahoning Gas Fuel Company of Youngstown was incorporated in 1886, and has since enjoyed a steadily increasing business in the supplying of gas as fuel for household purposes. It obtains its gas from wells in Allegheny and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in drilling new wells in Brooke county, West Virginia. The company has about 19,000 acres of gas territory and 103 gas wells, supplying Youngstown and the neighboring villages of Poland, Petersburg, and Middleton. As the wells become exhausted new ones have to be drilled to keep up the supply and satisfy the increasing public demand for this fuel. The average number of new wells opened being about eighteen per year. In each territory these wells are from 2,500 feet to one mile apart, and are connected by pipe lines with the trunk lines of the company.

The company has a large compressor station at Allegheny, using three 500-horse power compound compressor engines, with other powerful machinery. Their boilers consume from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal per month.

During its existence in Youngstown the company has given the public excellent service, both as to the quality and cost of its product, selling the gas at twenty-seven cents per 1,000 feet, which is several cents cheaper than the rates prevailing in Pittsburg, Cleveland and other neighboring cities. The best scientific appliances are used to avoid accidents, and it has been shown that there is less liability of fire in the use of gas fuel, as thus furnished, than in the use of coal, not counting the greater convenience and large amount of time saved. The company employs an army of men in the various departments of its business.

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This company is a branch of the Bell Telephone Company, and was established in

Youngstown as the successor of the Midland Telephone Company, a short-lived concern whose franchise was secured in 1882. The company now has 3,400 phones in the city, besides about seventy-five at Struthers and fifty at Lowellville. There are also quite a number of "farmer lines" connecting with residences in the country, making the total number of phones outside of the city proper about 400. The company is now engaged in making extensive improvements in the business section of Youngstown, laying conduits for an underground system, while in the residence section the open wires are being supplanted, as far as practicable, by cable lines. A piece of property at the corner of West Rayen and Phelps street has been purchased, the present building thereon will be moved, and a new fire-proof building for the business offices of the company is soon to be erected. The manager of the Youngstown district is J. P. McGahon.

YOUNGSTOWN TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Youngstown Telephone Company was incorporated in June, 1896, with a capital stock of \$200,000. It has at the present time about 3,500 subscribers. It has direct communication over its own lines with Hubbard, Canfield, and Lowellville, and also connects, through other companies, with North Jackson, O., North Lima, O., and New Bedford, Penna., these three places aggregating some 500 'phones. The Youngstown office is located in the Dollar Savings and Trust Company building, near Central square. The local manager is Mr. George G. King.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

A most important factor in the development of the commercial life of Mahoning county has been the excellent business training provided by the business colleges to the young men and women who have taken advantage of their opportunities in that direction. Conditions which surrounded the young man or woman twenty years ago are changed.

Today a young person must show some special preparation before he can hope to enter the counting house or office.

Prof. J. C. Browne was the founder of business colleges in Youngstown, as well as in Mahoning county. Coming to this city in 1885 he established the Browne Business College, which institution proudly numbers among its graduates some of the most successful young business people of the county. This college had on its faculty during its long career some of the foremost business educators among whom was R. W. Ballentine, whose ability as an instructor and skill as a pen artist was second to none in the country. In 1900 Mr. Ballentine left Youngstown to take charge of the department of penmanship in the Banks Business College of Philadelphia, one of the leading schools of its kind in America. During the last years of Mr. Browne's life, owing to his increased age and to sharp competition, this institution was not as flourishing as in its earlier days, but the same high grade work prevailed, and his honest dealing held the confidence of all. Prof. J. C. Browne died in 1907, and with him the college also passed out of existence.

About the year 1890, a business institution was opened in the Mouser block. Many were its early vicissitudes. The demand for trained office help at that time was small, and the Browne College, owing to its established reputation, tended to overshadow the younger school. It passed from owner to owner until 1892, when it became the property of E. A. Hall, who had been the proprietor of an institution in Logansport, Ind.

Prof. Hall is known today as one of the most successful business college men in the country. He not only possesses superior ability as an instructor in commercial branches and penmanship, but is a successful manager as well. At the time of assuming control of "The Hall Business University" it numbered less than twenty students, and in 1904 it had an annual average attendance of two hundred. Prof. Hall is a jovial, whole-souled man who during the time he was in Youngstown won a host of friends among the business people

of the county, which was of great assistance to him in placing his students. He surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants, foremost among whom may be named Richard Vipan, instructor in stenography and typewriting.

Mr. Vipan was a graduate of Dover College, Dover, England, and many of the young business people of today bear living witness of his success as an instructor. Later he became principal of the stenographic department of the Jamestown Business College, Jamestown, N. Y., where he is at present.

In 1904, Mr. Hall, desiring a broader field for his activities, disposed of his institution to Short Bros., of Akron, Ohio, and removed his family to Pittsburg, Pa., where he is at present the owner of two institutions, one in the heart of the city, and one at East Liberty, a suburb.

Short Bros., upon taking over the Hall Business University, made a decided change, both in instructors and courses. Clyde W. Osborne, who under Prof. Hall, had been assistant manager and instructor, took charge of the commercial department, and Prof. Henry Durkes of Indiana the department of stenography and typewriting, while Mr. C. C. Short, not being an instructor, became manager.

The Hall Business University, in 1906, moved from the place of its inception and now occupies one-half the third floor of the Homer S. Williams block, on the corner of Boardman and Market streets.

In 1899, Miss Isabel McGrath, who had for a number of years previous been principal of the stenographic department of the Hall Business College, severed her connection with that institution and founded a school of her own, in the Excelsior block. In the fall of 1900 she formed a partnership with J. E. Slindee, who had also been associated with the Hall Business College for a year previous to this venture. Shortly after this the school was moved from the Excelsior block to Nos. 5 and 7 West Federal street, next to the Commercial National Bank. In May, 1903, they incorporated. Shortly thereafter they removed to

the Wick block, No. 16 West Federal street, and have since occupied the entire third floor.

On April 1, 1906, J. E. Slindee, who held the controlling interest, disposed of the same to C. W. Osborne, but Mr. Osborne took up the practice of law in January, 1907, and in February disposed of his interest to Miss Isabel McGrath, who is now sole owner. Miss McGrath, owing to her thorough knowledge of the subjects taught, and her years of experience, will undoubtedly continue to reap, as in the past, a harvest of richly deserved success.

Before taking up work of this nature, Miss McGrath was engaged in public school teaching in the village of Girard and vicinity. Her home is in Girard, where she has hosts of friends.

About 1898, Prof. Niswanger founded an institution in the Diamond block and although enjoying a splendid patronage, he was compelled to discontinue business owing to failing health.

With the exception of a commercial and stenographic department in the Canfield Normal School, the only institutions of this nature in the county are located in Youngstown, and the demand for their product more than equals the supply. In 1906 the three business institutions in that city educated and placed in positions nearly four hundred young men and women. These four hundred young people, who are going out yearly into the business world, are to be, in a few years, the captains of our vast commercial army.

YOUNGSTOWN HUMANE SOCIETY.

Prior to July 22, 1895, the State Humane Society had appointed an agent or officer to prevent cruelty to animals and children in Youngstown and Mahoning county. John A. Ladd being the first agent so appointed.

On July 22, 1895, some public-spirited citizens met and resolved to organize a society to become incorporated under the laws of Ohio and to be known as "The Youngstown Humane Society" for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children and for the prevention of cruelty in any form. The first directors

were Dr. W. L. Buechner, Dr. D. H. Evans, Dr. S. R. Frazier, Mrs. T. H. Bulla, Mrs. S. J. McElevy, Mrs. Belle Ford and Rev. A. L. Frazier. First officers: Dr. S. R. Frazier, president; J. H. McEwen and Robert McCurdy, vice-presidents; A. I. Nicholas, secretary and treasurer; Richard Morgan, agent; Frank Jacobs, counsel. In October, 1895, the late Robert McCurdy became treasurer, which position he held until his death. In October, 1895, A. I. Nicholas became counsel.

In December, 1895, the society took action to have a children's home established, which resulted in the establishment of the Glenwoods Children's Home.

At the annual meeting of October, 1896, the membership of the Board of Directors was changed from seven to fifteen. In 1896, J. J. Hamilton became counsel. He was succeeded in that office in January, 1899, by F. L. Baldwin, who held this position until October, 1906. In February, 1898, Joseph Williams became humane agent.

The directors elected at the annual meeting held October 10, 1906, are as follows: Dr. S. R. Frazier, Dr. Ida Clarke, J. G. Butler, Dr. D. H. Evans, Rev. A. L. Frazer, Harry Bonnel, C. P. Wilson, Mrs. D. M. Wise, Dr. J. J. Thomas, Gus A. Doeright, W. A. Maline, B. C. Pond, S. L. Wright, F. L. Baldwin and M. C. Gibson.

The present officers of the society are: President, Dr. S. R. Frazier; first vice-president, Dr. Ida Clarke; second vice-president, Dr. J. J. Thomas; treasurer, C. P. Wilson; secretary, B. C. Pond; agent, Joseph Williams; counsel, John Schlarb.

The following is an abstract of the last annual report as published in the *Youngstown Telegram* of October 10, 1906:

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Youngstown Humane Society:

Eighth annual report of Joseph Williams, humane agent, from October 1, 1905, to and including October 9, 1906:

Complaints received, 1,109.

Visits made by agent to investigate cases, 1,088.

Cases prosecuted, 71.

Cases convicted, 69.

Cases convicted for non-support of minor children, 48.

Cases convicted for non-support of aged parents, 8.

Cruelty to animals, 7.

Cruelty to children, 2.

Cruelty to wife, 2.

Arrests for keeping houses of ill-fame, 4.

Letters of warning sent out, 54.

Horses ordered shot, 21.

Horses and mules unfit for work ordered back to barn, 119.

Horses examined in city and county, 600.

Advice given at office and at home, 230.

Telephone calls at home, 250.

Fines collected, \$25.

Money received for support of children, \$750.50.

Children taken to Children's home, 16.

Children put in homes, 5.

WORK INCREASED.

During the last year the work of the agent has increased over twofold. Many complaints are received which do not admit of any publicity or action by the society except such as the agent can give as mediator or peacemaker. Only such cases are brought into court that have arrived at a stage where no amount of arbitration or interceding for one or the other party is of avail.

The work is on the rapid increase as regards complaints to be investigated, for the existence of the Humane Society is now known in almost every home. The trial cases, however, are not as numerous now, owing to the fact that the agent has time to thoroughly investigate each and every case, and, thus seeing the true status, can act immediately without the "airing" of the case in a court room.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The Grand Opera House, which is situated at the southwest corner of the public square, has long been a favorite house of entertain-

ment with Youngstown theater-goers. The company was organized in July, 1872, with William Powers, president; Henry Tod, vice-president; J. H. McEwen, secretary and treasurer. The building is a substantial iron front structure, 110 feet in length by seventy-eight feet in width. The auditorium is seventy-four feet square, with an ordinary seating capacity of 1,400, which is capable on special occasions of extension to 2,000. The stage is thirty feet wide and forty feet deep, while there is an ample sufficiency of commodious and neatly furnished dressing rooms. The ceiling of the house is decorated with allegorical figures representing the drama, music, poetry, comedy, tragedy, and painting. All the decorations and furnishings are of tasteful and artistic design, and are renewed from time to time as the need arises. The house has an enterprising manager in Mr. Joseph Schagrin, who succeeded Mr. J. K. Albaugh at the beginning of the season of 1906-7, and who has shown ability in securing for its patrons a list of excellent attractions.

The building is owned by a joint stock company composed of prominent citizens of Youngstown.

PARK THEATER.

The Park Theater, the present manager of which is Mr. William De Shon, was established in 1901, and is now owned chiefly outside of Youngstown. It is a convenient and well constructed theater, always clean, bright and cheerful; the spacious auditorium is well heated and well ventilated, the exits in case of fire or panic are many and readily accessible. The management is thoroughly up-to-date, and the performances are clean morally, nothing unwholesomely suggestive being tolerated for an instant. The matinees are well attended by women and children, and special efforts are made to see to the comfort of all.

A FEW STATISTICS.

In a leaflet recently issued by the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce some interesting

facts in regard to Youngstown's present degree of progress and achievement are given and may be appropriately included for purposes of present and future comparison within the limits of this chapter. The financial and manufacturing interests of the city may be found treated more in detail in separate chapters of this volume.

Youngstown is located on four of the leading trunk lines of the United States and is a midway point on the proposed Ohio River and Lake Erie Ship Canal, a mammoth engineering project which, when completed, will spread a continuous town from Pittsburg to Lake Erie.

It has a world-wide reputation as an iron and steel manufacturing center. Six banks have combined assets of \$18,000,000, with \$6,000,000 of savings deposited in these banks.

Not a single bank failure within its entire history.

Two substantial building and loan companies.

The lowest bonded indebtedness in proportion to her tax duplicate of any of the ten largest cities of Ohio.

A tonnage, commercial and industrial, in the enormous amount of 15,000,000 tons per year, freight in transit not included.

Fifteen thousand men employed in her various industries.

A pay roll of \$1,000,000 a month.

Varied and extensive manufacturing establishments representing the enormous investment of \$40,000,000.

Two and a half million dollars worth of new buildings erected within the past year—building permits issued at the rate of 100 per month.

Three public parks containing 592 acres of land.

The Mahoning river furnishes an abundant water supply for manufacturing purposes. Contemplated additions to and enlargements of present industrial plants, part of which are already in course of construction, approximating \$10,000,000 in value.

A splendid water works system, the most modern filtration plant in Ohio, streets well

paved and sewerred and supplied with an extensive system of water mains and hydrants.

Three splendid viaducts and numerous bridges connecting the various parts of the city, two hospitals, new city buildings, the county buildings of Mahoning county, children's home, public library, electric light and power plant, natural gas and artificial gas company, steam heating company, two daily and five weekly newspapers, an enormous and varied output of manufactured products, consisting of steel rails, steel billets, heavy machinery, pig iron, sheet iron, pipe and tubing, blasting powder, leather, table oil cloth, mechanical rubber goods, carriages, wagons and automobiles, steel roofing, brass work, railroad cars, electric supplies, steel furniture and office filing equipment, and all varieties of heavy iron and steel manufactures known to the iron and steel manufacturing world.

The Biographical sketches which follow are of some of the earlier residents of Youngstown. Biographies of prominent citizens of later date may be found in the exclusively biographical portion of this volume.

NOTABLE PERSONAGES.

JOHN YOUNG came of a Scotch family that settled near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, in the Sixteenth or Seventeenth century. Here, in 1623, the first of the family whose record is known to us was born. In 1718, in his ninety-sixth year, with his son and grandson, their brothers and sisters, and sisters' husbands, forming in all fourteen, part of a Scotch-Irish colony, he sailed away from Ireland, and landed in Boston, Mass., the same year. One of the descendants settled in Petersborough, N. H., and there John Young was born in 1763. About 1780 he emigrated to Whitestown, N. Y., and in June, 1792, was married to Mary Stone White, youngest daughter of Hugh White, the first settler there and original proprietor of a large tract of wild land.

John Young lived in Whitestown until 1796, in which year he became interested in

Ohio lands. In 1797 he began the settlement of Youngstown, to which place, two years later, he removed with his wife and two children — John and George. Here two more children were born to him — William, in 1799, and Mary in 1802. In 1803, Mrs. Young, finding the trials of frontier life, with a latch-string always out, and a table free to all, too great with her young family for her power of endurance, persuaded her husband to close up his business and returned with the family to Whitestown, where her father had kept a home for them.

Mr. Young's nominal occupation subsequently was that of farmer, though he devoted the greater part of his time to other business interests. He was for many years engaged in the construction and superintendency of the Great Western Turnpike from Utica to Canandaigua, and later on the Erie Canal, near which he resided, and upon which one of his sons was employed as civil engineer.

As one of the justices of the peace and quorum, Mr. Young sat upon the bench at the first territorial court held at Warren in 1800, and was ever after addressed as Judge Young. He died in April, 1825, at the age of sixty-two, twenty-two years after his return from Youngstown. His wife survived him fourteen years, dying in September, 1839, in the old home of her father, at Whitestown, N. Y., at the age of sixty-seven.

COLONEL JAMES HILLMAN, one of the most picturesque figures of pioneer days on the Reserve, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., on the 27th of October, 1762. As a young man he fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War, and on its termination accompanied his father to the West, settling on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg. In the spring of 1786 he was employed by the firm of Duncan & Wildon as a packhorseman and during the following summer, in the interest of his employers, visited Sandusky, the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and other places. Subsequently he

made several trading excursions up the Mahoning river, on one of which, in 1796 or 1797, he met John Young, and made arrangements with him by which he soon after removed with his family to the then newly founded settlement of Youngstown. Of this place he was afterwards a resident until his death.

On his farm of sixty acres, on the west side of the river, Mr. Hillman built, so tradition says, the first frame house in the township. About 1808 he opened in the village a tavern, of which he was proprietor for several years thereafter. He sold it after his return from the War of 1812, in which he served as wagonmaster under Colonel Rayen.

In 1818 he sold his farm and opened another tavern, on the corner of Federal and Walnut streets, which he kept until 1824. He then purchased another farm on the west side of the river, and resided thereon until his death, which occurred November 12, 1848, when he had just entered his eighty-seventh year.

Colonel Hillman was frequently elected to public office. In August, 1800, at the First Territorial Court held in Trumbull County, he was appointed constable of Youngstown. Subsequently he served several terms as appraiser of houses, and was a number of times elected township trustee. He was elected sheriff of Trumbull County in 1806, and on February 16, 1808, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, commandant of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio militia, which latter office he resigned in the following year. In 1814 he was elected representative in the State Legislature. He also held the office of justice of the peace for several years, being first elected thereto in 1825.

In early manhood, soon after his return from the Revolutionary War, he was married in Western Pennsylvania, making his wife's acquaintance at a dance and marrying her on the same evening, the dancing being suspended for a few minutes while the ceremony was performed. This union, though childless, proved a happy one. Mrs. Catherine Hillman sur-

vived her husband seven years, dying in August, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-three. She was the first white female resident of Youngstown, and was noted for her hospitality and kind neighborly traits of character.

Colonel Hillman was a typical pioneer. Brave, hardy, adventurous and shrewd, he was well fitted to endure the toil and encounter the dangers of a life in the wilderness, and his fame as a man of courage and ready resource, yet of circumspect judgment, has come down to our day, and we know him as one of the most worthy among the founders of the community of which we are today members.

JUDGE WILLIAM RAYEN was born in Kent County, Md., October 1, 1776, and moved to Youngstown as early as 1802, before Ohio had been admitted into the Union; he was therefore one of the earliest pioneers of the Western Reserve. The early records of Youngstown township, then a part of Trumbull County, mention that the first public meeting to organize was held in his house, and the first township officers were elected there April 5, 1802. Subsequently he was elected and re-elected to different township offices, and became one of the foremost citizens in the public life of the community.

In the War of 1812, when about thirty-six years of age, he went out under General Harrison as colonel of the First Regiment, Third brigade of militia, raised in the Western Reserve, in his command being Major Mackey, Dr. Henry Manning, Charles A. Boardman, and Colonel Hillman. He was ever regarded with affection and esteem by those who had served under him. He was always a strong factor in the political party to which he belonged, and its prominent members throughout the State were frequent visitors and guests at his house; among these were David Tod and John Brough, both of whom were afterwards governors of Ohio. He was appointed by the Governor of the State as associate judge on the Trumbull County bench, and from that period was generally addressed as Judge Rayen, except by his military friends, who continued to call him colonel. The leading events of his

life, which are of public record, establish the fact of a steadily acquired prominence, not only local, but in the State, which can be best accounted for by conceding his unusual ability to rise from moderate beginnings.

In 1840 he was elected by the legislature as president of the board of public works of the State, and his entire life from the time of his coming to Youngstown up to and beyond this period shows him to have been a man of unusual energy and sagacious judgment in the management of business affairs. Without mentioning minor instances of his activity, records show that he was one of the incorporators, and a director in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, the first public work affecting the growth of the town, and built a warehouse on its banks; that he was a stockholder in the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company, the first railroad in the valley, and that he was the first president of the Mahoning County Bank, the first bank organized in Youngstown. During all this time he continued the extension and improvement of his landed possessions, and built a house suitable to his growing position with all the accessories—garden, orchard, shrubbery, and stables—that mark a well cared for homestead. His farms were large and easily distinguishable by the superiority of their fences and well known red gates. His cattle were of select breeds and his sheep of the finest merino. Visitors from his own and other States came long distances to see his stock, famous for their quality. As the owner of well managed farms and superior live-stock, the general acknowledgment was that he was without a peer in this part of the country.

Judge Rayen was a strong man, mentally and physically, with a distinct voice and of good presence, not much above the middle height, and weighing 280 pounds. He was polite in manner, impressive in intercourse, and in the presence of women particularly courteous; though affable to all, and possessed of considerable humor, few would venture on familiarity unless on friendly terms before. He was particular in dress, somewhat in the style of earlier days; when he was seen in his black coat, or a blue coat with gilt buttons,

buff colored vest and fine ruffled shirt, his portly form seated on a bench under a large tree near his house, with his hands folded over the top of his gold-headed cane, he presented an attractive, even a picturesque, appearance, well known to everyone; and in this position, when weather permitted, his friends at home and from abroad might expect to find him when not particularly engaged.

His domestic habits were simple and orderly. An early riser himself, the business of the day began early with the family and domestics. Systematic in everything, the machinery of affairs ran smoothly and proclaimed a master at the head. Integrity and candor were essentials to his esteem and favor, either in dependents or friends. He was discerning, and when favorably impressed was generous in intercourse and often liberal in aid where required. There was a certain highmindedness in himself, which made him faithful and open to his friends, but unapproachable by those on whom his esteem could not rest. He estimated men for their qualities rather than for what they possessed, and so his friendships were to be found in every walk of life. There was no disguise in his nature; he was direct in his manner and actions at all times.

He was not a professor of religion, although his family and household were mostly church members, but at the request of his wife, who was a religious woman, he fitted up a large room in an adjoining store building to be used for religious meetings at her disposal. On her death he built a stone vault not far from the dwelling, in which her remains were laid to rest, and to the end of his life thereafter it was his custom, on the anniversary of her death, to enter and remain in this vault for some time alone. On the subject of his religious views he was not demonstrative. Being a Royal Arch Mason and attached to the order, he had avowed his belief in God, and in the Bible as his inspired word, and that probably was the only open declaration of his faith ever made.

Judge Rayen was a natural leader, not so much by what he said as by what he did, for he was not a man of many words, though earn-

est and cheerful in conversation. He was endowed with practical good sense and a strong will, and in his undertakings kept abreast, if not in advance, of the times and circumstances about him, and thereby appeared to stand on elevated ground among his neighbors, and in that attitude by common consent, was recognized throughout the country when spoken of.

So far the history, individuality and surroundings of the judge are presented in a concise manner, without referring to that feature of his character in which the people of Youngstown are most interested, and on which his memory will most securely rest, namely, his benevolence; and it may be well, before treating of his bequest for a public school, to have introduced the personality of a distinguished man who was a living active figure in the early settlement and growth of this part of Ohio during the first half of the Nineteenth century, and who, having passed through the hardships of pioneer times successfully, had at the end of his long life a desire to promote civilization by education of the people, and for that purpose founded an institution of learning with a liberality that is without an equal for its munificence in this community.

Vague expectations of some generous act were entertained for some time by his friends, but nothing definite was known until his will was read after his death, in 1854. The secret of his intentions was his own and was not divulged to any, yet, when made known, his bequest was not a surprise. On many occasions he had spoken with commendation of gifts to public institutions, colleges, or libraries, and more than once with particular praise of Stephen Girard's will founding a college at Philadelphia. Many reasons may be advanced, not altogether speculative, why he should select a public school as the object of his benefactions. He was a thorough American, born with the Revolution, and a defender of his country in its early wars; and living in the times when the future of the new republic was a subject discussed at home and abroad, he believed its perpetuity depended on the intelligence of the people as much as on their bravery, and that provision for their education was a patrio-

tic duty. The public school system of today was not then in existence; opportunity for education of the young was precarious, depending on private subscription, so that to adopt some plan of a permanent nature, particularly for children of the poor, was a noble inspiration. Then, again, his own education, though fair, was limited, and it was a source of regret to him that opportunity for higher attainments was not his lot when young.

Whatever may have been the moving causes, the benevolent act was his own well matured purpose, and his will is the best exponent that can be given of his motives. It was framed with a sagacity for which he was noted; the perpetuity of its benefits was a first consideration; that the doors of the school should be open to all children of Youngstown, and especially to those of poor parents, was a part of his broad philanthropy, and to avoid exclusiveness, no particular religious sect should have supremacy in its management, but good moral teaching should be an essential in its teachers, thus making the institution truly public in its benefits.

At the time of his death the population of Youngstown was about 4,000, and the value of property greatly below the present; wealth was estimated by a different standard, and therefore the amount bequeathed was at the time relatively large; and when it is remembered that it was given out of his most available means, not dependent on the uncertain value of landed property, which, though since, very great, could not then have been estimated, it is seen that this cherished purpose of his was, by design, most securely provided for, and in this provision of his will, the habit of doing well whatever he undertook, is clearly exemplified.

Having no children of his own, and yet known to be a lover and friend of the young all his life, it might be said that he adopted the children of Youngstown to be his heirs, leaving to them an inheritance of great educational value for all time, by which his name would be perpetuated, and should this ambition have entered into the purpose of the generous deed, there is nothing unworthy in it. The

field of his benefaction has greatly enlarged since the will was made, and the trust has been so wisely and ably managed that its benefits have attained a proportion beyond any expectation the donor could have entertained at the time. The population of the city has increased to about 78,000, made up of a new generation, who generally look upon Rayen school as the ordinary outgrowth of civilization, unmindful of its founder, who, if remembered at all, is as some indistinct person in the past, almost mythical in character. Few recognize the advantages of the school as the result of the foresight and benevolence of one of the earliest settlers in Youngstown, or consider that, if he had not existed and done the generous deed, the city would be wanting in one of its chief attractions and most useful institutions. —[From a sketch by Hon. Thomas H. Wells.]

ROBERT MONTGOMERY was born April 5, 1773, in Danville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His father, General William Montgomery, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and at one time a member of the Continental Congress. Both father and son were surveyors, the subject of this sketch being employed as assistant to the surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. While following his profession in the western part of that State prior to the settlement of the Reserve, Robert Montgomery made a journey up the Mahoning river, visiting the site of Youngstown. Here, between 1812 and 1816, he purchased land near the mouth of Dry Run, and established a homestead on which he subsequently resided until his death.

Having in his younger days acquired a knowledge of the furnace business he made a second journey to Ohio, about 1805, and selected a site for a furnace on Yellow Creek, in Poland township. This site was on the farm of John Struthers, with whom he entered into partnership. A furnace was erected and put in blast in 1806 or 1807, and was the first furnace successfully run in Ohio. A furnace on Yellow Creek had been previously erected by Dan Eaton, but was not successful. In 1807,

Mr. Eaton sold his furnace, ore, and other rights to Mr. Montgomery and his partners, among the latter being James Mackay, Robert Alexander, and David Clendenin. The Montgomery furnace was run successfully until the War of 1812 interrupted the business and it was not resumed.

After closing up his furnace business Mr. Montgomery took up his residence on the farm already mentioned. He was selected justice of the peace, in which office he served for a number of years. He was a man of good education and well informed on general topics. Having served for some time as a major in the militia he was generally given his military title in conversation. He died in 1857. Major Montgomery was twice married. His first wife died young, leaving one child, Mary, who married Mr. Corry. He married, second, in 1814, Mrs. Louisa M. Edwards, widow of John S. Edwards. Of this union there were three children, Robert Morris, Caroline Sarah, who became the wife of Dr. Moses Hazeltine, and Ellen Louise, who married Samuel Hine.

DAN EATON was one of several brothers who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Reserve, about 1803 or earlier. Little is known of his early history. His name was originally Daniel Heaton, but he had it contracted by act of legislature, deeming it to contain superfluous letters. The first authentic information in regard to him is derived from a contract made between him and Robert Alexander and David Clendenin, and dated June 23, 1807, in which he contracts to sell them the "Hopewell Furnace," together with 102 acres of land which formed a part of the property, and all of which he held by contract with Turhand Kirtland; also "his interest in and to the whole of the iron ore on the plantation of Lodwick Ripple, which he held under an agreement with said Lodwick; also certain other rights to wood," etc. On the date of his agreement with Lodwick—August 31, 1803—he made a contract for iron ore preliminary to building a furnace. It also appears that on October 17, 1804, he made contracts with others for wood for char-

coal to run the furnace, which probably then was nearly ready to start. The exact date at which he "blew in" is not known, but it was undoubtedly at some time between 1804 and 1806 inclusive. This furnace was located upon Yellow Creek, about one and one-fourth miles south of its junction with the Mahoning river, in Poland township. To this place he came, it is believed, about 1800. The price for which he sold his furnace, with ore rights, etc., was \$5,600, and the price of the land was not quite \$3.50 per acre.

After thus selling out his rights in this business he went to Niles, Trumbull County, where, with his brother James, he established a forge, using the pig iron made at the Yellow Creek furnaces, the delivery to him of which as part of the purchase price of the furnace was one of the conditions of the contract above referred to. Subsequently with the same brother, and possibly others of the family he built a furnace at Niles which was in operation as late as 1856.

About 1825, with his brother James, Reese and Isaac Heaton, sons of James, and Eli Phillips, he built a furnace on Mill Creek, in Youngstown, the first in the township, a short distance below the Mahoning falls. About this time, and for a number of years after, he resided on a small farm on the west side of Mill Creek near its junction with the Mahoning, it being a part of the tract originally purchased on which to build the furnace.

Mr. Eaton was a man of strong prejudices and fiery passions. Though imperfectly educated he had a good mind and possessed a fair stock of general information. He several times changed his religious views, being in his younger days a Methodist, afterwards holding deistical views, and in his later years inclining to Spiritualism. He held pronounced opinions on financial questions, believing that banks should not issue currency, but that all paper money should be notes issued by the United States Treasury, and should be made a legal tender; that offices should be established in the several States for loaning these notes, and that the government should reap the benefit of the interest on the notes loaned and used as cur-

rency. These views with others he embodied in a bill which he prepared in 1847 and forwarded to Congress, accompanied by a petition signed by many of his friends and neighbors requesting its passage.

Mr. Eaton was an early advocate of the temperance cause, organizing at Niles, as early as 1811, the first temperance society known in this region. He and his family, with many others, signed the total abstinence pledge, to which he ever afterwards adhered. That he was highly regarded by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that in 1813 he was Senator from Trumbull County, and in 1820 Representative from the county in the State Legislature, his co-representative being Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

Mr. Eaton died at Youngstown about 1857, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hannah E. Kendle, with whom he had lived several years after the death of his wife.

JAMES MACKEY, one of the most prominent and influential among the early settlers of the Western Reserve, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1776. His early history is not fully known, but that he had received a good education is evidenced by the fact that at the time of his arrival on the Reserve he was a "well trained practical surveyor, an excellent accountant, and a good mathematician."

He arrived in Poland township about 1805, coming from Pennsylvania to assist Robert Montgomery in building a furnace on Yellow Creek, of which furnace he subsequently became part owner, being also connected with the company as bookkeeper until operations were discontinued about 1812. About that time he entered the army, and was subsequently promoted to the office of adjutant in the fourth division of Ohio militia, commanded by Major-General Wadsworth. "During the war he was also assistant paymaster of the division, and his accurate rolls, and their careful preservation, was of great aid to the soldiers in after years in enabling them to furnish evidence of their military service, and thereby obtain bounty land warrants and pensions. His early

training and business capacity well qualified him for these positions, and his kind and generous treatment of the soldiers won him their gratitude, affection and respect. His military employments gave him the rank and title of major."

About 1816 he entered into mercantile business in Youngstown with Colonel William Rayen, under the style of Rayen & Mackey, their store being a log building, situated on the northeast corner of Federal and Holmes streets. This partnership lasted for several years and during its continuance Major Mackey purchased a farm of 275 acres, northeast of the territory covered by the present city of Youngstown. He and Colonel Rayen, who owned a neighboring farm, just over the township line, in Coitsville, became friendly rivals in the production of fine cattle and swine. He was also often employed as land surveyor.

Major Mackey was frequently elected by his fellow citizens to public office. In 1814 he was elected township clerk; in 1822 and 1823, township trustee, and in subsequent years trustee, supervisor of highways, fence viewer, overseer of the poor and justice of the peace. In 1819 he was elected county commissioner for a term of three years. In 1822 he was elected representative from Trumbull County to the General Assembly, there being eight other candidates. His associate was Cyrus Bosworth. In 1830 he was elected treasurer of Trumbull County for two years, and in collecting the taxes he visited each year all the thirty-five townships of the county, performing his journey on the back of his favorite horse, "Bob."

Major Mackey was a man of excellent qualities, active and industrious, public-spirited, of strict integrity, with good judgment, and great firmness and decision of character. Matters of difference between his neighbors were often referred to him for settlement, and his decision rendered only after full hearing of all the facts, were always accepted by them as final. His death took place August 15, 1844, when he was sixty-eight years old.

He was married September 10, 1823, to

Miss Margaret Earley, of Coitsville, O. She survived him many years, dying May 14, 1870, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of eight children of whom three died young. The others were David, Nancy, (who married Dr. Will Breden), James, Robert and Letitia, who became the wife of Andrew Kirk. David, James and Robert Mackey were associated in partnership for a number of years in the real estate business in Youngstown. They built the first street railroad in that city, of which for a number of years James Mackey was president.

JOHN E. WOODBRIDGE was born in Stockbridge, Mass., June 24, 1777, son of Jahleel and Lucy (Edwards) Woodbridge. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He acquired his early education in his native town of Stockbridge and afterwards learned the trade of tanner with William Edwards, a relation, who resided in the State of New York, and with whom he remained until attaining his majority. In 1798 he went to Philadelphia where he worked at his trade, as he did subsequently in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. He was married in 1803 to Miss Mary M. Horner, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1783. In the summer of 1807 the family, which then included two children, removed from Baltimore, where they were then residing, to Youngstown, making the journey in a large wagon. Here Mr. Woodbridge purchased the tannery of Joseph Townsend, who was the first tanner in Youngstown, and who then gave up his trade to become a farmer. The tannery being small, Mr. Woodbridge enlarged it and continued the business during the rest of his life, in his latter years, however, leaving the active management of the business largely to his sons, who were his partners. Among his employees, it is said, was Mr. Grant, grandfather of President Grant.

In the War of 1812 Mr. Woodbridge served as paymaster of Colonel Rayen's regiment during the six months that it was in the field. He died in Youngstown December 1,

1844. The following was the well deserved tribute to his character paid in a funeral discourse by Rev. Charles A. Boardman.

"His uniform urbanity, intelligence, integrity, refinement, and morality of deportment commanded the respect of all, and the cordial attachment of those who best knew him, which, unshaken by adversity and trial, he has born with him to the grave. He was a modest man, with qualifications for official station which won the confidence of his fellow citizens, but he recoiled from its responsibility, and steadfastly resisted all offers of public favor."

His wife survived him several years. They were the parents of eleven children: Lucy, who married Jonathan Edwards; John, George, Timothy, Henry, William, Walter, Samuel, Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Tayler; Louisa Maria, married to Robert W. Tayler, and Stark Edwards.

DANIEL SHEHY was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. The exact date of his birth is not known. He was well educated, and after arriving at man's estate came into possession of his inheritance and emigrated to America, this being just after the close of the Revolutionary War. At Albany, New York, he met John Young, by whom he was persuaded to seek his fortunes in Ohio, and whom he accompanied on the latter's first trip to the Western Reserve. In company with Mr. Isaac Powers he assisted in the survey of the Reserve. Their only white predecessor was Colonel Hillman, whom they met on the banks of the Mahoning. Mr. Shehy selected and purchased one thousand acres of land for which he paid \$2,000, four hundred acres of which lay east of the present city of Youngstown, and the other six hundred on the south bank of the river. Having concluded the bargain in good faith and secured, as he thought, a homestead, Mr. Shehy married Miss Jane McLain, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and built a cabin on the bank of the river, between Youngstown and Haselton. Here for many years they endured patiently the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and would have been

content, but for one cloud which darkened their horizon. This was the difficulty in getting a title to their land. Mr. Young, who had been offered by Robert Gibson for the land south of the river fifty cents an acre more than Mr. Shehy had paid, refused to give the latter a deed, and there being then no law courts, the latter had no legal redress. This led to trouble between the parties, and on one occasion it is said, Mr. Shehy gave Mr. Young a sound thrashing, for which he was imprisoned and fined. As a last resource, Mr. Shehy left his wife and children in the wilderness, and set out on foot to Connecticut to try to obtain justice from the original proprietors of the land. The latter obliged Young to give Mr. Shehy a deed for the remaining four hundred acres. Though his health had been severely tried by the hardships he had undergone, he lived to rear a large family, and was recognized by his neighbors as a warm-hearted, generous, intelligent and public-spirited citizen. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic.

NATHANIEL GARDNER DABNEY was born in Boston, Mass., about the year 1770 or 1771, and was a member of a respectable and influential family. His father, Nathaniel Dabney, who was surgeon of a ship owned by himself and brother, was lost at sea, the vessel leaving port and never after being heard from. The mother of the subject of this sketch, was in maidenhood a Miss Betsey Gardner, of Connecticut, a woman of very superior qualities. Nathaniel was the only child of his parents and was given an excellent education. Having considerable means and desiring to see something of the western country, he came to Pittsburg, where he was induced by a friend to join with him in the purchase of a tract of land in Youngstown township, their intention being to engage in mercantile business. The friend dying before their plans were completed young Dabney found himself in possession of land which he scarcely knew how to turn to account, having no practical knowledge of agriculture.

Marrying, in 1797, Miss Mary Keifer, of Pennsylvania, a farmer's daughter, he settled

on the land, on which he soon erected comfortable buildings. Here he reared a family of six children—three daughters and three sons.

In 1813, Mr. Dabney, after a short illness, died of consumption, and his farm was divided among his children. He had a large family, several members of which subsequently became well known and prominent in the business and social world of Youngstown.

COLONEL CALEB B. WICK was born October 1, 1795, son of Henry and Hannah (Baldwin) Wick. He was a descendant of Job Wick, of Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., who, according to the family records, was married to Anna Cook December 21, 1721. In April, 1802, Henry Wick purchased of John Young the square in Youngstown bounded by West Federal, Wood, Phelps, and Hazel streets, and a lot of thirty-seven acres outside of the town plat for \$235. Here he engaged in business as a merchant, and in the spring of 1804 removed his wife and four children to Youngstown. He died November 4, 1845. His widow, Hannah B. Wick, died April 10, 1849.

Caleb B. Wick received such an education as was obtainable in the schools of that period, a part of his time being spent in assisting his father in the latter's mercantile business. In the fall of 1815 with Dr. Henry Manning, he opened a country store, connecting with it a drug store, the first in this part of the Reserve. He remained in partnership with Dr. Manning in this store for about ten years.

Subsequently he continued in mercantile business in other buildings until 1848, at which time he retired. His time afterwards was devoted to the care of his estate, which had become very large. He died June 30, 1865, when nearly seventy years of age, having been for some years previously the oldest citizen in Youngstown.

During his active life he held a number of positions of public trust and honor. On June 2, 1817, he was commissioned by Governor Worthington lieutenant of the Third Company, First Battalion, First Regiment, Fourth

Division, Ohio Militia, having been first elected to that position by the company. September 3, 1818, he was commissioned captain of the same company. On March 22, 1822, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, and in the fall of the same year colonel of the regiment, which position he held for several years.

He was twice elected township clerk of Youngstown—in 1820 and 1824—was subsequently trustee, and held other township offices. He was also postmaster of Youngstown from November, 1841, to March, 1843.

Colonel Wick married, January 1, 1816, Miss Rachel Kirtland, daughter of Jared Kirtland, of Poland, Ohio. Of this union there were two children, one of whom died in infancy. In November, 1828, he married for his second wife, Miss Maria Adelia Griffith, of Youngstown, previously of Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., who bore him ten children. "In social life, as a citizen, a neighbor, and a friend, Colonel Wick was liberal, kind and warm-hearted. In his house everybody felt at home and his hospitality knew no limit. Indulgent to his own family in social joys, and cheerful to the last, he had great delight in the society of the young as well as the old."

JOHN M. EDWARDS was born in New Haven, Conn., October 23, 1805. His parents were Henry W. and Lydia (Miller) Edwards, and he was a grandson of Judge Pierrepont Edwards, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve, and a great grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent theologian and an early president of Princeton College. On his father's side he was of Welsh and English descent. His maternal grandfather was John Miller, a native of London, England, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary War and who was a captain in the merchant marine.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Yale College in 1824, afterwards read law with Judge Bristol at New Haven, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1826, and to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States in 1828. He came to Youngs-

town in July, 1832, but at that time remained but a few months, soon after removing to the northern part of Trumbull county, where he engaged in business other than that pertaining to his profession. Admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court in August, 1838, he began the practice of law at Warren. In 1840, and for some years thereafter he was editor of the *Trumbull Democrat*. A bankrupt law being passed in 1841, he was appointed by the United States district court commissioner of bankrupts for Trumbull County, which office he held until the repeal of the law. In 1842 he was nominated by a Democratic convention, and without any previous knowledge on his part that it was contemplated, representative in Congress from the old Nineteenth district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and although not elected, his party being greatly in the minority, he largely cut down the opposition vote. He was commissioned captain of militia in 1841, and in 1843 was appointed school examiner for Trumbull County.

On the organization of Mahoning County in 1846, Mr. Edwards removed to Canfield, where he practiced law until 1864, at which time he removed his office to Youngstown. In 1868 he took up his residence in this city, remaining here subsequently until his death. While a resident of Canfield he was several times appointed school examiner for Mahoning County, and was tendered a re-appointment after his removal to Youngstown, which, however, he declined.

He was one of the clerks of the Senate during the session of the Ohio Legislature of 1864-65. Subsequently he was several times elected justice of the peace of Youngstown township, holding that office from 1869 to 1878.

A large part of Mr. Edwards' time was occupied by journalism. Shortly after his removal to Canfield in 1846 he became editor and one of the publishers of the *Mahoning Index*, the first newspaper published in Mahoning County, and from 1855 was weekly correspondent of the *Mahoning Register* of

Youngstown, writing under the nom de plume of "Quill Pen." This correspondence was continued up to 1864, in which year he became associate editor of the *Register*, and was connected with it for several years subsequently. For some fourteen years—from 1865 to 1879—he was the Youngstown correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*. He was also one of the founders of the Mahoning Valley Historical Society in 1874, and with William Powers, was editor of the valuable and interesting volume of "Historical Collections," published by the society in 1876. He contributed to the press many interesting articles containing reminiscences of pioneer days, and one of his last and most congenial labors was the editing of the "History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties," published at Cleveland, O., in 1882.

Mr. Edwards was married, July 14, 1842, at Warren, O., to Miss Mary P., daughter of Joseph Grail. Mrs. Edwards was a talented amateur artist. She died at Youngstown, May 15, 1877, leaving three children, of whom Henrietta Frances, married Stanley M. Casper, of Youngstown, and Henry W. became a merchant in Philadelphia.

PATRICK O'CONNOR was born in Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, March 9, 1840. His father was a tanner who emigrated to America with his wife and son in the spring of 1842. They went first to Quebec and thence to Montreal, finally settling in Upper Canada, in the village of Newmarket, between Toronto and Lake Simcoe. Here the family was increased in course of time by one other son and three daughters, and here also the subject of this sketch received his elementary education, to which he subsequently added largely by private study.

In March, 1854, he began a five years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade in Newmarket. Toward the close of this period a change took place in Mr. O'Connor's religious faith, which was brought about in agitation on the subject of establishing separate schools for the children of Roman Catholics. Mr. O'Connor had been brought up a Catholic, but on this question he took issue with his co-re-

ligionists. A careful study of the Scriptures resulted in his rejection of the doctrine of papal infallibility, and in January, 1859, he united with the Wesleyan Methodist church. At this time he was about nineteen years old. His change of faith being rebuked by his associates, and by his mother, now a widow, he left home and set out to wander as a journeyman printer from place to place. In June, 1862, he reached Youngstown and entered the employ of John M. Webb, then publishing the Mahoning *Sentinel*, a Democratic weekly paper that was opposed to President Lincoln's war policy. Mr. O'Connor's study of American politics while employed on this paper had the effect of making him a strong Republican, for he could not help being struck with the "inconsistency of Irishmen voting with the proslavery Democratic party while their fellow countrymen were suffering the oppression of tyranny on their own green isle."

In the spring of 1863 Mr. O'Connor returned to Canada, but resumed residence in Youngstown in 1864. On June 30th of the latter year he was married to Miss Lorinda Dorothea Ewing, adopted daughter of the late Cramer Marsateller, and a resident of Youngstown. Early in 1865, in company with his brother Richard, Mr. O'Connor began the publication in Youngstown of the *Mahoning Courier*, an independent, afterwards Republican, newspaper, of which he was editor until

1872. About the year 1868, during his editorship of this newspaper, Mr. O'Connor attracted considerable attention to himself through a newspaper controversy with the Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, of Youngstown, on "The Errors of Rome," which was conducted through the columns of the *Courier*.

In the winter of 1869-71, Mr. O'Connor and his brother instituted the first steam plant for newspaper printing used in Youngstown.

In 1872 Mr. O'Connor sold out his interest in the newspaper business and subsequently spent some time as an itinerant preacher in the Erie conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Afterwards, on account of failing health, he returned to the newspaper business. In 1875 he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Youngstown *Commercial*, and in the following year became proprietor of the *Morning Star*, a short-lived paper devoted to the Greenback cause. In July, 1876, Mr. O'Connor removed his family to Cleveland O., where he resided until August, 1878, working as compositor on the different newspapers of that city. He then returned to Youngstown and was for a short time editor and publisher of the *New Star*.

In 1869, Mr. O'Connor left the Republican party, owing to his failure, at a convention held in Canfield, to commit the convention to an espousal of the prohibition policy.

CHAPTER XVI

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS

Settlement and Organization of the Townships—Settlement and Founding of the Towns—Sketches of Lowellville, Canfield, Poland, Petersburg, Sebring, and Other Towns.

AUSTINTOWN TOWNSHIP

Austintown is township No. 2 of range No. 3 of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The soil in general is good and easily tilled, though in places stony. The early history of the township is somewhat obscure, as many of the first settlers remained but a short time, subsequently removing elsewhere. The records show that John McCollum, born in New Jersey in December 25, 1770, bought the first land in the township in 1798 and erected a cabin on it, to which he moved his family in 1800. His wife, Jane, whom he married in June, 1798, was born in New Jersey, in 1767. By a previous marriage to Robert Hamson she had five children. By her marriage to Mr. McCollum there were eight children, David, Mary, Robert, John, Daniel, Anna, Ira and Harvey. The McCollums were people of industry and resolution, well fitted for pioneer life. Mrs. McCollum was a good weaver, and after other settlers moved in, occupied what spare time she had by taking weaving to do, to assist her husband in paying for the farm. They succeeded in carving out a good homestead for themselves and their children, their farm being situated one-half a mile west of the line between Austintown and Youngstown. The parents died in 1849, within a few weeks

of each other, Mrs. McCollum on March 19th and her husband on April 7th. The latter saw military service in the War of 1812 under Colonel Rayen.

Another early settler was Wendell Grove, who came from Pennsylvania in 1801, and whose son John succeeded to the homestead. Then there were James Russell, Jacob Miller, and Theophilus Cotton, who settled successively on the same farm, afterwards owned by the widow Arms. The Webb family came to the township in 1814. John Lane and David Dillon were also early settlers. Dillon was the first captain of the militia in the township. John Russell, above mentioned, was also a captain in the militia at an early date. Dillon afterwards sold out and removed to the western part of the state. He had seven sons—William, Aaron, Asa, Jonathan, Jesse, Cyrus, and Eli—some of whom moved to other parts of the State. Robert Russell was one of the early settlers in the southwestern part of the township, coming here with his parents in 1806. He subsequently married a Miss Hamson, and they had four sons—James, who removed to Jackson township, John, Hamson, and Samuel.

George Gilbert and family at a very early date took up a farm adjoining the Russell farm on the east. The Gilberts were a large

family, members of which settled in different parts of the county. John Duncan settled on the Hamson farm in the southeastern part of the township. In the eastern part were Jacob Leach and Jacob Parkius, who settled on Jacob Leach's farm, and afterwards sold out to Benjamin Leach, who spent his life in the township. Benjamin had two brothers, John and Abraham, who resided in the eastern part of the township for several years.

Henry Ohl, Sr., a blacksmith, came to the township about 1803, and set up a blacksmith shop on his farm. He had a family of ten children—Michael, David, Jacob, John, Abraham, Henry, Jr., Jonathan, Eve, Mary and Polly. Henry Ohl, Jr., in his later years resided in Canfield. David and Michael were drafted for the war of 1812, but after getting as far as Youngstown were returned. The family resided in a two-story log house, with a porch in front, where, it is related, that upon one occasion the daughter Eve courageously attacked and killed a monstrous rattlesnake.

William Wick, an early settler in the eastern part of Austintown, had the first bearing orchard in the township. John Truesdale settled about half a mile southwest of the center. He had a large family. His sons, John, James, and William, married and lived on the home farm until their death.

Another early settler was James J. Russell, who came from Pennsylvania about 1806, and who died in 1870. He had ten children—six sons and four daughters. Robert Fullerton cleared a farm near the center and brought up a large family. Henry and Anthony Weatherstay settled near Four Mile Run; both had families, the members of which are all long since dead or moved away. Another early settler in the same neighborhood was Jacob Wise. Archibald Ewing and Jacob Harding settled in the township about 1808, Harding on a partially cleared farm. Both had good sized families.

John Jordan came to Austintown in 1813, having previously resided for a few years in Poland township. His family consisted of five sons and five daughters. He died in 1824, his wife's death occurring a few years later.

The Cotton family were also among the first settlers. One of them, Joshua, was a captain of the militia. Frederick Moherman settled in 1803 in the eastern part of the township. His two sons, Daniel and Winchester, became prosperous farmers.

Jacob Harrof came to Austintown from Canfield. He was twice married; his two children by the first marriage, John and Elizabeth, died in Portage County. By his second marriage he had four sons and three daughters—Jacob, Andrew, William and Lewis, who all lived and died in Austintown, and Sarah, Leah and Rachel.

Henry Strack settled in the southern part of the township, and lived and died upon the farm subsequently owned by Henry Crum, second. He had six sons—Henry, Samuel, John, William, Joseph and Jacob—and some of his descendants still reside in the township. Abraham Wolfcale, with his sons, John and Abraham, were early settlers on the road east of the center. Henry Crum was an early settler at Smith's corners.

An eight-hundred-acre tract of land, which was a part of the Salt Springs tract, and was known as the Whitman tract, as it belonged to the Whitman heirs in Connecticut, was partially cleared by Samuel Whitman, who settled at the center.

Frederick Shively settled in the township in 1812, and was succeeded in possession of the homestead by his son George, who resided there for many years.

The first white child born in Austintown township was John McCollum, son of the first settler, the date of his birth being 1803. He settled in Milton township, where he died in 1881.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

Large families were the rule among the early settlers. The women manufactured all the clothes for the household, and the spinning wheel and loom were kept going early and late. Wild animals were abundant and bears and wolves often wrought great havoc with the flocks. At night the howling of the wolves

could be heard in all directions. Deer were also numerous, and furnished the early settlers with a large part of their meat supply. The amount of taxes due in 1803 was \$9.22, divided among twenty-six tax-payers.

SCHOOLS.

School was usually kept in some log cabin which had been abandoned for residence purposes, and, as in other parts of the county, parents wishing to send their children were expected to subscribe a certain amount for tuition. One of the earliest schools was situated near the site of the Disciple's church. Among the early teachers there were Asa Dillon and Elias Wick. There was another school house on the Shively farm, where John Fullerton taught at an early date. By 1812 there were several schools in various parts of the township. One, on the farm of Jacob Parkus, was taught by Isaac Alley.

There are now seven schools in the township with a total attendance of about 150. They are located respectively as follows:

Cornersburg, superintendent, W. H. Hethington.

Four-mile run, superintendent, Harry May.

Smith Corners (U. Evangelical), C. Bischof; (Evangelical), W. S. Peck.

Austintown, superintendent, George De Hoff.

West Austintown, Evangelical, George Jordan.

West Austintown, Evangelical, superintendent, Mr. Patterson.

The population of Austintown is divided in religious belief. The Disciples' church was organized in 1828, a church building being erected soon after at Four-Mile Run. New buildings have been subsequently erected. Among the earliest members were William Hayden and John Henry (who were also among the first preachers and elders). John Lane, several of the Lanternmans, Ira McCullom and Mrs. Jane Henry. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect, frequently preached here.

The Evangelical church at West Austintown was organized about 1841, the first meeting being held in Jacob Harroff's barn. As the first church building was not erected until 1853, meetings were held in private houses, barns, and school houses for a number of years. The first preacher was Rev. Joseph Long.

The United Evangelical church at West Austintown, a frame structure with stone foundation, was erected in November, 1900, at a cost of \$3,000. At one side of the main building there is an annex pulpit. The present pastor, Rev. S. T. Brandyberry, assumed charge September 20, 1904, his previous pastorate having been at Findlay, Ohio. In addition to presiding over the church at Austintown he is also pastor of two other churches, one at Sample and one at Calla, Ohio. Grace Reform church has as pastor Rev. I. C. Shaaf. The Sunday-school superintendent is G. S. Jordan.

WEST AUSTINTOWN.

West Austintown, a thriving little settlement, was built soon after the completion of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad in 1869. The first store was kept by D. B. Blott. The Anderson block was built by Robert McClure in 1871. The postoffice was established in 1870, Windsor Calhoun being the first postmaster.

The first store in Austintown Center was kept by Alexander Thompson about 1822. Soon after Dr. Packard, James Hezlip, and Colwell Porter engaged in business. The last named became quite wealthy. He finally left Austintown and went to Cincinnati, where he continued in mercantile business with similar success. Judge Rayen started a store here about 1830, employing Cornelius Thompson to keep it. John Cotton kept store on the southeast corner in 1830-31. John McCaughtsey kept the first public house and later went into the clothing business.

The coal mining industry, which is now at a practical standstill owing to the exhaustion of the mines, was started at West Austintown by

John M. Owen, John Stambauch, and others under the name of the Harrof Coal Company, the first mine being opened at West Austintown. On the exhaustion of the Harrof slope in 1880, they opened a shaft on the Jordan farm, which for a number of years produced about 130 tons of coal per day. In 1871 the New Lisbon Coal Company began operations, opening up the Pennel mine, which produced coal of excellent quality. The Tod, Wells & Co. bank, on the farm of Henry Kyle near Mineral Ridge, was opened about 1858, and was operated for many years, for a time by Morris, Robbins & Co. under lease. The Ohltown bank, opened about 1868, by Harris, Maurer & Co., was worked until 1868, when it became exhausted. Operations on the Thornton bank on the old Cleveland farm were commenced in 1870 by Case, Thornton & Co., under the name of the Ohltown Coal Company. They were succeeded by the John Henry Mining Co., who sunk another shaft about 1889. The mine turned out about 100 tons per day.

In early days iron ore was plentiful in some parts of the township and was taken out and hauled to the furnaces. Limestone has also been successfully quarried. The only furnace for the reduction of iron ore was the Meander furnace built by William Porter and others near Ohltown.

The first grist-mill was built by William Irvin on Four-Mile Run in the northeastern corner of the township.

The first saw-mill was built about 1847, in the eastern part of the township.

John Justice, who died about 1880, operated a tannery north of the center on the Ohltown road for many years. Robinson Young, who settled in the township about 1826, also built a tannery, which he operated with his brother William. Many of the early settlers operated small copper stills, wherein they used up their surplus grain, thus putting it into a more salable form.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP

The township of Beaver has been a part of Mahoning County since 1846. The surface is

moderately level, with a general northeast drainage. In parts it is slightly broken by low hills, but the land near the streams is low and subject to overflow. The township was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, mostly oak, ash, maple, beech and elm, with some pine, all of which have been much reduced in quantity. Sufficient remains, however, to give pleasing variety to the landscape, provide shade for cattle and exert a beneficial effect on atmospheric conditions.

The principal stream is Mill creek, which flows through the township northward, west of the center, and which is fed by a number of small brooks. Big Bull Creek rises in the southeastern part of the township. Springs are abundant, and water may be obtained almost anywhere by digging wells. The principal occupations are farming, dairying and raising live-stock.

PIONEERS.

One of the first settlers in Beaver was Major Jacob Gilbert, who came to the township in 1802, and settled on the farm subsequently occupied by Michael Wieland. One of his children, a daughter, married Adam Wieland, from whom are descended most or all of the Wielands in the township. Major Gilbert saw service in the war of 1812. Another soldier of that war was John Shanefelt, who settled near Gilbert on a homestead which afterwards came into possession of his son and namesake John.

In the northern part of the township the first settler was "Billy" Stewart, an old bachelor who lived alone in a small log cabin. Farther west the first settler was Abraham Miller. Adam Little at an early date settled near the center. On section 1 was Peter Stevens, who discovered coal in that locality and who used to mine it in a small way for two cents per bushel.

Christopher Mentzer settled on section 13 in 1803, and soon after Christopher Clinker settled in the neighborhood of North Lima, with his sons, Abner, Josiah, Samuel and Isaac.

In the same neighborhood, as early as 1804, were Michael and Frederick Dutterer. Among

the pioneers of the southern part of the township were John Harman, Henry Neidigh, and Frederick Sponseller. In the same year (1804) John Coblentz, from Frederick, Maryland, settled on the south side of section 25. He had a family of four sons and one daughter, the last-named of whom became the wife of John Elsler.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized for civil purposes in 1811, and the first election held April 1st of that year. The judges were Peter Eib, Frederick Sponseller, and Christian Clinker. The following were the officers elected: Trustees—John Crumbacher, Christian Clinker, Frederick Sponseller; clerk—George Hoke; treasurer—John Harmon; lister—Adam Little; house appraiser, John Coblentz; constable, Jacob Gilbert; overseers of the poor, Balzar Mower, David Gerringer; fence-viewers, John Neidigh, Sr., Christopher Mentzer; road supervisors—Christian Crebs and Jacob Crouse; justices of the peace, Peter Eib and Adam Little.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING.

Coal was formerly mined in the county in considerable quantities. One of the largest mines was that of Azariah Paulin which yielded 1500 to 2000 tons yearly. There were also coal banks on the farms of Daniel Crouse and Abraham Yoder, and a number of other mines south of East Lewistown which yielded good coal. The good mines are now all exhausted and coal mining is practically a thing of the past.

The first mill put in operation in the township was built on Mill Creek, in section fifteen, in 1805, by Matthias Glass. It was subsequently replaced by one of greater capacity built by Jacob Crouse. In 1849 a steam mill was erected by Anthony Smith, which was a three-story frame structure and had three run of stones.

Peter Glass also put up a sawmill, north of

the old Glass mill, which was operated many years by Solomon Crouse.

Abraham Stauffer had grist and saw mills on Mill creek which were operated up to 1840. A water-power saw mill was put up on Turkey Broth creek, in section nine, by Jacob Detwiler. It was subsequently operated by John Fellnagel, who changed it to a steam mill.

Jacob Esterly built one of the earliest tanneries, near the village of North Lima.

NORTH LIMA.

This is a pleasantly situated village, and was founded about 1826 by James Simpson. One of the earliest merchants was a man named Hartzell; others were John Glass and John Northrup. The first regular store was opened by the Neill Brothers, whose clerk, John Leslie, subsequently became a partner in the business. Other early merchants were Crouse & Northrup, Buzard & Co., J. H. Donald and Mentz, Hahn, Fell & Co. The first public house was opened by John Glass in 1830.

About 1828 the first postoffice was established, with Jacob Gilbert as postmaster. Owing to the difficulty in getting the mail, the office was discontinued in 1831, but in 1834 it was re-established. Nathan Hahn was the first permanent physician in North Lima, coming here in 1846 and remaining until his death in 1874. Other doctors had previously practiced here for short periods of time, the first being Drs. Manning and Willet in 1831.

EAST LEWISTOWN.

This well laid-out village, which is about two miles west of North Lima, was founded about 1830 by John Nold, Henry Thoman, Sr., Peter Goder, Sr., and George Houck. In 1839 a store was opened here by Jesse Motter in the house occupied by H. Thoman as a residence. Mr. Motter continued in trade until 1845. Other early merchants were Jacob S. Thoman, T. G. Northrup, Franklin

Dunn, Smith & Buzard, George Buzard and Frederick Fellnagle. The first public house was kept by a man named Morrow, about 1843, in a building opposite the Thoman residence. Ten years later Conrad Stigletz opened an inn on the square, which he conducted till 1863.

The first postoffice was established about 1841 with Philip Fetzer as the first postmaster. For some time it had but a semi-weekly mail, but afterwards a daily delivery was introduced. Dr. Ethan A. Hoke was the first regular physician.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Beaver township are divided as follows:

1st.—The North Lima special district, which comprises the North Lima High School of three rooms and three teachers (Superintendent H. W. Phillips); intermediate, Bessie B. Rice, teacher; primary, Maude Glenn, teacher.

Fractional district—Floyd Felger, teacher.

Morgantown district—Myrtle Kelley, teacher.

Erb district—J. R. Duncan, teacher.

All the above are in the East precinct, which enrolls in all 190 scholars.

The West district (or Special District No. 1) contains three schools, namely: East Lewistown district, Curtis Ziegler, teacher; Beard district, Henry Crumbacher, teacher; Boyer district.

Special No. 2. Pine Hill district, Ota Orr, teacher; Harter district, Adelia Basinger, teacher; Germantown district. The first-mentioned schools in the above are in the East precinct, the last one in the West precinct. The special district contains 176 scholars.

The Fractional district, with the school at Woodworth, comprises a small part of Beaver township, and a part of Boardman. Alice Renkenberger is the teacher.

The school buildings of Beaver township are all substantial brick buildings, and a few years since were pronounced by the state school commissioner as being the best and most

substantial of any township in the state. In the special school districts the branches taught are, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, language lessons, United States history, physiology, physical geography, and algebra.

MORGANTOWN GANG.

While no township in Mahoning County possesses more law-abiding citizens in proportion to its size than that of Beaver, there was at one time a small but well organized lawless element that succeeded for twenty years in terrorizing a large part of the community by crimes of arson, theft, and perjury, until the reign of terror was brought to an end by the arrest and conviction of some of the ring leaders.

These troubles arose about the close of the Civil War, and it is said that political differences had no small part in originating them. The disturbers of the peace were in general of that class known as southern sympathizers, or "Copperheads," and their differences with their loyal neighbors brought on acts of aggression and retaliation that finally degenerated into the midnight crimes that for a time gave the township of Beaver an unsavory reputation.

The leader of this lawless element was Azariah Paulin, a man of such natural cunning and astuteness, though united to a vindictive and criminal disposition, as to earn for him the title of "The Old Fox." By many, owing to his leading connection with the troubles referred to, and his ability in warding off from his subordinates for so long the legal consequences of their acts, he was termed the "Old Chief." The disposition of this man is well illustrated by his conduct in connection with a contract made by him with one Tom Campbell. Paulin possessed a farm at Steamtown worth \$10,000. Campbell had a berry patch on Paulin's farm and it was agreed between them that Campbell should raise the berries and that he and Paulin should share equally in the proceeds. When the patch had been planted and was in good shape Paulin ignored

the contract and ordered Campbell off his farm, the latter thereby losing from \$1,200 to \$1,500. This act, which took place about 1880, was, it is said, the beginning of the final phase of the Morgantown trouble, which resulted in the final incarceration of the guilty parties. The town of Morgantown, which was named after John Morgan, the raider, was the place of residence and headquarters of the criminal gang who for a score of years kept the community in terror by their midnight depredations, barn burnings, and other criminal acts of revenge. So well organized were these lawbreakers that for a long time, though they were well known, few could summon up courage to proceed against them, and when any one did so the systematic perjury of the accused and other members of the gang always resulted in acquittal, while the one who had complained was made to feel the vengeance of the conspirators. A German farmer who was put upon the witness stand in connection with one of these cases declined to give evidence tending to conviction on the ground that he "didn't want to have his barn burned." About 1883, the situation became so intolerable that some resolute county officials, backed by the local press, made at last a determined and successful effort to bring the offenders to justice. Indictments were found against a number of the lawbreakers, some of whom fled the county. Several convictions, however, were obtained. George Paulin, a son of the "Old Fox," and Delmar Little received each a sentence of six years in the state penitentiary for perjury. Among those who disappeared were Azariah Paulin himself, his sons, William Henry and Charles, and his nephew, Simon Paulin. The last named, who lived on a part of Azariah's farm at Steamtown, and who was indicted for arson at the May term of court, 1884, with Jacob Paulin and Bill Cluse, after absenting himself for a considerable time, returned March 6, 1885, and going to the jail in Youngstown at 2 o'clock in the morning, gave himself up. He was a very large stout man, weighing about 225 or 230 pounds, and had a wife and four small children. He was a son of Jacob Paulin, who was convicted of

arson at the May term of court 1884, and sentenced by Judge Arrel to three years in the penitentiary. Those interested in the prosecution, however, were determined to have the chief conspirator, Azariah himself, who had been indicted on four charges—concealing stolen property, corrupting witnesses, perjury and arson. His bail was placed at \$2,200 and the bond signed by Attorney P. F. Gillies, Mrs. Paulin securing Gillies by executing a mortgage on their farm of ninety-six acres in Morgantown. Azariah's disappearance took place about January 5, 1885. As near as could be ascertained, he went first to Columbiana, and thence to East Liverpool, remaining in that vicinity until January 13th. From there he went to Alexander, West Virginia. It was at this place that ex-Sheriff Lodwick got track of him and spent several days trying to get him, but failed. He was next heard of in Pittsburg, where he claimed to have remained three days. On February 24, 1885, Sheriff Walker, who had received a clue as to his whereabouts, arrived with a requisition from Governor Hoadly. The sheriff left the city going directly to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he found that Paulin had remained there for several days, but had left for Shippensburg on the Cumberland Railway. While in Harrisburg, the latter had passed himself off as a tramp and got free lodging one night in the jail, going under the name of "A. Summers."

From that place he went to Shippensburg on the Cumberland Railway. Here he took refuge with one Jacob Stoffer, whom he had formerly known as a resident of Poland. On arriving at Shippensburg, the sheriff found that Azariah had received mail at the post-office. In leaving the building he saw him sitting on a horse across the street and immediately placed him under arrest. When arrested Paulin had but \$7 or \$8 in his possession.

The sheriff conveyed him to Pittsburg and thence to Youngstown. His bail bond in the meanwhile had been forfeited, but on his arrival the forfeiture was set aside.

The prisoner, who was partly disabled by a disease of his feet, which were much swollen,

was sure of conviction, but claimed persecution by his family. He had previously made charges of immorality against his wife, which were declared to be false by every reputable witness who was acquainted with the family, and in his disagreement with her he had threatened to commit suicide. In court he presented a grizzled and unkempt appearance. He pleaded guilty to subornation of perjury, and to the second count in the charge of arson (the first count being nolle by the court) whereby he was accused of procuring William Chuse to burn Blosser's barn.

In so doing he said: "I'm not really guilty of this crime, but I discover that I am so surrounded with witnesses who will swear my liberty away and whose statements I cannot contradict, except by myself, that I have concluded to save the county expense and the court trouble by pleading guilty. I am satisfied that upon a trial I would be found guilty, although I am perfectly innocent of the charge. I take this step by the advice of my attorneys."

The cases against Paulin for receiving stolen property and corrupting witnesses were also nolle.

I. A. Justice, A. Paulin's counsel, made an earnest plea for judicial clemency, urging his client's age and the crusade that had been incessantly made against him.

His sentence was three years on each indictment—for arson and for subornation of perjury.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP

Berlin is one of the most picturesque townships in Mahoning County, the beauty of its western portion being enhanced by the winding Mahoning river, with its woody banks and verdant valleys. In the southwestern quarter is Mill creek, with its tributary of Turkey Broth, and other small streams and runs that empty into it, and add variety of scenery to a well-watered landscape.

The surface of Berlin is almost level with a few gentle undulations here and there. The soil is a good strong loam, fertile and well adapted to fruits and cereals. With such in-

ducements for the pursuit of agriculture, Berlin has naturally developed into a farming community. There are no large villages, Berlin Center, a somewhat straggling settlement with a population of about sixty, being the most important.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was formerly a part of Ellsworth and was not separately organized until March, 1828, when it was erected into a township and made an election precinct by the county commissioners.

The township officers first elected were as follows, the election taking place April 7, 1828: Trustees, Nathan Minard, Thompson Craig, Samuel Kauffman; treasurer, Salmon Hall; clerk, Joseph H. Coult; constable, John Stuart; overseers of the poor, William Kirkpatrick, Christian Kauffman; fence viewers, Joseph Davis, Joseph Leonard; supervisors, Edward Fankle, Benjamin Misner, Abraham Craft.

The first justice of the peace was Peter Musser, appointed in 1828.

SETTLEMENT.

The first white settler of Berlin was Garret Packard, who came from near Winchester, Virginia, to Austintown in 1803. After remaining there about two years, he removed to Deerfield, but six years later came to Berlin and settled on a farm on Mill creek in the southwestern part of the township. Soon after his arrival, he had a son born, Thomas, who was the first white child born in the township. For a number of years his family was the only one here. In the war of 1812, being then the only man in what is now Berlin, he was drafted, and served three months. He died in 1820 at the age of about forty-five. His wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Hendrickson, survived him ten years, dying at the home of her son-in-law, John McCollum, in Austintown, May 13, 1830, she being then about fifty-four years of age. They were the parents of ten children.

The second settler in Berlin was Jacob Weldy, who located with his family in the southwestern corner of the township. He had a large family.

Other early settlers were: George Baum, whose father emigrated from Germany, settling in Salem, and who in 1815 married Betsey Packard; Joseph H. Coult, who was the first settler at the center, and who was land agent for Amos Sill, proprietor of the greater part of the township; Abraham Hawn, who came about 1820, and located about two miles north of the center; Matthias Glass, who settled in the northwestern part of the township about 1822, and Reuben Gee, Joseph Davis and David Parshall, who came about 1824. Many of the early as well as the later settlers came from Pennsylvania, and were for the most part "quiet, unobtrusive and progressive people."

The early name of Berlin township was "Hart and Mathers," from the names of two men who were originally proprietors in it. It was named Berlin at the instance of one of the early German settlers, Matthias Glass, who wanted the name of the township to remind him of his fatherland.

Berlin was settled somewhat later than the other townships, and was for a number of years a great hunting ground for the settlers for miles around, game being most abundant.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

A sawmill was built by Matthias Glass, who also built a grist mill, both on the Mahoning, a short distance above Frederick. The grist mill was afterwards burned and the site purchased by Isaac Wilson, who built thereon a flouring mill, which was subsequently operated for some years by his sons. It was later purchased and conducted for a while by George Schilling.

Another sawmill was erected by Joseph H. Coult on Turkey Broth creek, in the southwest part of the town, and afterwards passed through a number of hands. In the same year David Shoemaker built a sawmill on Mill creek, which mill was subsequently purchased

and carried on for several years by Jacob Sheets. There are now no manufacturing industries in the township.

Among the early store keepers were Joseph Edwards, who commenced business at the center in 1833; Garrison & Hoover, Daniel A. Fitch, David McCauley, John Ward, Warren & Webber, Hughes Bros., and several others. For a time there were two stores at the center. In the early fifties there was also a blacksmith's shop, a little west of the town house, and opposite was a store kept by Joel Booth. About 1836 or 1837 a man named McKean established a tannery at the center, and also carried on a shoe making business.

A number of years previous, about 1839, a store was built at Belvidere by Isaac Wilson, who afterwards bought the mill privilege there. The store was carried on for some years by his sons, who afterwards sold it to Jacob Glass. It subsequently passed through a number of hands and finally ceased to be used as a store.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice in the township was established about 1828 and was called Amity. The postmaster was Peter Musser, who kept a tavern on the old stage road in the northern part of the township. After he moved away the office was discontinued. The postoffice at Berlin center was established in 1833. Joseph Edwards being the first postmaster.

The first wedding at Berlin center was that of William Ripley and Miss Allen. It took place at the house of Joseph H. Coult, on a cold night in December, the guests coming from Ellsworth, Benton and other places, and carrying torches in order to intimidate the wolves, which were numerous and bold, owing to the severe weather.

After the abolition movement began there were occasional disturbances in the township, owing to the discussion of the slavery question, and on one occasion, in 1837, a Presbyterian minister, Rev. M. R. Robinson, who came from Salem to deliver a lecture against slavery, and to vindicate the Bible from the charge of supporting it, was mobbed, stripped, and tar-

red and feathered, after which his clothes were put on again. Twelve of the perpetrators of this outrage were arrested, and compromised the matter by paying Mr. Robinson \$40 each.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Berlin were not different materially from those in other parts of the county, the buildings being log structures. At first the German language was taught alternately with English. About 1824 a log school-house was erected on Turkey Broth creek, near the center, in which Sarah McGee was one of the first teachers. Martha and Eliza McKelvey were among the first teachers in the southeastern part of the township. In the northern part Alexander Hall taught school at an early period.

There are now five school districts, in which is included the Berlin High School organized in 1905. All the school houses are frame buildings. J. R. Campbell is superintendent, and there are about 125 pupils enrolled.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist society was formed previous to 1830, and a church built at the center in 1839. The present church edifice was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$3,500, a parsonage being added in 1905; the church has a membership of about one hundred; both buildings are frame. The present pastor is Rev. M. Moses.

The Lutheran church is situated two miles north of the center and now has for its pastor Rev. A. J. B. Kast.

SOCIETIES.

Ashur Kirkbridge, G. A. R. Post, located at Berlin Center, where it owns its own hall, was organized August 19, 1886, through the efforts of Martha T. Hughes, wife of Dr. Wallace K. Hughes. Its first commander was Francis White. Mahlon Kirkbridge is the present commander.

Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 235, orga-

nized at Berlin Center in 1886, has seventy-three members, and is a flourishing society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Berlin township owns its own hall, which is located at the center. There are two cemeteries known respectively as the North cemetery, which is situated two miles north of the center, and the West cemetery, situated one mile west of it.

The present postmaster at the center is La Rue Hawkins. There are three general stores, conducted respectively by Stanley & Hawkins, E. O. Carlin, and George Muskrey. C. F. Fifer is proprietor of a hardware store. The medical profession is well represented by Dr. W. K. Hughes and Dr. Frank Carson.

BOARDMAN TOWNSHIP

The natural aspect of this township is one of beauty, with just enough of hills and valleys, fields and woodlands, to please the eye by presenting to its gaze a varied and lovely landscape. The western and northwestern parts of the township are watered by Mill Creek and its tributaries. Yellow Creek flows for over two miles through the southeast of Boardman, thence entering Poland township near the village. The surface is in general undulating and in some portions nearly level. The township is essentially a farming community, there being no villages of any considerable size.

SETTLEMENT.

The township derived its name from Elijah Boardman, who, accompanied by six companions, among them Nathaniel and Ebenezer Blakely and a man named Summers, settled here in 1798. Mr. Boardman who was a member of the Connecticut Land Company, came from New Milford, Connecticut. He spent his time during the summer in making surveys and establishing landmarks, the men who came with him being engaged in making clearings. Five of the six, leaving behind the

two yoke of oxen they had brought with them, returned to Connecticut on foot, the other one of the Blakelys settled permanently in the town. A stone which Mr. Boardman set up to mark the center of the township was unearthed about 1878 or 1879, and his initials, E. B., discovered on it.

During the next ten or twelve years settlers from Connecticut, with a few from Pennsylvania, came in rapidly, so that in 1810 the population was about 850. In a list of property holders contained in the township records for the year 1806 appear the following names: Abner Webb, William Drake, Joseph Merchant, Linus Brainard, Eli Baldwin, Haynes Fitch, George Stillson, John Davidson, Oswald Detchon, Elijah Boardman, Eleazer Fairchild, with his sons, John Amos, and Daniel Francis Dowler, Richard J. Elliott, Samuel Swan, Peter Stillson, Warren Bissel, and David Noble.

Major Samuel Clark, who came in 1810, was one of the first postmasters, and used to bring the mail from Poland once a week in his pocket. About 1829 he served as justice of the peace, and he was also commissioned lieutenant, captain and major of militia. He was a native of Connecticut, as was also his wife Anna, whose maiden name was Northrup. He died in 1847, and his wife in 1860.

Richard J. Elliott, who came in 1804 or 1805, was a member of the legislature in 1808 and 1809, at his last election receiving every vote in his district. Henry Brainard came in 1800 and settled about a mile from the center on the road running west. One of his sons, Dr. Ira Brainard, was probably the first settled physician in the township. After practicing here a few years, however, the doctor moved to Canfield. Oswald Detchon, a native of England, was one of the very first settlers; he located three fourths of a mile east of the center.

Eleazer Fairchild was another early settler, and located on what was later the farm of Eli Reed. Among those who came between 1801 and 1810 were several families by the name of Simon from Washington county, Pennsylvania. They all brought up large

families and many of their descendants still reside in the township. From the same county came George Zedaker with his son John. The latter was the last survivor, in Boardman, of the war of 1812, dying in the late seventies of the century just closed. George Pope, who came to Boardman from Virginia, after settling on Benjamin McNutt's farm removed to the northwestern part of the township near Mill Creek: he attained the age of ninety-eight years. Other pioneers, with the date of their advent in the township, were as follows: John Twiss, 1818; Charles Titus, 1819; Amos Baldwin, 1811; Asa Baldwin, brother of Amos, 1811 or earlier; Thomas and Elizabeth Agnew, from Pennsylvania, 1824; Henry Foster, previous to 1808; Philip and Catherine Stambaugh, 1811; Eli Baldwin, from Connecticut, 1801; the De Camps, Shields and Woodruff families, 1801; Josiah Walker, 1803; Isaac Newton, 1811; William and Pamela Fankle, 1816; David and Mary (Walker) Porter, 1815. The last named who came from Adams county, Pennsylvania, settled in the southeast corner of the township. They had five children, one of whom was named David. Another, Harvey, removed to Kansas. Their daughter, Martha, married a Mr. Slaven. The father, David Porter, Sr., was killed by a falling tree in June, 1819.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first township meeting for the election of officers was held April 7, 1806, previous to which year the township had been included in Youngstown. It was organized as Boardman township in 1805. Eli Baldwin was the first justice of the peace. The amount of taxes levied in Boardman in 1803 was \$17.47, being distributed among twenty-nine tax payers.

ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

The early settlers were much troubled with bears and wolves, and hunting was both a favorite amusement and most useful occupation. A bounty of \$6 each was paid by the county for the scalps of wolves. There were also

abundance of deer, turkeys and pheasants, and more than enough of rattlesnakes, upon which the settlers, of course, made constant war. There was scarcely a house without a rifle, whose crack meant usually either the destruction of a common enemy or food for the family. It is related that Curtis Fairchild, a noted hunter in those days, killed 105 deer in one season, besides trapping thirteen wolves. The skin of a deer was worth seventy-five cents, but the meat was not valued and was unsalable.

THE WAR OF 1812.

There were three drafts made during the War of 1812, each taking one-third of the militia. There were few, if any, volunteers. At one time, though but for a short period, not an able bodied man was left in the township. Boardman's soldiers took part in some sharp fighting with the Indians at the Battle of the Peninsula, near Sandusky. After the war and until 1820 money was scarce, though provisions were cheap in comparison with the prices which prevail today. Butter could be bought for five cents a pound, wheat was twenty-five cents a bushel in paper money, and eggs cost four cents a dozen, in "store pay." Every article of clothing was manufactured, except leather for shoes. Shoes, however, were only used on special occasions in the summer, most of the settlers going barefoot. Many of the men wore buckskin breeches.

CHURCHES.

St. James Episcopal church is the oldest in the county, having been organized in July, 1809. Among the first members were many of the principal settlers, including Turhand Kirtland, Jared Kirtland, Arad Way, Josiah Wetmore, Charles Crittenden, Eleazer Fairchild, Eli Platt, John Liddle, Joseph Platt, Ethel Starr, John Loveland, Lewis Hoyt, Joseph Liddle, Samuel Blocker, Francis Dowler, Russell F. Starr, and Ensign Church. All these persons were instrumental in forming the first Episcopal society. The

congregation worshipped in schoolhouses and private dwellings until 1828, when a church edifice was erected.

The German Reformed church, one of the oldest churches in the township, was erected in 1816, the church edifice being rebuilt in 1845. The present pastor is Rev. E. D. Weadock.

A Congregational church was established in 1813 by Rev. John Field, from Connecticut. Among its first officers were Charles A. Boardman and Samuel Swan. In 1849 the organization ceased to exist on account of the death or removal of its principal members. It was sometimes called the Presbyterian church.

The Methodist Episcopal church was founded at an early date, though the year is not known. Oswald Detchon, elsewhere mentioned, was one of the most prominent among its early members, and the first meetings were in a log schoolhouse on his farm. The church edifice was erected about 1835, those chiefly instrumental being Thomas Agnew, Major Samuel Clark, and Josiah Beardsley.

The Disciples church was organized about 1854 by an evangelist named Reeves, and a church building erected two years later, but organization ceased to exist about 1872, and the church was sold to the township which converted it into the town hall.

The first burials in Boardman township were made upon the farm of Adam Simon, and soon after the German cemetery was laid out. The cemetery near the center was laid out in 1805.

SCHOOLS.

The first log school house was built a few rods west of the center in 1803 or 1804. Nathaniel Blakely was the first teacher. Mrs. Simeon Mitchel, who settled at the center in 1810, also taught school for several terms. In 1809 a two-story frame school house was erected, which was called "The Academy," and "was used for school, church, and meetings for forty years or more." In the seventies it was moved a mile and a half east of the center and converted into a stable. About the same time as the school house at the center

was erected, the Simons built a log school house, where for some years German alone was taught. Jacob Simon was the first teacher.

The present frame school building at the center of the township, known as the "Centralized school," has four rooms, with Prof. W. B. Randolph, Minnie Kiper, Olive Beard and Ethel Walters, teachers. The Woodworth school, on the south line of the township, is a one-room brick building; Alice Renkenberger is the teacher.

The Heintzman school in the southwest corner of the township has one room and is taught by Alice Winter.

The yearly cost of maintenance for the township schools is \$4,500.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1805 George Stillson built the first frame house in the township, where he afterwards kept tavern for twenty-five years. Joseph Merchant, who came from Connecticut in 1804, started a tavern about 1814 a short distance east of the center.

MILLS.

Baird's mill on Mill creek, near Lanterman's Falls, was the first grist mill in the township. It was at first a small log building, but afterwards a larger one was built on the same site. Thomas Shields was the proprietor for many years and was succeeded by Eli Baldwin. About 1808 a sawmill was built a mile and a half from the center, and was conducted for a short time by Richard Elliot and Elijah Boardman. Another sawmill, known as De Camp's, was constructed in the northwestern part of the township, but like the first named had a short lease of life. Another sawmill and a grist mill were erected later on Mill creek by Eli Baldwin; also a cloth mill.

There were several small stills in the township, and in 1808 or 1809, Eli Baldwin, who seems to have been a very enterprising citizen for his day, built a distillery near the north line of the township on the Youngstown road,

and carried on a good business for several years.

James Moody, who came to Boardman in 1804, built a tannery, and continued in business as a tanner for forty years or more subsequently. Charles Boardman and William Ingersoll opened the first store in a room of Stillson's tavern.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in Boardman township was James D. McMahon, the date of this event being October 31, 1799. Horace Daniels, whose parents came in 1799, was born in March, 1800. In 1823 he drove the first stage westward on the old Pittsburg and Cleveland stage line.

Andrew Webb, the first blacksmith in the township, came about 1804. He manufactured scythes, which he sold for \$2 each, eastern scythes being then worth \$2.50. John Davidson and Elijah Deane were probably the first shoemakers in the township.

Peter Stillson, in 1804, made the first cheese in Boardman, which was also, perhaps, the first made on the Western Reserve. He carted several hundred-weight of it to Pittsburg, where he easily disposed of it.

The first sermon was preached, in 1804, in the log school house at the center, by Rev. Joseph Badger, a Presbyterian missionary from Connecticut.

CANFIELD TOWNSHIP

Canfield, the central township of Mahoning county, was one of the earliest settled townships on the reserve, and has always been the home of a thrifty and prosperous agricultural class, having besides contributed able men to the leading professions, especially that of law. That her sons have not been equally prominent in trade, commerce and manufactures, is due to the limited opportunities afforded by the township in those directions. No large stream flows through Canfield, but there are plenty of small creeks and fresh water springs, affording a plentiful supply of pure

cold water for dairy and agricultural purposes. These industries are further favored by the soil, which is a rich and easily cultivated loam, suitable to a large variety of crops.

Canfield was township No. 1 in range No. 3 of the purchase of the Connecticut Land Company, and contained 16,324 acres. It was purchased from the company by six persons who owned in the following proportions: Judson Canfield, 6,171 acres; James Johnson, 3,502 acres; David Waterman, 2,745 acres; Elijah Wadsworth, 2,069 acres; Nathaniel Church, 1,400 acres; Samuel Canfield, 437 acres. The total price paid was \$12,903.23, or a trifle more than seventy-nine cents per acre. Lot No. 2 in township No. 1 in the tenth range, consisting of fifty-eight and a half acres, was added to it under the equalization system adopted by the Connecticut Land Company, which has been explained in a previous chapter.

In 1798 the land was surveyed into lots and improvements commenced. The surveys were superintended by Nathaniel Church, who was accompanied by Nathan Moore, of Salisbury, surveyor; Eli Tousley, Nathaniel Gridley, Barker King, Reuben Tupper, Samuel Gilson, Joseph Pangburn, and one Skinner, of Salisbury. Gilson and Pangburn were axemen. The center of the township was first found, the east and west road laid out, and clearings made, and some oats and wheat sown. A log house was erected at the center and two houses and a barn east of the center.

About a month after their arrival the first family of settlers arrived, consisting of Champion Minor, with his wife and two children, who made the journey in an ox team from Salisbury. A few days after their arrival the youngest child died, and was buried in a coffin of split wood, which was the first white burial in the county. After cutting through the east and west road most of the party returned to Connecticut, Samuel Gilson and Joseph Pangburn remaining, with Champion Minor and his family. The township was denominated Campfield by the surveyors above mentioned, but on April 15, 1800, it was voted that it should be called Canfield, in honor of Judson

Canfield, who was there as early as June, 1798, and who owned the greatest amount of land in it.

In 1799 the settlement was strengthened by the arrival of Phineas Reed, Eleazer Gilson and Joshua Hollister, and in the following year by that of Nathan Moore and family, who arrived May 15, after a journey of forty-five days. In 1801 came James Doud and family, Calvin Tobias, Abijah Peck and Ichabod Atwood. In 1802 there was a larger immigration and thenceforth for a number of years there was a steadily increasing stream of settlers, some of whom, however, remained but a short time, afterwards moving to other townships. All of the first settlers came from Connecticut. A number of Germans came in 1805, and during subsequent years, those who settled permanently doing much to develop the agricultural resources of the township.

An epidemic, in 1813, carried off a large number of the settlers, including Aaron and Lavinia Collar, who came to Canfield in 1802. They left descendants who still reside in the township. William Chidester, who also came in 1802, was the first justice of the peace in Canfield, and in early days officiated at numerous marriages, both in this and other townships. He died in 1813, at the age of fifty-seven. Some of the pioneer settlers lived to a remarkable age. John Everett, one of the oldest among the immigrants, died in 1819, at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Esther Beardsley, wife of Captain Philo Beardsley, died at the age of ninety-one; and Ethel Starr, a comparatively early settler, was ninety-two years old at the time of his death in 1861.

Herman Canfield, Sr., who was a brother of Judson Canfield, settled here in October, 1805. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Fitia Bostwick, were the parents of five children—Herman, William H., Elizabeth, Cornelia and Lora. Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Canfield died at Crumps' Landing April 7, 1802, while in the service of his country. He was an able lawyer and served as state senator of Medina county. William H. Canfield, who studied law under Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, removed to Kansas in 1866, and in 1870

was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial District of that state, which position he held until his death in 1874.

James Reed, one of the immigrants of 1805, whose father, also named James, came out and lived with him, during the war of 1812 set up a distillery to furnish the soldiers with whisky, that being considered an essential part of their rations. He died in 1813; his wife survived him forty-seven years, dying in 1860 at the remarkable age of ninety-eight. They were the parents of ten children, several of whom lived to an advanced age.

One of the most important immigrants was Elisha Whittlesey, who came in 1806, a sketch of whom may be found in the chapter of this volume entitled "Bench and Bar." He was one of the foremost lawyers in the county, and was almost constantly in public service up to the time of his death in 1863. A number of distinguished men acquired a part of their legal training in his office, among them being Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, General Ralph P. Buckland, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and W. C. Otis.

In 1806 came also Adam Turner and wife, Margaret, from New Jersey, with their five sons and three daughters; they settled in the northwestern part of the township, on the road that was afterwards known as Turner street.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

The first male child born in Canfield was Royal Canfield Chidister, the date of his nativity being June 22, 1802, his parents residing near the center of the township. The first person buried in the cemetery east of the center was Olive, wife of Charles Chittenden; she died September 30, 1801.

Joseph Pangburn and Lydia Fitch were the first couple to get married in Canfield, the ceremony being performed April 11, 1801, by Caleb Baldwin, Esq., of Youngstown. There would have been an earlier marriage—that of Alfred Woolcott to Mary Gilson, in February, 1800—but there being no person duly qualified to perform the ceremony, they were obliged to go to Pennsylvania to be married.

The building of a sawmill was begun in the northwestern part of the township, in 1801, by Jonah Scoville, but before finishing the mill, he sold out his interests to a Mr. Atwood, who completed it and put it in operation in the spring of 1802. In the same year another sawmill was erected on what was known as the "Brier lot," one-half being owned by Elijah Wadsworth, the other proprietors being Tryall Tanner, William Sprague and Matthew Steele. The land was rented by Mr. Wadsworth from Judson Canfield for seven years, the consideration being "one pepper-corn yearly, to be paid if demanded." About 1810 a carding machine propelled by horse power, was erected by a company, and for some time did a fair business.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first store was opened in 1804 by Zalmom Fitch and Herman Canfield, who were partners. Mr. Fitch also kept a tavern in Canfield until his removal to Warren in 1813. In 1807 Messrs. Fitch and Canfield took as an additional partner in the business Comfort S. Mygatt, who had arrived in that year from Danbury, Connecticut, with his family. The latter consisted of four daughters, two sons and two step-sons. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and the business was continued by Mr. Mygatt during the rest of his life, which terminated in October, 1823.

In 1828 there were three merchants in Canfield—William Hogg, Alson Kent and E. T. Boughton. C. S. Mygatt, son of Comfort S., began business in Canfield in 1833 with the firm of Lockwood, Mygatt & Co., general merchants, and was subsequently in business here until 1860, most of the time in partnership.

Other industrial and mercantile enterprises were established from time to time, of some of which we must omit mention for lack of space.

CANFIELD, THE COUNTY SEAT.

As we have seen in a previous chapter, on the creation of Mahoning county during the legislative session of 1845-46, Canfield, being

the geographical center of the county, was made the county seat, which it continued to be for thirty years. This naturally made Canfield a place of importance; the legal business of the county was transacted here, and the volume of general business increased. But this state of things was not to continue. The establishment of the iron industry in Youngstown gave that place a formidable advantage over her one-time rival, and she gradually forged ahead, slowly at first, but afterwards with big strides, until she had left Canfield far behind in the race for industrial and commercial importance. Being thus superior in wealth and population, she went a step farther and began to proclaim her intention of having the county seat. A rival agitation was at once begun, which was carried on spiritedly on both sides until the legislative session of 1874-5, when Youngstown gained her point, and in 1876 became the county seat of Mahoning.

CANFIELD VILLAGE.

The village of Canfield was incorporated by act of legislature in 1849, and the first election held in April of that year, L. L. Bostwick being chosen mayor; H. B. Brainerd, recorder; and John Clark, Thomas Hansom, M. Swank, Charles Frethy and William B. Ferrell, trustees.

Canfield is like a "city that is set on an hill" and "beautiful for situation." The town is about a square mile in area and situated on a gradually rising elevation 1200 feet above sea-level and 640 feet higher than Lake Erie.

Its elevation and natural drainage caused by the land surface falling away in gentle undulations of hill, plain and valley in all directions, together with the total absence of mill and factory smoke and dust, give the town an abundance of pure, invigorating air all the year round. Its healthiness is excellent, just what would be expected from such favorable conditions. Adding very much to the health, comfort and beauty of the place, the streets are wide and lined with noble trees, elms and maples predominating. Main and Broad streets crossing at right angles are each ninety-nine

feet wide and a mile in length. A neatly laid-out park of eleven and one-half acres, studded with rows of trees, stretches its avenues of shade through the town from north to south for two-fifths of a mile.

The material conditions and natural environments of a community exert a silent but continuous and decided influence on its moral and social life. And this is especially true of mosphere are good and wholesome, making it an ideal place of residence.

NORTHEASTERN OHIO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Overlooking the park from the south end and near the highest elevation, stands the N. E. O. Normal College, commanding a fine outlook and panoramic survey of the park and town and of the surrounding country of meadows, rolling uplands and native forests for miles in every direction. From both the moral and educational point of view the location of the Normal College in such quiet, healthful surroundings in the midst of a fertile, prosperous and intelligent farming community, is almost ideal. The history of the institution since its opening in 1882, incorporated 1881, gives ample testimony to the advantages of such wholesome and healthful surroundings and location.

Although the particular aim of the school has always been and still continues to be the training of young men and women efficiently for the profession of teaching and business pursuits, her many graduates from the collegiate courses who are now filling positions of trust and honor in the learned professions of the Christian ministry, law, medicine and journalism, attest the excellent character of the work done. Many of these received no other academic training than what they obtained at the Normal, while others found here the kind of preparatory training needed for entering other and older colleges.

The Commercial Department has sent large numbers of trusted and successful accountants into every line of business, while the department of Music has played its important

part in the education of the student body by its refining and elevating influences.

From the Normal or Pedagogy department have gone successful teachers into all grades of public school work, school superintendents and college instructors. The institution points with just pride to the sterling worth and Christian character of her alumni and students, qualities which make for the largest success.

The present outlook is promising and assuring. The great scarcity of teachers throughout Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia opens the way for a greater usefulness of the school and a larger attendance than ever before. To meet the urgent demands of the teaching profession, and to meet the requirements of its patrons, it aims to give the students of the Normal Department the most practical and thorough instruction and the most helpful preparation possible for the work in which they are to engage. This part of the work is carefully planned and perhaps has never been stronger than it is now. The faculty has under consideration the opening of a well organized summer school in 1908. The Music Department is in a flourishing condition under the very competent direction of Miss Anna K. Means, a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music, an accomplished pianist and vocalist and a successful teacher of both voice and piano.

Charles O. Allaman, A. B., graduate of Wooster University, is president and has charge of the departments of Latin, Greek and English Literature, and conducts the teachers' class in literature.

Franklin B. Sawvel, Ph. D., one of the instructors associated with Prof. Helman during the earlier history of the Normal, has the departments of Philosophy, History and Pedagogy and the teachers' training class in Arithmetic.

Miss Florence Rose Wilson, Ph. M., has charge of the department of German, Normal branches and the review classes in United States history and English grammar.

R. W. Correll, A. B., is professor of science and mathematics and the review class in geography.

The commercial courses, including shorthand, typewriting and penmanship, are under the direction of Munson Buel Chidester, B. C. S.

The school is interdenominational and therefore unique in character among Normal schools and colleges. It has now about one hundred scholars.

Among Canfield's other acquisitions, she rejoices in an up-to-date and interesting newspaper, the *Mahoning Despatch*, which was established by Henry M. Fowler, father of the present editor, C. C. Fowler, and has just completed its thirtieth year of existence. Mr. C. C. Fowler, who began his connection with the paper as printer's devil at its origin, has continued with it ever since, and has made it one of the most robust and firmly established enterprises of the village. In his own words, "It circulates very largely throughout Mahoning County and weekly visits nearly every state in the Union. Its advertising patronage is not surpassed by any local publication in this quarter of the state, while the job printing department output has steadily grown in public favor." On March 29th of the present year, (its thirtieth anniversary), it printed an issue of approximately 3,000 copies of a twenty-four page paper. An interesting feature of the newspaper is its publication from time to time of valuable articles dealing with local history.

We can give no better description of Canfield during the last thirty years than is contained in two articles of this kind that were published in the anniversary issue above referred to. One is from the pen of Hon. Charles Fillius, who became a resident of Canfield thirty-two years ago, when a young man of twenty-three, and who was for some three years thereafter superintendent of schools; he describes Canfield as it was at that time. The other article is by Dr. J. Truesdale, well known as one of Canfield's oldest and most prominent citizens, and as a local historian of well-earned reputation. Dr. Truesdale depicts the changes which have occurred in the period under review. We quote largely, if not entirely, from both articles. Mr. Fillius writes as follows:

"In June of 1875 my college career came

to an end, and there was 'necessity laid upon me' to do something. Learning through Mrs. Judge Servis that there was likely to be a vacancy in the superintendency of the Canfield schools, I made my first visit there in June of that year.

"It struck me then as a quaint old town. On my way up to the hotel from the station I had the experience, which I afterwards learned was common to newcomers, of being greeted with an unearthly sort of noise from a barefoot, queer-acting individual whom I afterwards learned was Rupright, and of being similarly informed by Sammy Ruggles, who evidently 'caught onto' the fact from my appearance that I was to the country born, that the county seat could not be moved from Canfield to Youngstown because it would be impossible to take the court house through the covered bridge at Lanterman's Falls. That was substantially my first introduction to the court-house removal controversy that was then raging. I put up at the Bostwick Hotel, which looked then much as it did twenty years later. The room that was given to me seemed to partake in its general appearance of the character of the landlord and the building proper. It ought to have been condemned for being unsanitary, and the excuse for a bed which I had precluded the possibility of a good night's sleep.

"The next day I took in the town. Its Broad street, with interlying parks, made a very great impression upon me. Court was then in session. There appeared to be a great many lawyers in town, and it seemed to me as if at least half of the buildings on the street were occupied as law offices—little buildings erected for law offices and used exclusively as such. I remember very well the more imposing offices of this character, namely, the one then occupied by Judge Servis, being a more pretentious building of this character than any of the others perhaps, a brick building on the west side of Broad street. I was told that it had been used as a law office for many years, and was formerly occupied as such by Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, who had been a member of congress, and that at once invested the building

with unusual importance in my mind. Then across the street from Judge Servis' office was a larger office building then occupied by the firm of Van Hyning & Johnston, which I was told was formerly the office of Judge Newton, who was then still living, active, nearly eighty years old, and one of the most kindly and genial old gentlemen that I ever knew.

"As I say, the town seemed to be a town of lawyers, and I remember seeing upon its streets not only those named above, but A. W. Jones, Gen. Sanderson, M. H. Burky, L. D. Thomas, and others still whose names after the lapse of these many years do not readily come to me. M. V. B. King was then probate judge.

"The parks then were simply so much naked land, meadows if you please, in the midst of the town. They did not even subserve the ordinary uses of a park, save as they made fresh air possible for the inhabitants, and as I now remember they were mowed each year for the grass that grew upon them. The trees that have grown up since so beautifully were not planted until several years after I left Canfield.

"There were at that time three leading hotels in the village, the one at which I stopped on my first arrival in Canfield, the brick hotel, then occupied by Mr. Clark, and the large wooden structure on the east side of Broad street, a sort of a companion to the other one, and one about as desirable as the other to keep out of.

"I met on this occasion the members of the board of education, and the village board of examiners. I do not now recall the names of the members save two, Judson Canfield and Doctor Truesdale. The village board of examiners was made up of the three ministers of the three leading churches in town, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational. "Father" Guy, as he was affectionately known, was pastor of the Methodist church, then, Mr. Peterson of the Congregational church and editor and publisher of the newspaper, and Mr. Irwin, pastor of the Presbyterian church. I was not subjected to the ordeal of an examination by this board for the reason that it was ascertained that the board had no legal existence, and I therefore was examined and obtained my certificate from the county board of



COUNTY INFIRMARY,
CANFIELD



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH G. MCCARTNEY,
COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP



SPARROW TAVERN,
POLAND



ORIGINAL POLAND UNION SEMINARY, POLAND
(Destroyed in 1850)



UNION SCHOOL, POLAND



OLD M. E. CHURCH, POLAND

examiners. I afterwards came to know Father Guy, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Irwin very well. They were all most excellent men. Father Guy was an especially kindly man, and I have of him very affectionate memories. Mr. McLain was then living in Canfield, a retired Methodist preacher of the old school, who fondly imagined that he had reached that stage in Christian experience and life where he was no longer in danger of sin, and his good life warranted his fellow villagers in sympathizing with him in that conviction. I always regarded Judson Canfield as a character. He was always my best and staunchest friend. He was the village's handy man, always ready to do anything from surveying a farm to mending a wagon. He had a habit of what I called ridiculous profanity. His swearing was of that peculiar and energetic kind that never suggested wickedness, but always aroused one's risibilities.

"My employment as superintendent of the schools followed shortly after my first visit, and late the following August school opened under my charge. I succeeded Mr. Fording, who had been the deservedly popular superintendent for a number of years preceding—so popular, indeed, had he been that it made my position as his successor doubly difficult, but owing to the kindly and firm support of the board I succeeded in getting along after a fashion. The school yard was then barren of trees. Many of those that now adorn the yard were planted by myself.

"I was impressed then, as I continued to be during my three years stay in Canfield, with the character of the inhabitants of the village. It seemed to me then, and it seems to me now, as I recall those impressions, that the people of the village were remarkable for their intelligence, character and goodness. Many of them, if not all of them, I recall as my friends, who placed me under lasting obligations for kindnesses shown me, sympathy extended me in my work, and all those thousand and one things that make life in a given community happy and worth living. Your readers I am sure will be interested to know about some of them, and at the risk of omitting some who are

equally worthy of mention with the others, I will recall some. There were Judge Servis and his wife and two daughters; Judson Canfield and family; Judge Newton; Judge Van Hyning; Judge Johnston; Judge King; Mr. Hine, a tall, dignified, elderly gentleman, who lived in a white house on the east side of Broad street, about half way between Church's store and Van Hyning & Johnston's law office; G. F. Lynn and his wife who lived next door; "Dri" Church, as he was familiarly called, who kept the store on the corner, whose widow is still living; William Clark, who kept the brick hotel then, and with whom I lived for a year, his widow and his eldest daughter, now Mrs. Leet, now living in Warren; Ira Bunnell, who kept a harness store, whose religious experiences were of that character that they revived at every religious revival and lapsed during times. Then there was Colonel Nash, always dignified and courteous; Mr. Edwards and his family, who kept a store and lived next the Congregational church; G. W. Shellhorn and family, with whom I lived a year, who did a thriving business in the boot and shoe line on the west side of Broad street; good old Dr. Caldwell and his son and daughter; Charley French and his wife; the Lynn boys, who kept a drug store next to Truesdale & Kirk's store on the west side of Broad street; Charley Schmick and his father; the Whittleseys, who lived near Judge Servis; the Mygatts, father and son, who kept a store on the corner north of the Truesdale & Kirk store. And there were others whose names do not readily come to me. These all lived within the village, but just outside lived many others, whom I knew equally well and favorably, and among whom I now recall with greatest satisfaction my old friend, H. A. Manchester, now your banker, some of whose children attended school in the village. And then with an ever widening radius I came to know the people for miles about through their children, who were sent to the Canfield school.

"Those whom I have mentioned were but a type of the general character of the inhabitants of the village and country around—sturdy, intelligent, honest, high-minded, gen-

erous, Christian men and women, whom it was good to know and good to associate with.

"The preachers were of the old-fashioned type. I remember very well hearing Father Guy direct the attention of his audience to the terrors of hell by depicting to them in very plain and vigorous language the streams of molten lava in which the sinner would meet his final doom. Mr. Irwin of the Presbyterian church was equally sure that he who indulged in playing with these 'instruments of Satan,' i. e., cards, was in danger of eternal punishment. Good old Dr. Caldwell was a fervent member of the Disciple church, and got a good deal of satisfaction in attending regularly upon its services and engaging often in public prayer, in which he was sure to ask the Lord to deliver the individual members of the congregation from 'works of supererogation.'

"It was the next year that the county seat question assumed an acute stage, and upon the issues of its removal Judge Thoman was elected probate judge, and Judge Conant of the common pleas court decided, upon a suit brought for the purpose of contesting the question, that the law providing for the removal of the county seat to Youngstown was constitutional. I remember very well going into the court room one evening on my way home from school when the case was being argued before Judge Conant. It was there that I first saw Judge Tuttle, who is now nearly ninety-two years old and comes daily to the office. He was representing the Canfield people in their attempt to prevent the removal. When I went in Gen. Sanderson was talking to the court, and Judge Tuttle was walking about in deep reflection, apparently, until his eye fell on me, with my school books, and he came over and looked at them. After Conant's decision the court house officials quietly and secretly arranged to remove the records during the night to Youngstown, and so one morning the good people of the village awoke to the fact that the county seat had actually been removed, notwithstanding Sammy Ruggles' early declaration that that would be impossible owing to the covered bridge.

"That was a sorry day for Canfield. She

mourned like Rachael for her children that were not.

"As I write I am reminded of the wonderful changes that have taken place in the last thirty years. In those days we knew nothing about an electric street car, a phonograph—indeed we knew nothing scarcely at all of all the various uses to which electricity is applied now—nothing of arc and incandescent electric lighting, nothing of electric motors and the various kinds of electric power machines. Indeed the text books then in use in our schools told all that was known about electricity in a very short chapter in physics. Great changes have taken place in thirty years."

Of some of these changes we will now let Dr. Truesdale speak:

"In the most conservative or fixed communities changes are constantly occurring by reason of death. Neither a death nor a birth in a family can occur without modifying to some extent the social relations of that family. And it often happens that the death of one individual in a community leads to the necessity of a very considerable change of its social and industrial relations. As we shall see, Canfield is no exception to this rule. During the past thirty years no devastating epidemic, plague or disasters have visited us, yet no one year of these thirty has passed without the removal of some of our number to their last resting place. This change by death is made more apparent by getting back by the aid of memory and recalling the names of residents of former years on a few of our streets as an illustration for all. To this end we will begin at the lower end of West Main street. There thirty years ago we find Mathias Swank engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies from the raw materials to finished products; employing more men and doing a larger business than any other industrial enterprise in the town. A little community of laborers made their homes near his establishment and the suburb was known by the now forgotten name of Kensington. The business, although profitable at first, became unprofitable, for the reason that machinery driven by steam power

could construct a wagon or a buggy at a less cost than Mr. Swank could do by hand labor. A part of the buildings remain and are occupied by the Kimerle Brothers, whose work is more in the line of repairs than new work.

"In our retrospect we move up East Main street and soon come to our village cemetery, and at once notice the great change that has taken place since the late seventies. Thirty years ago the surface was rough and uneven and covered with a thick fleece of ground ivy, and about every species of foul weeds known in this locality. A great amount of labor was necessary and has been accomplished to dig up and remove the entire surface to low parts and fit the ground for a sward of timothy and the use of a lawn mower. Thirty years ago the maple trees were mere saplings. Now they are trees that Virgil could rest under and admire their wide 'spreading branches.' A public receiving vault, and a private one are useful additions. In short, we have a creditable place for the repose of the dear ones we have in the years past placed there for their last rest. Apparently the population of this spot has doubled within the last three decades, judging from the great number of monuments recently erected. Passing up the street we notice the absence of many old dwellings, one church structure, store rooms, and shops that in former years lined the street have been destroyed, moved away, or burned. In all I recall fourteen and am not sure that I have them all. Some of them have been replaced by modern dwellings, and of others the ground remains unoccupied. But few who lived on the street in 1877 remain residents to this day. I can only recall Martin Kimerle, a part of the McCoy family, Mrs. Mary Nash, Mrs. Sarah Tow, and myself. The general appearance of the street has improved by the erection of modern dwellings, and the remodeling of most of the older ones.

"I have prepared a list of the old familiar residents of thirty years ago, but space forbids their use. In the later seventies, and for some time after the northeast corner retained a large part of the retail business of the village. But repeated fires have done much to change the

locality of trade to where it now exists. At intervals between 1857 and 1887 a succession of destructive fires occurred at the northeastern and southwest corners, the last of which destroyed the three-story brick block belonging to the estate of the late John R. Church, and was never rebuilt, which finished that corner as a place of business. Within the period allotted for men the old Mygatt store building on the southeast corner had long been a landmark and was moved away to give place to the indispensable town hall. A sweep of the eye takes in all of the north part of the village. After a long drowsy spell this locality has become rejuvenated. Some old offices and dwellings have disappeared and a number of modern structures have been erected within the last few years, and other old residences have been so remodeled as to appear new and fresh. But what a change on the part of residents! Not a soul is there found who lived there thirty years ago. What spot can be found within so small limits that has produced more distinguished men? This is apparent when we mention such names as Elisha Whittlesey, Judge Eben Newton and Columbus Lancaster, whose united services as congressmen extended to twenty or more years. Other prominent men in this same locality might be mentioned, but our task relates to other matters. West Main street may be treated much in the same way as East Main. A few old landmarks have ceased to exist, notably, the old Boughton and Cronk homes, and the old red building built by Ensign Church, the old M. E. parsonage and possibly, the old Tryal Tanner homestead. All these places have been replaced by modern dwellings. Some other new structures have been erected on the street within the period mentioned. The old Presbyterian church has been replaced by an elegant, up-to-date modern church, costing \$12,000. The new Methodist parsonage is a beautiful structure, costing \$2,500, so that we are able to say the street has made substantial improvement within the decades mentioned. But when we look for the residents of thirty years ago but few remain to answer the roll call. The aged ladies, Mrs. Mary Hoover and Mrs. Mary Hartman;

to these may be added Mrs. Martha Fowler, C. C. Fowler, then a young man, Miss Myra Smith, Miss Lucy Hartman, Miss Sarah Barnes, Mrs. S. W. Brainerd and son, Fred, George Hollis, son and daughter, Miss Bond, are all that I can recall. But I see plainly that I must abandon minute details. To follow out the plan so far pursued with other streets in the village would practically be a repetition. It will be enough to say that the improvements and buildings beginning at the east end of Lisbon street, have mostly been made since 1877, and the same may be said with reference to Court street.

"But the greatest feature of our industrial improvements centers around the railroad station. There we find indisputable evidence of growth and prosperity. Thirty years ago the novelty works may have had a small beginning. Since then it has swollen to large proportion. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and much machinery added. The output of articles manufactured indicates prosperity and its present outlook promises stability and success. The company gives steady employment to a large force of men and teams, affording a ready market for nearly all kinds of timber, taken from the stump or shipped in by railroads. Thirty years ago the Canfield Lumber Company was a small affair. Under the present management it has grown wonderfully in the amount of business transacted. Its sales during the past year have amounted to between forty and fifty thousand dollars, and the company is now prepared to do a much larger business in the future. They have taken down the old mill and erected a new and capacious one with new machinery for sawing and dressing lumber. Callahan & Neff, it is said, are doing a business of over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Recently the company have expended several thousand dollars in improvements to their immense warehouses, and purpose making further improvements the present season. They deal extensively in hides and tallow, and the purchase of pipe and building blocks.

"Recently a new firm has come into existence, John Delis & Sons. This company also

deals largely in hides and tallow, sewer pipe, building blocks and feed stuffs of every description. I hear good reports of business success and I know from the character of the men who form the firm they are bound to succeed. These different establishments around the station give employment to a large force of men and teams. We have neither time or space to comment upon our banking institution or the N. E. O. N. C., which we cherish so highly for its past success and for its future prospects.

"There are other changes which have been made in our town during the last three decades, that we cannot pass by without notice. In 1877, our park, as it then existed, was quite different from what it now is. What were twigs then, are trees now, affording a delightful shade in the noon-tide or eve of a hot day. The upper part of which was then surrounded by a railing that has since been removed. This leads to another important change that has taken place. Thirty years ago we uniformly thought it essential that our lots and public buildings must be surrounded on all sides by a fence. Now, almost by the same unanimity, we have cast our front fences aside. The old system of fencing was an eye-sore to all ideas of taste and uniformity. Generally, the fences were old, dilapidated and useless. This reform has led to the cultivation of sightly and well-kept lawns. Another marked feature of change are the long stretches of cement sidewalks. Although badly constructed at first, they are much superior to our old plank and cinder walks."

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church in Canfield was organized in April, 1804, and consisted at first of nine members. Meetings were first held in a log school house, and for some time, there being no regular pastor, ministers of various orthodox organizations were invited to preach. Lay meetings were also held frequently and were generously attended. A revival of religion in 1831 added some twenty-five members to the church. Among the early ministers were

Revs. Joseph Badger, Robbins, Wick, Curtis, A. Scott, I. Scott, Dwight, Chapman and others. Rev. Mr. Stratton was installed as the first regular pastor October, 1828.

The church had been originally established on the plan of union adopted by the general assembly of 1801, and remained under that plan of government until 1835, when the pastor and fifty members, acting under a special request from the Presbytery of Beaver, separated from the Congregational part of the society, organized themselves into a regular Presbyterian church, and built a house of worship, which was occupied by the society until within the last few years. About the same time Rev. W. O. Stratton severed his connection with the congregation and in April, 1839, Rev. William McCombs was installed as pastor. He was succeeded in a few years by Rev. James Price, who was followed by Mr. J. G. Reaser and Rev. J. P. Irwin successively. Since Mr. Irwin, the pastor has been the Rev. William Dickson, who has occupied the pulpit for the long period of twenty-five years. His place will soon be taken by Rev. George V. Reichel, who has recently been elected to the pastorate. The church now has a membership of 200, and occupies a fine new building which was erected in 1904 on the site of the old edifice. The Sunday school, with an attendance of 100, is under the charge of Dr. Daniel Campbell.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist society was organized in Canfield in 1820, previous to which time the history of Methodism in the township has not been preserved. It is probable, however, that some of the ministers sent to labor on the western circuits preached here occasionally. This first society consisted of Rev. S. Bostwick, wife and sister, Comfort Starr and wife, Ansel Beeman and wife, and Ezra Hunt. In 1821 Canfield was visited by the circuit preachers Rev. Dennis Goddard and Rev. Charles Elliott. In 1822 it was known as the Youngstown circuit and was visited by different preachers from that time on. Services were

held in a frame school house that stood a little east of the center. In 1826 it was supplanted by a brick building with galleries that was known as Bethel chapel. In 1836 Canfield became a part of the Erie Conference, just then formed. In the following year Dr. Shadrach, one of the early preachers, who was also a physician, died at his home in Canfield.

About 1861 the old Bethel chapel was torn down and a new structure erected, partly with the same material. The new church was dedicated in June, 1861. In 1869 a comfortable dwelling house was purchased for a parsonage. For a number of years beginning with 1836 Canfield was included at different times in the circuits of Poland, Youngstown, Ellsworth and Canfield, but it is now no longer in the circuit, supporting its own pastor. On the site of the old Congregational church the society is now erecting a new church edifice. The society has an enrolled membership of 200. The Sunday school enrollment is 170.

CHRISTIAN.

This church had its origin in a Baptist society that was formed in January, 1828, at the house of David Hays. Thomas Miller was the clergyman, and among the principal members were Deacon Samuel Hayden, William Hayden, John Lane of Youngstown, and Elijah Canfield of Palmyra. Later William Hayden became a preacher and ministered to the church, the services being held in a small log house. In the winter of 1827-28 Walter Scott, a follower of Alexander Campbell, came into the community and preached a sermon that had the effect of converting most of the Baptists present, who during the winter organized themselves into a Disciples church. Soon after they erected a frame building for public worship in the northwestern part of the township. The church prospered, making converts, and from time to time receiving additions from other sects or denominations. In 1847 about twenty of the members who lived near the center formed a separate organization and erected at the center a neat and commodious church, which is still their place of worship.

In October, 1867, they were joined by the remaining members of the church, which had first been established in the northwest part of the township, the older members of which had died, and there having been for a long time but very few accessions. Since then the church has had a prosperous and useful existence. The building has lately been remodeled, both inside and out. The membership is about sixty; that of the Sunday school thirty-five. Of the latter Mrs. Anna Osborne is superintendent.

REFORMED.

The Reformed church, formerly known as the German Reformed Lutheran church, was organized previous to 1810, by a number of German settlers in the township, the first pastor being the Rev. Henry Stough. A log church was built in the same year and was used by both the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations until it was destroyed by fire in 1845. It was replaced in the same year by a new and more substantial building. For more than fifty years the services were conducted in German, which language subsequently gave place to English, for the benefit of the later generation. Some twelve years ago the church was again burned down, the present building, located about three-quarters of a mile north of Canfield village, being erected in 1895. The membership of the church is 145, with a Sunday school attendance of fifty.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Canfield stood about a mile and a quarter east of the center, the first teacher being Caleb Palmer. Here the educational system of Canfield was inaugurated with a three months' term in the winter of 1800-01. Miss Getia Bostwick and Benjamin Carter were among the early teachers, as was also Miss Olive Langdon, who taught school in a small log building about two miles south of the center. Elisha Whittlesey also

taught school in 1806, being a successor of Caleb Palmer.

The early schools were carried on without much system or method, no sound working plan of education being devised until 1867, when the union school law was adopted and a board of education elected. Since that time Canfield has been well abreast of other townships in educational matters, her schools being provided with a thoroughly efficient corps of teachers, the Normal school, already mentioned, providing students with excellent opportunity for acquiring more advanced knowledge.

An advanced school known as the Mahoning Academy existed in Canfield from 1857 to 1860, or a little later. It was established by David Hine, A. M., a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, who was also its principal. In October, 1860, it had 240 students on its rolls, but the war, by draining the country of so many of its young men, caused its downfall, and it perished during the continuance of that struggle. The building was afterwards converted into a dwelling.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper in Canfield was the *Mahoning Index*, a Democratic sheet that was started in May, 1846, by two printers from Warren—James and Clate Herrington. They sold out later to John R. Church, a prominent Democrat, who conducted the office and published the paper until September, 1851, when the building with all its contents was destroyed by fire. In the following year another Democratic paper was established—the *Mahoning Sentinel*—and was conducted for some time by an association, with Ira Norris as editor. The paper was printed by H. M. Fowler. It subsequently passed through several hands, being purchased and repurchased until in 1860 John M. Webb, who was then the proprietor, removed the office to Youngstown. In the spring of that year a small Republican paper called the *Herald* was started, the proprietor being John Weeks, who came from Medina at

the instance of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey. It also passed through a number of hands, until it came into those of Mr. Ed E. Fitch, who had for a time been Mr. Weeks' partner, and by whom, in 1870, it was enlarged. Two years later Mr. Fitch sold it to McDonald & Sons, who changed its name to *The Mahoning County News*. After being thus conducted for eighteen months it was disposed of to W. R. Brownlee, who made the paper Democratic and afterwards sold out to Rev. W. S. Peterson, who soon after removed to Warren. Canfield was then without a newspaper until Mr. H. M. Fowler started the *Mahoning Despatch* in May, 1871, which paper is still in existence, and in a prosperous condition, being now conducted by Mr. C. C. Fowler, son of the first proprietor.

CANFIELD'S INDUSTRIES.

The following information in regard to Canfield's present industries is taken from a local source, and may be considered reliable:

The manufacturing interests of Canfield, Ohio, though not as extensive as they might have been have been sufficient and worthy of consideration. The town has contributed brains and skill that have produced great and extensive results, and had not petroleum oil been discovered, the fields of cannel coal would have been made and developed an immense resource for public utility, by light and fuel. We can safely say, our possibilities are scarcely discovered. In our fire clay lies a proposition, yet to be solved. The persistent drilling for coal in special, not isolated, localities, bids favorable for the future good. Our forests are stocked with the finest timber suitable for the world's demands. Ship timbers of immense size are frequently forwarded, and our product runs down almost to the clothes-pin and tooth-pick trade. The trade at large recognizes that the Canfield product has a special quality and finish now well known, and its demands are beyond our present output. The proof of this lies in the fact that for the last eight years solicitation for orders has not been needed.

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About three hundred thousand handles were distributed to the trade in general last year, by the Canfield Manufacturing & Novelty Company, a plant originally erected in 1882, by George N. Boughton with a pay roll at present of twenty-eight, distributing its funds almost entirely at home, for crude products and labor. Although a modest concern, yet the fact of its distributing annually over \$10,000 to its employes and eventually to the merchants, makes it a desirable proposition for our community. It is a public institution in which many of our prominent and active citizens are personally interested. The demands of the agricultural field have not been forgotten, for over 200,000 hand-rakes have been placed by them on the market during the last ten years, and over 5,000 horse-rakes, besides wood novelties of various kinds.

But this is not our only wood-working establishment. The Canfield Lumber Company, originally established by W. J. Gee, Mr. Stark and Mr. Brobst, but now with new owners, new buildings and new machinery, is laying the foundation for a valuable acquisition. The new owners, Weikart & Overhultzer, have the grit and push to make things go.

The grist mill under J. V. Calvin's management is advancing fast to the front, and winning its way to the hearts, as well as to the stomachs of the public. It has grown beyond the home demand and enjoys a good trade in other markets.

A commodious elevator for a heavy delivery of grain, is a leading feature at Callahan & Neff's large plant.

Delfs & Sons, though not making and changing their feed product as the manufacturers, yet place a fine stock of grain before the farmers. This with their coal, tile, etc., gives them a favorable trade.

Kimerle Brothers have not forgotten the public need, for uses of pleasure and utility, by the buggies and wagons they turn out.

J. W. Johnson, also for work of a similar character, must not be forgotten.

Besides all this, Canfield is not so lost in the sordid manufacturing of essentials as to

overlook the needs of the eye and pleasures of the aesthetic tastes of heavenly beauties. To meet that want, extensive greenhouses, erected five years ago by W. J. Smith of Pittsburg, and organized under the name of the Altino Culture Company in 1907, is an institution of large possibilities. The immensity is more fully realized by a personal inspection of its lengthy glass-covered buildings and its forty-acre tract of land, one space, 200x40 feet and another 400x40 feet, being under glass.

The manufacture of oil from cannel coal was carried on by several companies in the southeastern part of the township from 1854 to 1863. This business came to an end with the discovery of the naturally flowing oil wells. These manufactories, which were established at a cost of about \$200,000, were built by eastern capitalists, who during the somewhat brief spell of their existence did a considerable business.

Canfield has usually been favored by the high character for faithfulness and ability of her public officials. Those now in control are no exception to the rule. Hon. H. A. Manchester, who as mayor exercises the largest share of influence in the local government, is an old resident of the town, thoroughly versed in its history and having a clear and sympathetic understanding of the needs and aspirations of the community. He is well supported by the subordinate officials, who are efficient in their respective spheres of duty, and have the full confidence of the people by whom they were elected to office.

COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP

This township, which lies directly east of that of Youngstown, being adjacent thereto, was purchased previous to the year 1798 by Daniel Coit, of Connecticut, from the Connecticut Land Company, and derives its name from him. "It does not appear that he ever became a resident of Ohio, but authorized Simon Perkins, of Warren, as his general agent."

The township was surveyed by John P. Bissell, Asa Mariner and others, Mr. Bissell

being appointed a sub-agent to sell the land. He made a clearing and built a house at the center in 1799. In the following year he brought his family from Lebanon, Connecticut, the journey occupying forty days.

The first white settler in the township was Amos Loveland, a Revolutionary soldier, who came in 1798, and who spent the summer in assisting Mr. Bissell in surveying. In the fall of the same year, he purchased all the lands in that part of the township on the south side of the Mahoning river—some 424 acres—and then returned to Vermont for his family. After settling his affairs there, he and his family left Chelsea in December, in two sleds drawn by four horses. After going some distance the snow melted, and he exchanged his sleds for a wagon, with which they continued their journey. Says Mr. Shields, the source of our information: "After many trials, hardships and discouragements, they arrived at their future home, in the rich and beautiful Mahoning valley, April 4, 1799, themselves and their horses much the worse for their long winter journey. Where they landed they found a log cabin erected for their residence, one-half of it floored with puncheons, split out and dressed with an axe, the other without a floor except Mother Earth. Cynthia Loveland was the first white child born in the township. She was born in June, 1799, and died at the age of sixteen years. Her brother David, the second white child born in Coitsville, attained an advanced age, residing in a house upon the original homestead, of which he owned about 300 acres."

On December 4, 1806, Coitsville was set off as a separate township by the commissioners of Trumbull County, the record reading as follows:

"Ordered by the Board of Commissioners for the County of Trumbull, that No. 2 in the first range of townships in said county, be set off as a separate township, by the name of Coitsville, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities by law given to and invested in any township in this state, and the first meeting of said township shall be held at the house for-

merly occupied by John P. Bissell, in said township.

"Attest: Wm. WETMORE,
"Clerk Commissioners pro tem."

The first election was held April 6, A. D. 1807, Alexander McGuffey, chairman; John Johnson and Joseph Jackson, judges of election. The following officers were chosen: Township clerk, Joseph Bissell; trustees, Wm. Huston, Joseph Jackson and William Stewart; overseers of the poor, John McCall and Timothy Swan; supervisors of highways, William Martin and Ebenezer Corey; fence viewers, David Cooper and John Stewart; appraisers of houses, James Stewart and Alexander McGuffey; lister, Alexander McGuffey; constable, James Lynn; treasurer, John Johnson.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS.

In 1801 settlers began to come into the township in large numbers. They were mostly farmers from Western Pennsylvania, especially from Beaver and Washington counties, while some came from east of the mountains. They were in general a moral and church-going people, a number of different sects being represented among them, while there were a few who were loose-living, fond of drink and opposed to Bible religion.

The year 1811 brought hard times for many of the pioneers of Coitsville. Mr. Bissell died in that year. His financial affairs were found in bad condition, which brought disaster to many of those who had purchased their land from him. Some had paid for their lands, received their deeds, and were consequently safe. Others who had not got their lands paid for and received their titles were caught up. No matter how much they had paid, all fared alike and received a small per centage on their money. The land had to be repurchased or abandoned. It was supposed that had Mr. Bissell lived to settle up his own affairs, the result would have been different. Another cause of discouragement was a series of very rainy seasons, which flooded the low flat lands, and caused them to be unproductive. This caused a bad report to be put into circulation

concerning the town, and many emigrants passed by. Then the War of 1812 came on and many of the men subject to military duty were drafted, or volunteered, and went into the service. There were few left at home except women and children, old men, cripples and invalids.

A majority of the settlers, however, withstood their trials, and many of those who had lost their lands made new contracts for them with Mr. Perkins, and were finally successful. The soldiers returned home amid great rejoicings without losing a man, it is said; the rains ceased their profusion, the fields again yielded good crops, and soon every farm had its occupant, and Coitsville was again progressing.

HIGHWAYS.

The first public highway laid out in this township is the east and west road, known as the Mercer and Youngstown road; it was opened in 1802. Soon after that date the Yellow Creek road leading from Poland village to Hubbard, was opened through the township. In 1827 the Youngstown and Mercer road became a post road from New Bedford, Pennsylvania, westward. The Coitsville postoffice was first established in that year at the center of the town; William Bissell was appointed postmaster.

MILLS.

The first sawmill in the township was built by Asa Marriner and James Bradford on Dry Run, about a mile northwest of the center. There were five other sawmills built on the same stream at later periods, all of which have long since disappeared, having been replaced by steam sawmills in different parts of the town.

TANNERIES.

The first successful tannery in Coitsville was established by William Stewart and R. W. Shields in 1832, Mr. Stewart becoming sole

owner by purchase in 1855. The plant was rebuilt in 1875, with the addition of modern machinery and other improvements, by Mr. Stewart and his son, D. C. Stewart.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a log cabin on the farm of Joseph Beggs, a short distance west of the center, Jeremiah Breaden, afterwards Dr. Breaden, being the first teacher. The second school organized was in the Harris district, in the northeast portion of the township. It was held in a log cabin erected for that purpose, which was afterwards taken away, a frame house being built on its site. The new one was used for a number of years, but was burned about the time that the union school system came into effect.

In this school, as in many others in early days, the Bible was used as a reading book, the younger scholars reading from the New Testament, while the older ones read in the Old Testament.

Rev. William McGuffey, whose name became famous in connection with his excellent series of school books, entitled "McGuffey's Eclectic Readers," and who was long a resident of Coitsville, did a great deal for the cause of common school education in thus providing suitable school books. Though a college graduate and licensed to preach the Gospel, he was never settled as pastor over any congregation, but spent his life in promoting the cause of education. He died in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. McGuffey's home in Coitsville was on Gravel Hill, which is interesting to geologists as, being a remarkable deposit of the glacial period. The present schools of the township are in a sound and flourishing condition. Mr. S. D. L. Jackson, a leading attorney of Youngstown, is now president of the school board, J. S. Palmer being clerk. Quite a number of the advanced scholars who live near the street car lines attend the Rayen high school in Youngstown, it being more easily accessible to them than the high school of their own township.

CHURCHES.

Among the early settlers of Coitsville was the Rev. William Wick, who afterwards became the pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Youngstown, Hopewell and New Bedford, Pennsylvania. Yet, notwithstanding that the religious and moral element had a preponderance among the inhabitants of the township, there was no church edifice until 1836. The Methodists had an organized society for a number of years before, but held their meetings in barns, private houses and school houses. In 1837 they erected a meeting house on a lot half a mile west of the village, the lot being the gift of Isaac Powers, of Youngstown. This building was destroyed by fire in 1847. In 1848 a new and handsome church was built on the site of the old one. Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Youngstown, is the present pastor of the M. E. church, the membership of which has fallen off in recent years, owing to the death of many of the older members and the removal of others. The Sunday school, which is in a more flourishing condition, having a roll call of forty-five scholars, is presided over by C. F. Shipton.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The old-school Presbyterians organized a congregation in 1836 and erected a church building at the village. Rev. William Nesbit was their first pastor. In 1870 the old church was torn down, and a new and substantial one erected in its place. The pastors since 1882, with dates of their employment, have been as follows: Rev. Hair, October, 1882; Rev. V. Verner, June, 1886; Rev. Robert Stranahan, September, 1889; Rev. A. D. Collins, March, 1894; Rev. Mr. Foster, June, 1896; Rev. J. U. Harvey, May, 1897; Dr. Evans (supt.), June, 1903; Rev. J. S. Grimes, April, 1904; Rev. A. A. Loomis (present pastor), April, 1905.

A RESIDENCE SUBURB.

Coitsville has no incorporated village. Though formerly well wooded, the trees have

now largely disappeared. The township has a plentiful supply of clear, pure water, there being many artesian wells and springs, and the water of Dry Run Creek, fed largely by artesian wells, being suitable for drinking purposes. The East End Park of Youngstown, which follows the course of this creek, overlaps the boundary line and has an entrance in the western part of this township. In recent years Coitsville has become a favorite residence suburb for Youngstown people, which has had a tendency to advance the price of real estate here, and indicates that the future prosperity of the township is to be found chiefly in enhancing its natural beauty and attractiveness, rather than in seeking to become a rival of Youngstown as a place of business and manufactures.

ELLSWORTH TOWNSHIP

This township was settled mainly by people from Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The immigration commenced in 1804. Among the first comers was Captain Joseph Coit, who began making improvements in that year. The family of James Reed, it is said, was the first in the township. His daughter Polly, who married a Mr. Bowman and settled in Goshen township, where she was living in 1882, being then over ninety years of age, said that her father came to Ellsworth from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and remained during the summer. He made a clearing and raised a crop of corn that year, occupying a camp on the bank of Meander Creek. He had previously made several trips from his home in Pennsylvania to Canfield carrying supplies to the settlers on pack horses. In 1804 he brought his family, and erected a rude log structure for shelter, one side of which was open and used for an entrance. This was occupied until a more substantial house could be erected. Bears and deer were numerous, and the children sometimes found young fawns lying in the bushes near the house.

Mr. Reed resided in Ellsworth not much over a year, selling his farm and removing

to Canfield township, where he died in 1813.

Several other settlements were made about the same time by men who remained but temporarily, soon removing to other localities. The second family to arrive in the township was that of Thomas Jones, of Maryland. He became a permanent settler, dying in Ellsworth in 1852, at the advanced age of ninety-two. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Wilson, survived her husband in longevity, dying in 1865 at the age of about ninety. They were the parents of fifteen children.

Philip Arner, from Pennsylvania, purchased land in Ellsworth in 1803 and built a cabin in 1803. In the following year he brought out his family and settled on land east of the Meander. Hugh Smith, of Maryland, who had made a previous visit, settled on the main branch of the Meander in 1806. He had a family of five sons and three daughters. He died suddenly about 1821.

In 1805 Elisha Palmer and William and Hervey Ripley, with several others, came from Windham County, Connecticut, and began improving land west of the center. William Ripley served as justice of the peace for many years, was a member of the legislature in 1826 or 1827, and was afterwards state senator. Richard Fitch was another early settler near the center. So was Andrew Fitch, who married Lucy Manning, and who when quite old returned to Connecticut. John Leonard and family settled near the Meander about 1806, but died at an early date; he left several children. James Parshall was an early settler in section twenty-four. James McGill and family in section twelve. David and Philo Spaulding came about 1813, David settling about a quarter of a mile west of the center, and Philo in the southwestern part of the township. The latter died in 1876 in his ninetieth year. Other early settlers were, John and Robert McCreary, who settled on section nineteen; Michael Crumrine; William Logan, the first cooper in the township, who died during the war of 1812; John Bingham, from New London County, Connecticut, who married a daughter of Richard Fitch;

Asa W. Allen, of Windham, Connecticut, who came to Ellsworth in a one-horse buggy in 1817, and who married Sophia Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Allen reared a family of five or more children. In 1864 he removed to Columbiana County.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first child born in Ellsworth was Thomas Jones, Jr., son of the Thomas Jones already mentioned, who came from Maryland in 1806, the child being born in that year. In the same year two other births occurred—those of Jeanette, daughter of Hugh Smith, and Mary L., daughter of Richard Fitch.

The first death was that of a child of Mr. Bell, a miller, who remained in the township but a short time. The second death is thought to have been that of William Logan, which occurred in 1812.

The first marriage was that of Hezekiah Chidester and Lydia Buell, the latter a sister of the wife of Richard Fitch. Mr. Chidester was a resident of Canfield. Richard Fitch was the first captain of a company of cavalry that was organized in 1810 in Boardman, Poland, Canfield and Ellsworth townships.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS.

March 22, 1810, or eight years after the first white man settled here, the Board of Commissioners of Trumbull County set off a tract of land from the townships of Newton and Canfield, and called it Ellsworth, after a prominent citizen of Connecticut. The land thus set off was five miles wide, north and south, and ten miles from east to west; but eighteen years later the County Commissioners set off the western half and formed Berlin township. April 2, 1810, eleven days after Ellsworth was established, the first township election was held. Just how the voting was done we are not certain, but the electors were all present at 10 A. M. and as soon as the election was over the officers qualified and took the oath of office. The records do not state where this election was held, but it is presumed that it was held at the residence of Richard

Fitch, as the succeeding elections were held there for many years. The judges of this election were Harvey Ripley, Andrew Fitch and Daniel Fitch. The township officers elected were: Joseph Coit, clerk; Andrew Fitch, Daniel Fitch and Hugh Smith, trustees; William Ripley and James Porshall, overseers of the poor; John Leonard and Robert McKean were fence viewers; Daniel Fitch and William Fitch, appraisers; Jesse Buell, constable; Harvey Ripley, treasurer; Daniel Fitch, lister, which corresponds to the present office of assessor. It is worthy of note that a good citizen was allowed to hold three offices, besides acting as judge of the election of the offices to which he was elected. Corruption was evidently not the political bugbear that it is nowadays. The newly elected trustees levied a road tax for the township equal to that prescribed by law for county purposes. This tax for the first year was \$27.60 for the township. Five years later the taxes were \$39.80, and ten years after the organization of the township they had doubled being \$56.80. While we often feel like complaining we are thankful that this increase did not continue, though the taxes of the township run from \$600 to \$700 at the present time.

Richard Fitch, the first justice of the township, qualified for office June 19, 1810, and was sworn in by Wm. Chidester, Justice of the Peace of Canfield. It seems that the citizens did not intend to be burdened with paupers for the first fourteen months at least after its first settlement. The township records contain the information that someone notified the overseers of the poor that one Polly Reeves was likely to become a charge of the township. Whereupon said overseers at once ordered the constable to notify her to leave forthwith. This was an old Yankee custom that our forefathers brought with them, and occasionally resorted to, though not justified by statute; but there was a statute enacted twenty years later, taking effect June, 1831.

In 1817 the trustees decided that they would allow for each day's work on the public highway, for a yoke of oxen or a team of

horses 50 cents; for a wagon, 37½ cents; plow, 25 cents. In the spring of 1819 there was an enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years. We have no record of the result of that enumeration. It is interesting for the younger generation to note the ear-marks in use for branding cattle at that early day. We can give but a few examples: Joseph Coits' mark, a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left ear. Richard Fitch's mark, a square crop off the right ear and a half-penny on the side of same. Thomas McKean's mark, square crop off the right ear and swallow tail in end of left ear; and so on, each man having different marks. The same custom is in use today on some of the Western ranches.

March 26, 1826, the trustees ordered the balance of the money after the annual statement, (this being \$6.62½), to be invested in a plow for the township, this being the first tool or implement that the township owned. April 12, 1826, the second justice of the peace was allowed by the common pleas court. The assessors' report, dated February, 1845, showed there to be fifty-four able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, in the township. Two years later the report shows forty-nine white male citizens of the age from twenty-one years to forty-five years, able-bodied. Two years later the number had increased to sixty-six.

The original deed of the first land sale made in Ellsworth township is still in existence, in the possession of Mr. Eli Arner, son of the man who made the first purchase from the Connecticut Land Company.

1804-1854 ELLSWORTH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Early in June, 1854, it was decided to hold on July 4th a Semi-Centennial Celebration in commemoration of the settlement of Ellsworth township in 1804. A committee was appointed and full arrangements made. Judge Eben Newton of Canfield, and Rev. L. Chand-

ler, pastor of the Congregational church in Ellsworth, were the principal speakers. Stirring toasts elicited tremendous applause. Poems were read by Dr. James Hughes and P. A. Spicer, both of Berlin township. Mr. Spicer also read a short history of part of the earliest events occurring in the township of Ellsworth.

The stand for speakers, band stand, and seats were placed in Uncle Andrew Fitch's fine old orchard, not far from the township centre. An old cannon of the kind used in the Revolutionary war was placed in position on the public square. A signal man was located in the road opposite the speaker's stand and at appropriate times the roar of this cannon emphasized applause.

Publication of suitable memorials of this celebration for some unexplained cause was not accomplished. Mr. Spicer, so far as known, is the only one now living who took active part on the platform that day. Earnest solicitation induced him to furnish for publication such parts of the early history not lost in the shuffle of more than fifty years.

PART OF THE EARLIEST HISTORY OF ELLSWORTH TOWNSHIP, TRUMBULL (NOW MAHONING) COUNTY, OHIO.

Just when the government made survey of this part of Ohio was not definitely known to my informant. The work was evidently completed some time previous to the year 1804.

Captain Joseph Coit, a resident of Connecticut, left his home that year, and about July 4th, the same year, located land at Ellsworth Center, which at the time was an unbroken wilderness, although Canfield township next east had been settled five or six years. Captain Coit did not personally clear his land; however, he cut the first tree which was felled for the purpose of clearing land in Ellsworth township.

The names of men coming here at the same time with Capt. Coit or near this time, were: General W. Ripley, Messrs. Fitch, Ware, Borts, McCain, McGill, Broadsword, Logan,

Steele, Porter, Moore, Smith, Jones, Leonard, and Arner. There may have been one or two others.

Among his varied accomplishments, Capt. Coit was a land surveyor. Assisted by Mr. Moore, also a surveyor, the work required in this line was readily done. Capt. Coit was the first postmaster at Ellsworth Centre, and, in fact held the office continuously for years.

His store for the sale of dry goods and groceries was the first established in the township.

Ellsworth was on the direct stage and freight route from Pittsburg to Cleveland, and before the construction of the railroad connecting these cities immense amounts of freight and quite heavy passenger travel passed through Ellsworth daily. From one Concord coach drawn with four horses which passed both ways daily, soon after the opening of the route, in time there was from two to four coaches each way as often. The freight was mostly transported in very large covered wagons drawn by from four to six horses—bell teams.

Rev. John Bruce was the first minister who preached regularly at Ellsworth Centre. His house was a somewhat capacious log dwelling, said to have had five front doors.

Miss Clara Landon taught the first district school in the township.

'Squire Fitch, as he was familiarly called, was the proprietor of the first hotel, an exceedingly popular hostelry.

Some of the first business done by the village in council was to secure suitable burial grounds, or cemetery. The plot of ground for this purpose was a gift to the village; but if the name of the donor was ever made known, it does not appear. The first interment was one William Logan.

At this time there were no temperance societies. Not infrequently some who followed the rush of emigration westward would take a stop off, and spend some time resting up at Ellsworth. It was not an uncommon occurrence for some of these persons to get beastly drunk. In fact, some few of the regular residents (accidentally of course) occasionally be-

came a trifle hilarious. To suppress this in a measure, the village council passed an ordinance to this effect: "Any one found drunk, shall be compelled to dig out a tree stump from the highway, or pay a fine of five dollars, and the cost of prosecution. * * *" Tradition records that the desired reform was brought about, but not before numerous stumps in and near the highway had been removed.

Thus far there had been no weddings in Ellsworth. It is not to be supposed that this was on account of any backwardness on the part of any one, but for reasons not unusual in newly settled territory. One day, among passengers on the stage coach who took dinner at the hotel, there was a fine looking young lady. Her name was on the coach way bill showed her destination to be Cleveland. The roads at that time were very rough; nearly all low ground. On account of the heavy travel, would have been impassable during certain parts of the year, without the pole, or corduroy road.

The surroundings in Ellsworth, as well as the hotel must have appeared pleasant; at any rate this young lady seemed to feel the need of rest for a few days. She procured a stop off check. Among those who managed in some way to secure an early introduction, was the stalwart, good-looking Robert McGill. It is reported on good authority that Miss Polly did not resume her journey quite as soon as expected, and further that, go-ahead Bob. McGill was responsible for the delay. When she resumed her journey, accompanied by the said McGill, her full name was somewhat different from that on the stop off check. This couple was the first married in Ellsworth.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a log house east of the center, Miss Clara Landon of Canfield being the first teacher. She was followed consecutively by Miss Matilda Sackett, Jesse Buell, Hiram B. Hubbard and Asa W. Allen. During the winter of 1817-18, when Mr. Allen taught, there were not over twenty scholars in the township. There are now six schools, with

as many teachers, the whole being maintained at a cost of about \$3,400 per year. The total number of scholars is 134.

District No. 1 has two school houses. The original building not being large enough, the board purchased a school building from the Berlin Board of Education for the primary scholars. Bertha Bonsall is the teacher of the primary department, and J. L. Gray of the higher grade.

No. 2, or Ellsworth Station School, is located near the railroad station; John Boyer is teacher.

No. 3, or Geeburg School, is situated in the northeast corner of the township; Goldie Swartz, teacher.

No. 4, or Germany School, situated in the southeast corner of the township, has Grace Johnson as teacher.

No. 5, or Prospect School, one and one-half mile south of the center, is taught by Emma Lovelocks. All the school buildings in Ellsworth at present are wooden structures of one room each.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians were the first in the Ellsworth field, the Rev. John Bruce being the first preacher. The first meeting house was situated just north of the center, and was a rude structure, built of hewn logs and without any floor. Other log buildings were subsequently used, and services were frequently held in the open air, in barns, school-houses, and private dwellings. In 1818 the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations united and organized a union church, under Revs. William Hansford and Joseph Treat, missionaries, the town hall being used as a place of worship until 1833, when the Presbyterian church was built. This church has had but few regular pastors, missionaries, or "stated supplies" usually conducting the services. It has no pastor at the present time.

The Methodist, it is thought, organized a society in Ellsworth about 1824, the Rev. Nicholas Gee, a native of New York, having settled in the township the year previous. He was licensed to preach in 1824, and acted as

local preacher here for same years. Meetings were first held in private residences, and then in the school-house in district three. About 1835 the church in that district was completed and dedicated. The organization, however, became disrupted in 1856.

In 1839 a society was formed at the center, and through the efforts of Mr. Gee, Mr. Bunts, Dr. Hughes, John Smith, and others a building was commenced, which was completed in 1840. The congregation worshipped here until the present church edifice was erected in 1880—dedicated February 17, 1881. The society is in a prosperous condition. The present pastor is L. D. Spaugy.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

This township lying between Smith and Green, on the lowest tier of townships of the county, possesses an undulating surface, and fertile soil, with good grazing lands. It is watered chiefly by the middle fork of Beaver Creek, which flows through its eastern portion, and by a branch of the Mahoning river, which flows in a northerly course through the western portion, besides, some smaller creeks and tributaries.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of whom there is any record was Anthony Morris, who located in section thirty-one in 1804. He married Hannah French, of which union there was a daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of James Bruff, who took up his abode in the township in 1822. Anthony Morris was overseer of the poor in 1812. Other Frenches settled in the same neighborhood, among them Barzilla, on section thirty-one, Thomas, who located in Damascus in 1805, and who was followed by his brother Elijah. Jonas Cattel settled at an early date in Salem, and one of his daughters became the wife of Thomas French. Cattel rented a part of his farm to David Venable, who came to Goshen in 1805.

The following year came Issac and Thomas Votaw from Winchester, Va. Isaac was trustee of the township from 1812 to

1818. Thomas Votaw, who settled on section six, was supervisor and trustee. Another early settler and township official was Robert Armstrong, some of whose descendants still reside in the township. In 1806 came Stacy Shreeve and wife from New Jersey and settled in section 19, as did also Shreeve's brother-in-law, Joseph Kindele. In the same year came James Brooke and Isaac Ellison, the former settling in section 7. Ellison married a daughter of James Cattell, while a daughter of Mr. Brooke married Dr. James Hughes.

In 1808 came Aaron Stratton, who built a grist mill on Beaver Creek; also Henry Hinchman from New Jersey, who had a family of seven or more children.

Benjamin and Hannah Butler, with seven children, came from near Philadelphia, arriving in Salem in the spring of 1811, where they remained for a year on the farm of Robert French, afterwards removing to Goshen. Mr. Butler ultimately settled on one hundred and sixty acres in section 18, where he remained until his death in 1828. His son, John, married Priscilla Fawcett, who died in 1830, and four years later he married a second wife. He was a member of the Society of Friends. William Fawcett came from Virginia with his wife in 1811 and settled on section thirty-two. Peter Gloss bought land in section twelve, about the year 1820, and built a factory where he manufactured wooden bowls.

Other early settlers were Samuel and Thomas Langstaff, 1812; Joseph Wright, from New Jersey, 1810; Benjamin Malmesbury and family 1812; Basil Perry and wife, from Maryland, 1811; Adam Fast, 1816, who settled in section 1; Jacob Lehman, who married Mr. Fast's daughter; Drade Husk, who settled in section 2, and William Bradshaw, 1832, who settled in section 9.

ORGANIZATION.

The township of Goshen was incorporated September 11, 1810. In December Thomas Watson was chosen to the office of constable. At a meeting in April, 1812, a committee con-

sisting of Isaac Votaw, Michael Stratton, Thomas Conn, Thomas French, and Joel Sharp, was appointed to "view the southeast quarter of section 16 and to conclude on a suitable piece of ground to set a house for to hold elections in." At the same meeting township officers were chosen as follows: Joseph Wright, clerk; Michael Stratton, Isaac Votaw, Levi Jennings, trustees; Anthony Morris and Isaac Barber, overseers of the poor; Thomas French, Josiah Stratton, appraisers of property; Robert Armstrong, Asa Ware, fence viewers; Bazilla French, Stacy Shreeve, Thomas Votaw, Thomas Conn, Abram Warrington, supervisors; George Baum, treasurer; Joseph Kindele, constable.

VILLAGES.

The village of Damascus was platted and laid out by Horton Howard in 1808. It was made a postoffice in 1828, with James B. Bruff as first postmaster.

It is a pleasant country village with good stores, and is the seat of Damascus Academy, further mention of which will be found in this article. E. E. Walker is the present postmaster.

Patmos was settled by John Templin, William Ware, Benj. Regle and Levi A. Leyman. It was named after the old-fashioned hymn tune of that name. Mr. Leyman was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1850, and holding the office twelve years.

Garfield, first Garfield station, was established as a postoffice in 1875, with S. A. Fogg, postmaster.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants of Goshen township are largely engaged in farming and dairying, and kindred occupations. There are a number of large and flourishing creameries and cheese factories.

All the villages are well supplied with stores of various kinds suited to the needs of an agricultural community.



LOG HOUSE, THORN HILL, COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP
(Erected by James Stewart in 1861 and still standing.)



OLD PRICE HOMESTEAD
COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP



McKINLEY HOME, POLAND
(Occupied by parents of President William McKinley when he was a boy and a student at Poland.)



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CANTFIELD



PUBLIC SCHOOL, STRUTHERS



PUBLIC SCHOOL, LOWELLVILLE

SCHOOLS.

The township now has eight schools, the enumeration of scholars (taken May, 1906), being 271. There are two special districts—Garfield special district and joint sub-district, which is composed of territory in Butler, Knox and Smith townships.

DAMASCUS ACADEMY.

Damascus Academy was founded in 1857. In 1885 it was regularly chartered under the laws of Ohio by the Friends' Church. It has since remained under the same control. While the school has not the financial aid that would be desirable, yet the endowment fund gives much material support, and gives the school a guarantee of permanency. In addition to this, an effort is now being made to place the Academy on even a firmer financial basis. But the spirit of education shown by those who have charge of its management, is in itself sufficient guarantee of the school's welfare.

The Academy is located at the east end of the village of Damascus, which is on the line between Columbiana and Mahoning counties, about five miles west of Salem, and with the Stark Electric Railroad running through it. The surrounding country is rolling and picturesque.

The Academy Building is a large frame structure, well lighted and arranged. It contains five large rooms—three on the second floor and two on the first floor—besides basement and hallways. The Library contains several hundred volumes of well selected books, of kinds best suited for aiding the student in his researches, new books being added from time to time as circumstances permit. The Laboratory is well arranged and fitted with apparatus and material for successful work in chemistry and physics. The cabinet contains a good collection of rocks and minerals, also some relics, which have been obtained from different parts of the country. The rocks and minerals are classified so that the student can find in them much valuable aid.

The literary work of the academy is carried

on under the auspices of The Delphian Literary Society. It is required that each student take an active part in such work, as it is one of the most potent sources of strength. It is the aim of those who control the Academy to make it an institution for the inculcation of Christian virtues and the development of a Christian spirit. Helpful chapel exercises, conducted by the faculty, are held each morning in Literary Hall. These exercises are of a devotional character. Visitors and friends of the Academy are often present to assist in these convocations.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools in Goshen township were established by the Friends, who formed a majority of the population. These schools were small and scattered, some of them being known as family schools.

Samuel Votaw, son of Isaac Votaw, taught in the first log school house built in the township, which was opened in the winter of 1812. Soon after another school was opened and taught by Daniel Stratton. Among the early teachers at the school first opened were Martha Townsend, William Green, William Titus, Joshua Crew, Benjamin Marshall, John Butler, Isaac Trescott, Solomon Shreeve, Jesse Lloyd and Stephen Roberts.

At the first school built at Damascus the early teachers were Joshua Lynch, James Bruft, John P. Gruel, Jacob Hole, Simeon Fawcett, Lydia M. Stanley.

Elizabeth Blackburn taught at the Votaw settlement, and James Hemingway in the Benjamin Malmesbury neighborhood. About 1825 a log school house was built in district No. 1, of which Andrew Templin was the first teacher.

The Garfield Special District High School was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$2,740. It is a two-room brick building, and was at first a sub-district of Goshen township, becoming a special district by act of legislature March 1, 1893. In 1890 it suffered severe damage from a storm, which necessitated extensive repairs. The present principal is Prof. Frank

H. Close. A two years' course of study is provided.

CHURCHES.

The Friends, or Quakers, established the first church in Goshen township, and worshipped in it until it was destroyed by fire in 1842. They built a brick church in 1852. The Methodists organized a class as early as 1820, and in 1867 they built the Methodist church on section eight. The principal founders of this church were John Templin, Joseph King, Newton French, Joseph Keeler, William Casaday, William Stratton and N. K. Gunder. The first pastor was Rev. McCartney. On October 1, 1903, Rev. John W. Eicher assumed the pastorate. The present membership of the church is about 200. The Sunday school superintendent is A. B. Williamson. The pastors since 1880 have been as follows: J. R. Roller, 1879-82; Rev. Clark, 1882-83; John Hunter, 1883-85; T. J. Ream, 1885-86; W. H. Dickerson, 1886-88; A. W. Newlin, 1888-90; J. J. Billingsley, 1890-91; W. D. Stevens, 1891-93; F. I. Swaney, 1893-96; M. C. Grimes, 1896-99; T. W. Anderson, 1899-03; John W. Eicher, 1903—. The Goshen M. E. church, sometimes known as "The Bunker Hill M. E. church," stands among the first missionary churches, for gifts to foreign missions, in the entire East Ohio Conference.

Other churches in Goshen are, the Friends' church, pastor, O. L. Tomlinson; the Friends' Branch church, at Garfield, which has no regular pastor, the present officiant in that capacity being G. B. Malmsberry.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green township has a generally undulating surface, with soil well adapted to the cultivation of trees, small fruits and grain. The most common native trees are the chestnut, oak and beech.

Most of the early settlers of Green township were German, as is evident by such names as Knauff, Bauman, Kenreich, Houtts, Stahl,

and Zimmerman, which we find in glancing over the records.

Eben Newton, of Canfield, became the purchaser of section 1, on which account it was afterwards known as the "Newton tract." Henry Beard and family, Germans, were the first settlers in section 4, and his descendants remain in the vicinity to this day. Section 5 was bought by James Webb and John Beard.

Henry Pyle and wife, who came from Germany about 1804, settled in section 2. Some of the other sections passed rapidly through various hands. Coal was found and was formerly worked to some extent in sections 17, 19 and 20. Section 16 was the "school lot" and in 1849 was sold to a number of different persons. In section 14, which was entered by a stranger who sold it to Abram Garber, is Greenford station, on the old Niles and New Lisbon Railroad.

Philip Houtts, who purchased the west part of section 12 on which was a spring, carried on a distillery there until about 1830. Elisha Teeter entered section 20 for his four sons—John, Jonathan, William and Wilson—in 1808, and in 1822 the first steam mill in this part of the country was erected by Wilson Teeter. The large vein of coal found on this section was opened and operated by this family.

Section 36 was entered by Jacob Roller in 1803. His son, Col. Jacob B. Roller, served under General Harrison, and at Fort Meigs and was state representative for twenty-one years.

ORGANIZATION.

Green township was incorporated June 3, 1806, and formed a part of Columbiana County until the organization of Mahoning County in 1846.

VILLAGES.

Green Village, situated near the center of the township, was first laid out by Lewis Baker, Jacob Wilhelm and Jacob Cook. The postoffice was established in 1831. William Van Horn being the first postmaster. The

present postmaster at Greenford is William I. Hahn.

Washingtonville was laid out about 1832, the first store being opened in the following year by Jacob Stobbes, who became the first postmaster in 1836. The present postmaster is Joseph Thorpe. The postoffice is situated in Columbiana County, just across the line from Green. Peter Miller was the first blacksmith to open a shop.

New Albany was laid out by Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb, the first postoffice being established prior to 1853. The first postmaster was Henry Thulen, who was succeeded by Joshua Webb.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

At an early date after the settlement of the township a log school house, 20x24 feet in size, was built on a piece of ground situated on the east side of section 20, and donated by Elisha Teeter. Edward Bonsal was the first teacher. Another log school house was built by Henry Pyle on the New Lisbon road in section 10. Samuel McBride and George Pow were the earliest teachers, the former being engaged to teach in 1814. After Mr. Pow's retirement no school was taught there until the district schools were opened in 1827.

West of Green Village was a log church, in which the first school was taught near the center. About 1815 Henry Zimmerman taught school in a log school house in section 34, on land belonging to Jacob Stofer. Another log school house was subsequently built on this section, and was taught for a time by William, Rachael and Samuel Schofield.

In 1818 a school was opened at Washingtonville in a log church built by Michael and Baltzer Roller.

In 1844 there were twelve schools in the township, with ten teachers, with an average daily attendance of 169 males and 131 females, the branches taught being reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. The changes since then have been chiefly in the line of improving general conditions, providing a higher class of text books, with more

comfortable school houses and a better system of instruction. There are now twelve teachers employed and the schools are well attended and in a flourishing condition.

The Evangelical Lutheran church at Greenford was founded in 1840, the present building being erected in 1884. The first pastor was Rev. John H. Huffman, and the church was started with forty-one members. The pastors since 1876 have been as follows: Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff, 1876-80; Rev. S. P. Kiefer, 1880-82; N. W. Lilly, 1882-85; Rev. T. S. Smedley, 1885-90; Rev. A. B. Kast, 1890-92; Rev. J. B. Burgner, 1893-98; —; Rev. A. K. Felton, 1900-03; Rev. H. M. Nicholson, eighteen months to 1905; Rev. M. L. Wilhelm, eighteen months to 1907; Rev. P. L. Miller, 1907—. The Sunday school superintendent is R. R. Zimmerman.

Green township is essentially a farming community, but has several small manufacturing industries, including a tile works, of which C. C. Pettit is manager; a planing mill, conducted by M. G. Hoffman; a grist mill, by Fred Mattix; sawmill, V. V. Zimmerman. Coal mining is also carried on to some extent by Bush Brothers.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

This is an agricultural township and was named after Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans and our seventh president. The surface of the township is somewhat broken and uneven. Meander Creek drains the eastern portion, while a number of small streams flow into the creek from the westward. Here and there a stretch of woodland affords a pleasing contrast to the wide-spreading acres of cultivated land, and contributes to the make-up of a picturesque and varied landscape.

From the historical reminiscences of Mr. D. Anderson and from other sources, we learn that Samuel Calhoun, who died in 1873, was the "first actual settler in this township. Samuel Riddle, John Morrison and William Orr were others who settled very early, and Andrew Gault was the first white child born

in the township. The township was organized about the year 1815, and was then called West Austintown, afterwards Jackson."

In the year 1803 there were just six taxpayers in the township—Samuel Calhoun, Andrew Gault, William Orr, James Starnford, Samuel Riddle and Joseph McInrue—the total taxes being \$3.07.

The first marriage was probably that of John Ewing and Margaret Orr, in 1805, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire Chidester, of Canfield.

The first death was that of Mary, daughter of William and Mary Orr, which took place February 18, 1805, when she was in her fourteenth year.

SCHOOLS.

There was but little interest taken in education in early days in Jackson. The first log school house was a very rude, ramshackle sort of structure, with a roof of loose boards, weighted down, and a floor of split timber. It was in the southeastern part of the township, on the side of a steep bank. John Fullerton and a man named Ferguson were, it is thought, the first teachers. In the same neighborhood, on a hill northeast of the Covenanter church, a second log school house was afterwards erected. The name of Matilda Taylor has been preserved as that of the first teacher of summer school in this part of the township. Mr. Fullerton, above mentioned, seems to have been a practical joker, as there is a story to the effect that he once assisted some of the larger boys of the school in placing a wagon on the roof of the school house, gravely informing the owner, who came to him with a wrathful complaint of the misconduct of his pupils, that he would do his best to ascertain the authors of the outrage and punish them as they deserved.

Other school houses were afterwards built in different parts of the township, all the early ones being constructed of logs, these later giving way to frame buildings.

About 1840 the settlers began to take more interest in education. Up to this time English

had been taught in the school a part of the time and German the remainder. But about this time English alone was substituted by Samuel Jones, who had been elected school director and who having made a canvass among the settlers, had discovered that nearly all of them were in favor of the change. The township was now divided into eight school districts, with a fractional district in the southwest corner. Competent teachers were engaged, and a good attendance of scholars secured.

There are now nine school districts in the township, though only six school buildings are in use, owing to the fact that the board has adopted, so far as possible, a policy of centralization, conveying three districts to the graded school at North Jackson. Mr. Guy Hoover is the present superintendent, Miss Fern Winstead, assistant. The other teachers are as follows: District No. 1, Miss Emma Klingeman; No. 2, David Walters; No. 3, Stephen Goldner; No. 4 (two rooms), G. S. Hoover and Miss Fern Winstead; No. 5, no school; No. 6, Miss Etta M. Lynn; No. 7, Miss Isa Flick; No. 8 and No. 9, no school in use.

There are no special districts, and no new school house has been erected for the last sixteen years. The total number of scholars now in attendance is 170.

CHURCHES.

The Covenanter church was organized in 1830, in the southeastern part of the township, in the Gault and Ewing settlement. In 1833 a division occurred, which led to the formation of two societies, one locating in Austintown, and the other continuing to worship in the old church for many years.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized in the same year at the center and is still in existence. Their church, north of the center, was erected in 1840. In 1834 the German Lutherans and German Presbyterians were organized into a society, and in common erected a house for public worship one-half mile north of the center, which has been refitted once or twice since then. The Presbyte-

rians of Ohlton and Orr's Corners united in one organization, and in 1872 erected a good substantial house for worship a few rods east of the center. The Rev. T. R. McMahon was the first pastor. The pulpit is now filled by the Rev. Charles Wiseman. The other churches in Jackson are the Disciples' church, pastor, Rev. S. H. Bush; Reformed, Rev. Mr. Schaff.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Among the early merchants were Colwell Porter, who was the first to open a store in a log cabin; Mr. Koons, who sold out to Mr. Graton; David Anderson, who commenced business in 1843 and afterwards sold out to John Cartwright, and Trumbull & Welkins, who had a store on the northwest corner of the center. Anthony & Flaughier began business on the southwest corner in 1856. Anderson & Flaughier formed a partnership under the name of D. Anderson & Company and in 1862 the name was changed to Anderson, Shaffer & Company. Welkers sold to Moherman, Osborn & Lynns. Lynns retiring, the firm became Moherman, Osborn & Moherman, and afterwards William & A. Moherman. They were followed by Dickson & Kirk, who were burned out September, 1874. Folk & Anderson commenced in 1866. Many subsequent changes have occurred, which lack of space forbids us to chronicle. The leading industrial enterprises of the township at present are, Kirtler Brothers, roller mills, capacity, 100 barrels per day; H. H. Lynn, sawmill, planing mill and feed mill, in connection with an up-to-date lumber yard, with supplies of building material. There are also the usual stores carrying supplies of furniture, farm machinery and provisions.

Jackson has also a prosperous Knights of Pythias lodge, which owns its own hall.

MILTON TOWNSHIP

The township of Milton, situated in the northwestern corner of Mahoning County, was settled about the year 1803, in the vicinity of

Pricetown; and also about the same time on the eastern side of the township. Nathaniel Stanley, who settled in the western part, near the Mahoning river, was probably the first actual settler. He remained, however, but a short time, removing north to Newton township. Asa Porter, who came from Pennsylvania in 1803, is said to have been the second settler. He located west of the river, and afterwards went to reside on the farm of his sons, Enoch and Joseph. He brought up a family of twelve children. He was a man of great physical and constitutional strength, and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-six years.

Another settler in the western part of the township, in 1803, was John Vanetten, who came to Milton from Delaware, with his wife and three children, seven others being afterwards born to them here. Mrs. Vanetten's maiden name was Anna Lebar.

Among the other early settlers were Samuel Linton, Samuel Bowles, who afterwards removed to Portage County; Isaac, James and held the office of associate judge; Daniel Jacob Winans, who came from Delaware in 1804; Jesse Holliday, Reuben S. Clarke, who Stewart, who settled south of Orr's Corners; John DeLong, Joseph Depew, James and John Craig, who settled east of the river; John McKenzie, who came in 1805, and William Parrshall, who settled west of the river and kept a store.

Robert Price, from whom Priceville was named, came in 1817. Robert Rose, a native of Bath, Virginia, born in 1786, came to Ellsworth from Poland township with his father when a youth. He was living in 1881, being then ninety-six years of age, and possessing a remarkable degree of vigor.

INDUSTRIES.

Jesse Holliday, one of the earliest settlers, in 1804, built a grist mill, sawmill and carding mill, selling them twelve years later to John Price.

Afterwards they came into the possession of Robert Price, who operated them for several years. A flouring mill was built in the

late thirties by Dr. Jonathan I. Tod, son-in-law of Judge Price, and remained in possession of Dr. Tod and his widow until 1861, when it was purchased by Mr. Calender. Dr. Tod also built a foundry on the west side of the river, which was operated for several years and then converted into a linseed oil manufactory. Another foundry erected by the Doctor was changed by Mr. Calender into a flax mill. J. M. Calender established a woolen factory, which was carried on for a number of years. There are now no manufactories in the township. At Blanco there is a general store kept by Emory Kale. In the southwest part of the township there is a small bank of coal, which supplies the local trade.

ORGANIZATION.

There are no township records of early date in existence. In 1814 John Johnston and Bildad Hine were elected justices of the peace by the joint townships, Newton and Milton. A year or two later Milton became a township and voting precinct by itself.

SCHOOLS.

At an early date there was a log school house east of the river, which was taught by Daniel Depew, an elderly man. John Johnston taught school about 1812 in a log school house that was situated on the center road, three-quarters of a mile west of the Jackson township line. Other early teachers were, Robert White, Margaret Depew, Tillinghast Morey, Nancy Best, Peggy Stevens, Joseph Duer, Gain Robison and Billings O. Plimpton. The last named afterwards became a famous Methodist preacher. The teachers were paid about \$4 or \$5 a month in summer, and \$9 or \$10 in winter, a part only in cash and the rest in orders on the store keepers.

There are now six schools in the township, with an attendance of about 100 scholars.

CHURCHES.

A Presbyterian church was organized about 1808 by citizens of Newton and Milton,

and a church erected in Newton near Price's Mills. Rev. James Boyd was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John Beer, after which the church was "supplied" for a number of years. About 1836 Rev. W. O. Stratton became the pastor and during his ministry (in 1847) a new church was built at Orr's Corners, the old one being no longer used. In 1871 many of the members left and joined the new church at Jackson. This weakened the church so that it died a gradual death and is no longer in existence as an organization.

The Methodists organized a society and church about 1812 and held meetings in the school house at Orr's Corners. The pulpit was supplied by circuit preachers, among whom was Dr. Boswick, Rev. Ira Eddy, Rev. B. O. Plimpton and others. Tillinghast Morey, Isaac Mitchell, with the Winans and Vaughns, were prominent members and supporters of this church. Mr. Morey's house was a frequent stopping place for Methodist preachers while on their circuits, and services were often held there. The Methodist church is now the only denomination represented in the township. The building is a frame structure located a little west of the center. The congregation numbers about fifty.

The Disciples organized a church about 1830, and held meetings at the Orr's Corners school house. William Hayden and Walter Scott were among their first preachers. Their organization came to an end about 1860 or earlier.

CEMETERIES.

The early settlers were all buried in Newton, near Price's Mills. There are now two cemeteries — the Vaughn cemetery, situated west of the center, and the Eckis cemetery, in the southeastern part of the township. The old cemetery located in the northwestern part of the township has been abandoned, and is now in ruins.

POLAND TOWNSHIP

Poland was one of the earliest settled portions of Mahoning County and by 1810 had a

considerable population, which consisted largely of emigrants from Pennsylvania. The township has an uneven surface, being deeply cut in the northeastern portion by the Mahoning river and in the northwest by Yellow creek, which flows through Poland Village. The soil is deep and fertile and in most places well adapted to farming. Considerable coal and iron ore have been found in the township, and some small veins of coal are still worked, though, owing to the exhaustion of the best mines, that industry is not so flourishing as formerly. Others have taken its place, however, as the busy, prosperous villages of Lowellville and Struthers fully evidence. An account of the early furnaces may be found in the chapter on the coal and iron industries of the county. An account of some of the most interesting events in the early history of Poland was contained in a paper read by Mrs. Mary M. Maxwell at the Columbus celebration in Poland October 21, 1892, from which we here quote extensively:

"The first to lay out and take claims in this place was Turhand Kirtland, afterwards known as Judge Kirtland, a surveyor named Woolcott coming with him. These men began work in 1798, remaining here during the warm weather, and returning east in the winter, until 1803, when Mr. Kirtland brought out his family and settled on the spot where Isaac Walker now lives. This was done to the great sorrow of his beautiful wife, who declared that if she had to leave her eastern home, she would never return for even a visit, a promise she faithfully kept.

"Mr. Kirtland and Mr. Woolcott had many strange adventures and endured many hardships during the years they spent in the forest surveying, a minute detail of which is found in Mr. Kirtland's diary, now in the possession of Hon. C. F. Kirtland, his grandson, and which is very interesting reading. Much of the time they spent far from any habitation; a large beech tree, standing until recently near the home of Charles Kirtland, marking at least one spot where they camped, proof of which was given by the names cut in its smooth bark. They seem, also, to have been

often ill from exposure, an example of what they suffered being found in the diary under date of May, 1799, and reading as follows: 'The rain began to fall extremely hard, filling up the swamps and streams. It rained for three days, but we kept on, reaching Burton after bridging, swimming and wading, being all one day in the water.' No complaint, however, is ever entered, but on the contrary such notes as this frequently occur after a hard day in a swamp: 'At night we made a tent of bark and slept sweetly.' Indeed, all the pages of this closely written diary are but records of toil, privation and dangers truly painful to read, though not unfrequently an amusing story is told, one being how he fetched, on one of his journeys west, a quantity of money in a box under the seat of his cart, marked 'Bibles,' leaving it safely wherever he stopped, no one showing any desire to rob a traveler so pious as to carry Bibles by the quantity.

"The laying out and starting of a town on Yellow creek was a pet idea with Mr. Kirtland and Mr. Jonathan Fowler, in which they were aided by Mr. Woolcott, whose careful survey of 'Town one, Range one,' I find recorded in a beautiful manner in a large book kept with the diary of Mr. Kirtland, the site of our present village being referred to as 'very pleasing.' The name of the young town was a matter of much thought, Poland being chosen as unlikely to be duplicated in other places, thus avoiding the annoyance of missent letters. One of the first acts for the encouragement of his town was a gift by Mr. Kirtland of a portion of land 'to be kept for a church, school and other public purposes,' and for a graveyard.

"May 29, 1799, Jonathan Fowler came from Connecticut on horseback, bringing his wife, a sister of Mr. Kirtland, and their child; also their household goods. The part of the journey from Beaver, then called Mackintosh, was made in a canoe. Until a cabin was built they camped near a spring back of where John Brown now lives, sleeping at night in the hollow, but friendly, heart of a large tree. In 1804 they left their cabin for the stone tavern, still one of our landmarks, and whose well pre-

served walls could, were they able, tell many an interesting tale, relating not only to the early history of Ohio, but more or less connected with that of the United States. Mr. Fowler kept a store in part of the stone house, taking in exchange for goods such produce as the scattered settlers could furnish, once a year packing it on horses, or with an ox team, to Beaver Point, where he placed it on a raft and poled it to New Orleans, then the nearest market, the trip requiring three months' time. At New Orleans the produce was exchanged for sugar, molasses and other needed articles. The nearest mill was also at Beaver Point. While preparing his raft for one of these long journeys, Mr. Fowler was drowned, his last act being an endeavor to save his assistants, all of whom escaped. Mr. Fowler's daughter, Rachael, was the first white female born in Poland; Ebenezer Struthers being the first white male. Indians were their only neighbors, the nearest white family living eight miles to the west, and a ten-mile swamp separating them from the nearest cabin on the east, some of the logs which later on formed a corduroy road over the swamp having been, this summer, uncovered near the home of James Sexton, and being still perfectly sound. This road was surveyed in 1802, the one to Youngstown having been cut the year previous.

"Mrs. Fowler was greatly tried by the Indians, who had never before seen a white babe, asking almost daily for little Rachael, frequently carrying her off, and keeping her for hours. She dreaded risking the child out of her sight, also the condition in which its filthy nurses usually returned it, but did not dare refuse their request lest they should be made angry.

"Rachael was married in 1820 to Thomas Riley. A good black silk gown had been prepared for the event, but at the last moment she concluded to wear the one in which her mother had been married, a thing easily done, as fashions did not then change with each moon. Mr. Riley, being a good tailor, probably wore a suit of his own making, and not those of Mr. Fowler, his wife's father, which consisted

of a fine blue 'swallow tail' cloth coat, with brass buttons, white satin knee breeches, and light blue stockings, the latter still owned by his grandson, Jared Riley.

"Jonathan Fowler saw his wife but once before marriage, their courtship being carried on by letter, the following most dignified epistle being a copy of the last one sent his future wife before their marriage.

"Guilford, Conn., October 21, 1799.

"Madam:—As the time draweth near that we are to be one (God willing), suffer me to call on you once more to examine yourself by yourself, to see if your love to me is such love as will keep you constant to me before all others, in comfortable, or neglectuous circumstances; whether you feel yourself able to take the charge with me of a family so as to do yourself honor, and render you my greatest earthly blessing, and the world a useful member of society. I believe I have carefully considered every particular myself, and hope the world will not censure my actions. But when I consider that there is so much trouble in the marriage state, it almost discourages me to be sure. When I see men of able heads, and I hope of better hearts, err in this, what may not I be left to do in my infirmity? I hope this diffidence in my heart proceeds not from any jealousy of its own by nature, but from desire of doing what is right in the eyes of the Lord, for we are now laying the foundation of our future happiness or misery, and for that reason we must not neglect any part of our duty. We must first consider what is our duty to each other, and what we may reasonably expect, one from the other, and that is, true, inviolable friendship, which will make us willing to give ourselves to each other, and, if need be, give ourselves one for the other. If this is too much for you to submit to, then let us stop where we are now, and never suffer me to press your breast to mine, for these are the only terms I can agree to.

"We have friends, and they may reasonably expect our friendship. Then don't let us disappoint their expectations, but show them

and the world at large that we are reasonable creatures, and not made for ourselves alone, but are only instruments in the hands of Providence to distribute his bounty with liberal hand to the distressed whenever they happen to fall in our way.

"You may expect to see me next week, if I hear nothing from you, and it is likely that I shall bring some company with me. Remember my duty to your mother, and all other friends, and accept my best wishes for yourself. These from, Madam, yours,

"JONATHAN FOWLER."

"When Mrs. Fowler lived in her cabin near the spring, she each night, after sunset, blew for a long time, a wooden horn, so that any belated travelers hearing it could follow the sound and find shelter with her, instead of spending the long, dark hours as did a man named Kidd, who, while off looking at some land he afterwards bought, was chased up a tree by a bear, near where Chauncey Lee now lives. Horns were blown at intervals all night, with the hope that he would hear, and reach Fowler's cabin. He heard, but could not leave his airy refuge until about nine o'clock the next morning, as the bear patiently watched him until that hour.

"Mr. and Mrs. John McCully were the first couple married in Poland, the ceremony being performed by Judge Kirtland, the guests coming through dense forests to be present at the wedding.

[The History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, published at Cleveland in 1882, gives the first marriage as that of John Blackburn and Nancy Bryan, about 1830, Judge Kirtland officiating.]

"As a sample of the weddings of that day, I will describe that of Isaac P. Cowden, of Poland, and Anne Gibson, whose home was at the well-known Gibson spring between this place and Youngstown. This wedding took place in 1831, the young man being careful to call himself Isaac P. Cowden, second, to distinguish himself from a cousin bearing the same name. The evening before the wedding, the groom, who lived at what is called Kansas

Corners, took his 'waiter,' as the groomsman was called, and repaired to the home of the bride, where her 'waiter' was in attendance, and spent the evening practicing the ceremony for the next day. Next morning, at an early hour, the guests invited by the groom assembled at his home and formed a procession, led by himself and his 'waiter,' and went to the home of the bride, making a point on arriving of riding in great style entirely around the cabin before alighting at the door, where they were received by the bride's friends.

"The whole company stayed until the following morning, then accompanied the newly wedded pair to the groom's home, where they had another day and night of feasting. The company were all mounted on horses, the procession being headed by the bride and her gallant Isaac, the ride ending with the usual circle around the cabin, though a sister of the bride marred the affair a little by falling from her horse, causing someone to shout, 'thirty-five on horseback and one on the ground,' showing that a large number not only of 'beasts,' as horses were called, but people also attended these festivities.

"Mrs. Esther Gibson Dickson, a sister of the bride, and present at this wedding, says 'it took a great deal of time to get married those times, as three or four days were spent going from house to house feasting, closing Saturday by the 'waiters' spending the night at the bride's home, so as to aid in making an appearance at the meeting next day.

"It was custom, also, for the owners of cabins passed by the wedding procession to fire a salute, so, when Isaac Cowden was taking his new wife home, Peter Webber, who lived where James Brownlee now resides, not seeing the cavalcade in time to get his rifle, seized a pitchfork, and hastening into the path, stopped the whole train by aiming directly at the bridal party, who, intent on themselves, did not notice what he held in his hand, and halted at once, lest so near a shot should alarm their lively steeds.

"John Arrel, Sr., and a man named Love, owned a cart and two horses between them; into the former they crowded their household

goods, their wives and children, and crossed the mountains to this place from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, arriving in 1801, and living in a shanty made of rough logs and covered with chestnut bark.

"Mr. Walter Arrel still owns the original Arrel farm. Stephen Sexton, Sr., came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, also in 1801, purchasing what is still known as the Sexton farm. After clearing and sowing a small piece of land, and partly preparing a cabin, he returned home, the next spring fetching his family, also a solid black walnut door for the cabin, which he carried in the bottom of his cart. This door was in use until recently. Its hinges were long pieces of strap iron, fastened on by great spikes clinched quite through the wood. The lock was a famous one, whose key is still kept as a relic.

"Mr. Sexton, David Loveland and William Buck came to Poland inside the same the same twelve months, were born within the same year, all lived to be ninety-three years of age, and all died within twelve months of each other. Joseph Sexton, son of Stephen Sexton, lived to be older than his father.

"James McNabb came to Poland from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, feeling that he was coming to the farthest west. He brought his family, and all his household goods, on two horses, one bearing a load that would not admit the added weight of a rider, the other having across the saddle a bed-tick opened in the center, one end being filled with bedding, the other having in the bottom a set of shoemaker's tools, over which a board was placed as a seat for three children, whose heads protruded through the opening. On the saddle sat the brave mother holding her babe, and in one hand the head of her large spinning wheel and the flyer of her small one, that being the only way she could carry them and feel sure they were safe. Mr. McNabb walked the whole distance, save when his weary wife begged him to take her seat, and the babe, and let her rest by walking. When they stopped at night they asked the privilege of sleeping on the tavern floor, the pretense of economy giving them the privi-

lege of laying down a quilt into which they had quilted their money, the children laying on the precious article, while the parents slept on either side guarding both.

"Mr. McNabb purchased the farm on which his grandson, James McNabb, now lives, his cabin being near the site of the old furnace, the little caves in the banks of the creek being used as hiding places for the children when the Indians were about, each child having its own cave.

"In 1800, Capt. Dunlap came here, his father having preceded him, and in 1803 he dug for Judge Kirtland the well from which Isaac Walker, a son of one of the early settlers, still refreshes himself.

"In 1802 Jared Kirtland, father of the late Mrs. Dr. Mygatt, built the tavern that so long stood where we now see the pleasant home of Robert Walker. The hostelry was noted for its commodious rooms whose walls and woodwork were all hand-finished very handsomely; for its hospitality and choice liquors. It was also the half-way house between Cleveland and Pittsburg, and often at night the ample yard and large stables were crowded with 'beasts' great six-horse covered wagons and four-horse coaches. The proprietor of this famous house had two daughters who attracted the attention of a rising young physician in Youngstown, then known as 'a small settlement near Poland.' One day this youth called on Mr. Kirtland, saying he was looking for a wife and would like one of his daughters, it being quite immaterial to him which one he got. Mr. Kirtland replied that he thought it appeared better for an older sister to marry first, so she being willing, the matter was soon settled, the marriage so strangely arranged proved satisfactory to all concerned.

"The old brick store was another well constructed and handsomely finished building whose upper floors had large double parlors, dressing rooms, and other conveniences, where the lads and lassies met to dance, and where shows, lectures, and other public meetings were held.

"For many years there lived at Poland Center a man who made splint bottom chairs,

one set having been ordered by Sally Blackman, who was sent through the forest by her mother on an errand. One of this set of chairs I have owned for several years, it being still in good condition. As long as she lived Miss Sally used for herself the chair on which her mother sat in a wagon, carrying her babe, while the young father walked beside guiding the team as they came to this place from Connecticut.

"The 'old furnace,' the ruins of which are on the creek below the village, was the first blast furnace in the now noisy and smoky Mahoning valley. This furnace was abandoned about the year 1835.

"The first blacksmith was a man named Hoadly, whose forge was where the school property now stands, John McCully working with him, having learned his trade at Fort Pitt. These men were often annoyed by wolves howling about their shop at night, and twice James Barclay, a son-in-law of Mr. McCully, was chased by the festive creatures, from whom his fleet horse enabled him to escape.

"Dr. Issac Cowden was the first settled physician in this region, living to be very old. Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland also practiced here for a considerable time, afterwards removing to Cleveland, where he died a few years since one of the most extensively known men in the profession in the state, while Drs. Eli Mygatt and Joseph Truesdale are still held in kindly memory, the former practicing here for more than fifty years, and the latter nearly as long.

"Squire Drake's name also appears as one of the early citizens of our famous village, many yellow documents existing to which his signature as justice of the peace is attached, while the late venerable brothers, George and Billious Kirtland, were worthy a high place among scientists.

"The Presbyterian church was organized in 1802 by Rev. Joseph Badger, who was sent to this benighted region by the Connecticut Missionary Society. For sometime previous to his coming there had been a strong desire to have a church organization, so when an evening was set apart for the purpose a little band of men

came to the meeting from a log-rolling, all covered with soot, having worked until too late to go home and 'slick up.'

"Among the first to put their hands on the roll of membership were James Adair, Sr., John McClelland, Josiah Walker, Thomas McCullough, Robert Smith, Stephen Sexton, Sr., John Hunter, Joseph Porter, David Justice, and others whose names I did not learn.

"The first house for worship was erected in 1804 on the land donated by Mr. Kirtland, near which, in 1828, the white frame church, which preceded the present brick one, was built, it being considered a fine structure, with its three galleries and high pulpit.

"The earnest worshippers came to their first log temple by foot-paths, bridle-paths and corduroy roads, the women wearing homespun gowns (calico cost four dollars for eight yards, the amount needed for a dress), and the men hunting shirts, made of linen and reaching to the knees. Each man carried a rifle, and often a tomahawk, the former being stacked in one corner of the church ready for use should a desirable deer or bear come in sight for food or an undesirable Indian or wolf appear behind some tree.

"Rev. James Wright was the first settled pastor of the Presbyterian church, holding the office in connection with the society at Westfield, just over the state line. Mr. Wright lived in what is known as the Rohrbaugh house. He was married three times, two of his wives being buried in the old graveyard in Poland, a few steps from the Presbyterian church; his own grave, and that of his third wife, being near the pulpit in Westfield, where he lived and worked so many years after leaving here. He was a good man whose faithful service was rewarded by the princely sum of two hundred dollars a year, his 'steepens,' as his salary was called, being collected by himself as best he could, he gladly taking pigs, corn, grain, wool, and not unfrequently good, old rye whiskey, the latter being then the chief circulating medium, as well as the chief part of the diet of many respectable persons, as was proven at least once at good father Wright's own home, the occasion being a wood-bee giv-

en him by his neighbors, at which several became so tired and limber as to be unable to do their share of work.

"The Rev. Algernon S. MacMaster, D. D., succeeded Mr. Wright at Westfield, afterwards being pastor of the Presbyterian church here for twenty-four years.

"The old Seceder church, now the well-known United Presbyterian, was organized in 1804, the first pastor being the Rev. Mr. Douglass, a good young man, who died early, and it is to be hoped his heavenly estate was rich in proportion to the meagerness of his earthly one, his personal property being found to consist of a saddle, bridle and two barrels of whiskey.

"A few Covenanters were scattered among the early settlers, to whom Rev. George Scott sometimes preached, using the Presbyterian church about eight Sabbaths in the year, that being all the gospel privileges they felt able to pay for.

"A Methodist church was not established here until 1834, at which time a meeting was held in the school-house where the Presbyterian church now stands, and a society formed; Mr. and Mrs. William Logan, Sr., Mrs. Elizabeth Barclay, Herman Blackman, and his sister Sally, being among the first who joined. Services had, however, been previously held in a log school-house at Cook's Corners, and once a camp-meeting was held in Elkana Morse's orchard, at which a great revival took place. Another remarkable revival was held in Josiah Beardsley's barn in Boardman. The upper part of the present Methodist church was the first building erected for public worship by this society, and has been in constant use ever since. The faith and good works of many of the first members of this church, and its hard toiling pastors, are still held in affectionate memory, notably one of its earliest ministers—the Rev. Mr. Preston.

"Mrs. Anna Diantha Detchon, who was one of the first workers in the Methodist society, says she always felt an interest in her church but did not personally know many of the Poland people in her young days as she

lived out of the village and 'somehow did not get from home much, having the care of four children under five years of age, and spinning the first year after her marriage yarn for seventy yards of woollen cloth, besides linen threads for sheets, towels, and other things, and doing her own housework.'

"The first school-house stood on the spot where the Presbyterian church is now located. The state had then no control of public schools, the 'master,' as the teacher was called, taking a school for a certain sum of money and dividing the amount among the families who patronized him, according to the number each sent, lost time sometimes being filled in by persons not in regular attendance, John Barclay recalling one young man whose educational advantages consisted of two days' study, obtained in this way. A favorite method of punishing pupils in these schools was to compel them to hold an arm out at full length until it could be held so no longer.

"Mrs. Kirtland allowed the children to come from the old school-house to drink from her famous well, near which she one day emptied a vessel that contained cherry-bounce. The children picked up and ate a quantity of the rich berries, and so did a flock of mother Kirtland's turkeys. The teacher could do nothing with his pupils the rest of that day; but the poor turkeys had a bitter lesson, for they soon fell over, apparently stone dead, and Mrs. Kirtland, thinking some fell disease had killed them, thought she would at least save the feathers, so at once plucked them carefully, being greatly surprised an hour or two later to find her birds walking about the yard, calling in the sad way peculiar to their kind.

"The first select school in Poland was held over what is now Mr. Koontz's store, by a man named Bradley, who afterwards sold out to Mr. Lynch, the owner, builder and principal of the Academy, now used by Mrs. Gheehan as a dwelling. John Barclay says he hauled stone and mortar on a slip with a horse, for this building, in that way paying for his tuition. The masons for whom he worked were John Wishard and Joseph Stacy.

"When the present Presbyterian church was built the old school-house was removed to where it still stands, next the dwelling of Mr. Stewart, and in the room now used by our Italian friend as a shoe shop, Miss Eliza Blakely, now Mrs. Henry K. Morse, taught the first school for girls, having about twenty pupils, who awarded their teacher the same loving regard offered her by scores of others in after years. B. F. Lee, who did so much for higher education in our village, organized this school, its influence, and that of its successors, being still felt far and wide."

EARLY TAX RATE.

In 1803, Poland paid a tax of \$48.24, which was assessed upon the fifty-five property holders of the township. Turhand Kirtland also paid \$17.55, and Jared Kirtland, \$5.08, leaving an average of about forty-eight cents apiece for the rest of the inhabitants. And this was a larger tax than was paid by any other township in what is now Mahoning county.

MILITIA.

A militia company was enrolled in 1802, with John Struthers as captain, and Robert McCombs as first lieutenant. There were eighty-seven names on the roll. In 1805 the eastern part of the township formed one company and the western another. The two companies met at the village for drill, and a shooting contest was arranged between the two best marksmen of each company, the competitors being Tom Clees of the eastern company and one Garner of the western company. No decision was rendered, as each marksman hit the exact center of the target.

POLAND VILLAGE.

The village of Poland, picturesquely situated on Yellow Creek, about the middle of the west line of the township, was first known as "Fowler's" taking its name from the tavern of Jonathan Fowler, built in 1804. The vil-

lage was once a trading place of some importance, being in this respect ahead of Youngstown, the stages to Pittsburg, both from the north and west passing through it. The building of the canal which passed two and one-half miles from it caused it to suffer a loss of trade, which was proportionately increased later when it was similarly isolated from the railroad. It is, however, a quiet pleasant village, free from the noise and dirt of the great business centers, with a widely-famed educational institution, and a fair proportion of stores, shops, and other industries.

POLAND UNION SEMINARY.

In 1835, Mr. John Lynch, a pupil of Mr. Bradley, erected a building and opened an academy, which was conducted for about ten years, when it was discontinued. For a few years thereafter Poland was without an educational institution devoted to the higher branches of learning. But in 1848 a new academy (referred to in Mrs. Maxwell's article already quoted), was founded on the west side of the town by Mr. B. F. Lee, a student just from Allegheny College, and was opened in the fall of 1849. About the same time, or shortly after, the Presbyterians opened an academy on the east side of Yellow Creek, which was conducted successfully for about six years until the buildings took fire and were destroyed and the school was afterwards discontinued.

Mr. Lee's school, which was known as Poland Institute, was the germ from which sprang the present Poland Union Seminary. After being continued at the same location for about six years, the school was removed to a more commodious building, a three story brick edifice, 60x80 feet, on a near-by site, the management having in view at the time a prospective endowment from the Pittsburg and Erie annual Methodist Episcopal conference. As only a portion of the sum expected was secured by the conference, it never became available and the school became dependent upon the tuition fees from students and contributions from

the citizens. The first building, erected by Mr. Lee, was purchased by Judge Hayden and M. A. King Esq., and used by them for a law school. This school, however, was subsequently removed to Cleveland.

The "Institute" or college, as it is now called, struggled along until 1862, being kept up only by the earnest efforts of the citizens, and the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Lee, until in the year just mentioned the religious denominations of the town united and raised funds for the benefit of the institution, which was at that time chartered as Poland Union Seminary.

In 1871 an effort was made to secure an endowment of \$15,000, from the Presbytery of Mahoning county. Mr. Lee was appointed the financial agent of the presbytery, into whose control the school was to pass when \$10,000 had been secured. Mr. Lee's canvass was successful and the school passed into the hands of the presbytery, close affiliation, however, being maintained with other religious organizations. Five thousand dollars was subsequently added to the endowment by a bequest of Mr. George P. Miller, now deceased. Among the students have been many young men and women who have filled important and responsible positions, including the late President William McKinley. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the well known authoress and magazine writer, was formerly an instructor at the Seminary.

About ten years ago one of the brick partitions in the old building gave way, rendering the building unsafe. It was therefore razed, and a new two story brick building of smaller dimensions erected on the site of the old building.

Two teachers are employed, with an occasional third assistant. The school aims to fit its pupils for college, or to become teachers in the public schools. There are from thirty to fifty students in attendance. The present principal, T. S. Orr, has had charge of the school for several years. Other recent principals have been H. J. Clark, Rev. William Dickson, D. D., W. B. McCarthy, Walter Houston, and Harvey Gault.

POLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Poland were very much the same as those in other parts of the county. A small log school house was started as early as 1801. Another school was started in Struthers at an early date. At Poland Center there was a small school house, that in early days had an average of about forty scholars. On special occasions, such as singing school or other meetings, it was made to accommodate one hundred. Among the early teachers were Perly Brush, Rev. Mr. Cook and James Anderson.

The present superintendent, M. A. Kimmel, took charge of the public schools of Poland village in April, 1880. At that time there were two teachers employed. A third teacher was added to the force at the beginning of the winter term in 1880. In 1882 and 1883 a four room brick building was constructed at a cost of \$10,000, including furniture. In 1884 the schools were graded and a fourth teacher was employed. In 1888 a three years' high school course was added, and a fifth teacher was secured. The attendance is from 125 to 160. The high school numbers from fifteen to twenty students. Fifty-two graduates in all have gone out from the institute. Miss Lizzie McNabb, afterward Mrs. J. R. Stewart, for fourteen years a most successful and beloved teacher, died about ten years ago.

LOWELLVILLE.

Lowellville is a thriving village situated on both sides of the Mahoning river, in Poland township, and with picturesque hills on either hand. It has excellent transportation facilities, both steam and electric, being on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Mahoning Valley Electric Railway Co. Its growth began at about the time of the completion of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, and was much accelerated by the mining of coal, and by the erection of the Lowellville furnace by Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co. in 1846. The village had

been laid out about ten years previously by Mr. Wick and others. In 1840 the postoffice was established, with S. H. McBride as the first postmaster.

John McGill built the first gristmill in the place, and Robert McGill was proprietor of the first sawmill. A larger gristmill was erected in 1838 by William Watson and John S. Hunter, and was operated by them until 1866, when it passed into other hands. The Hope flourmill was established by James Brown about 1857 and after his death came into possession of and was conducted by his heirs. A tannery was started by Wilson and Crawford about 1844, and was rebuilt two years later by William Moore, who carried on the business until 1874, after which it went out of operation.

The Mt. Nebo coal mine was opened about 1828 by Elijah Stevenson, and subsequently passed through various hands, at one time being extensively worked by the Lowellville Furnace Company to obtain coal for use in their iron works. It was finally abandoned because the water became too deep for successful operations. Other mines have been successfully worked at different times in the history of the village.

The Lowell Coal Mining Company, employing about thirty-five men, are now engaged in the mining of block coal, their output being about seventy tons per day. Jacob Stambaugh is president and C. N. Clingen secretary and treasurer.

The Meehan Boiler and Construction Company was organized in 1897 by Robert Gray, Patrick, Paul, and James Meehan, and John Meehan, a nephew of the other three Meehans. The business, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 was at first a partnership, and was known as the Meehan Boiler Co. The five partners purchased the present site of their factory, upon which stood an old sawmill, which they also purchased together with the creamery which stood on the adjacent lot. They at first employed about 25 or 30 men, which number has since been increased to 200. Their principal output is the

Meehan boiler, but in addition they do a great deal of iron and steel construction work, including the building of blast furnaces, the business amounting to about \$200,000 per year. The present officers of the company are, Patrick Meehan, president; Robert Gray, vice-president and general manager; James Meehan, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

The Ohio Iron & Steel Company, of Lowellville was established about 1842, by Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co., and was the first furnace in the United States to smelt iron ore with raw coal. In 1879 Henry Wick made an examination of the furnace plant located at Lowellville, then owned by William McCreary, the estate of Thomas Bell, and J. S. Dillworth, at which time an option was taken on the property, and later the plant was purchased. The organization was effected with directors and officers as follows: Directors—Paul Wick, John C. Wick, Myron C. Wick, Thomas H. Wells, Henry Wick and Robert Bentley. March 11, 1880, the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Wells, president; Henry Wick, vice-president; Robert Bentley, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee was Thomas H. Wells, Henry Wick and Myron C. Wick. The present officers are, Robert Bentley, president and general manager; David Davis, secretary; Fred H. Wick, treasurer. The directors are, Robert Bentley, Myron C. Wick, Samuel Mather, John C. Wick, W. S. McCombs, David Davis, F. H. Wick, T. F. Woodman, and Richard Garlick. The company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of Bessemer pig iron. About 180 men being employed.

The Lowellville Savings and Banking Company was incorporated March 8, 1906, with a capital of \$30,000, the company taking over the business of the Lowellville Bank, which had been founded in 1905 by a few New Castle (Pennsylvania) capitalists.

The Bessemer Limestone Company, whose plant is situated just outside the limits, are engaged in the quarrying of limestone for furnace use and ballast, having a capacity of 5,000 tons per day. They employ about 500 men.

SCHOOLS.

Lowellville is a special school district, with two schools. W. C. Dickson is the present clerk of the Board of Education. The North Side school is the larger, having eight rooms. The principal is D. W. Mumaw, with Auley McAuley as assistant. There are besides four other teachers, Misses Ibbie Dickson, Lizzie Houston, Maude Lotz and Clara Elliott. The South Side School, which has two rooms, is taught by Margaret McCabe and Edith Ferguson.

CHURCHES.

Lowellville has now four churches, the Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Christian. The two last named having no regular pastor, the Methodist church being supplied from Youngstown, and the Christian church from Warren.

Holy Rosary Mission Church.—The erection of a Catholic church at Lowellville was first proposed about 1867, some twenty Catholic families having taken up their residence in the place, owing to the building of the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad, and also the starting of a furnace. The foundation was begun in 1868, but owing to the failure of the above named furnace most of the Catholics left Lowellville, and the building of the church was indefinitely postponed. It was not resumed until 1882, when the village began to revive from its long period of financial depression, the furnace was reopened and two new railroads were commenced. Father Franche then took up the work commenced in 1868, collecting funds along the railroads, at the furnaces, and in the neighboring stone quarries. The church was built in 1884. It is a neat brick structure, 26x56 feet. Mass was celebrated in it for the first time Christmas day, 1884. It was dedicated August 15, 1888, by Mgr. F. M. Boff, V. G. Father P. F. Obyrne is the present pastor.

The origin of the Lowellville Presbyterian church is found in the Free Presbyterian

church, which was organized by Abolitionists who were dissatisfied with the attitude of the Presbyterian church on the subject of slavery. It was the first congregation of that denomination organized in this vicinity, and was attended by the anti-slavery people of Poland, Mt. Jackson, New Bedford, Coitsville, and the intermediate country. The first meetings at Lowellville were held by Rev. John D. Whitham, in the summer of 1848, in the old McGillsville school-house, on Jackson street. In the winter of 1848 the place of meeting was changed to Liggett's warehouse, on Canal street, and early in 1849 the church was organized. Rev. John D. Whitham was the first minister. James S. Moore and John M. Porter were the first elders, and Elias King, John McFarland and James S. Moore were the first trustees. On February 5, 1850, the present site was purchased from James Duncan, and the church building was raised May 9, 1850. Rev. Whitham continued as pastor from 1849 to 1857. Rev. W. Bushnell was stated supply for six months, and was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Bingham, stated supply, from October, 1858, to December, 1864, after which a Rev. Mr. McElhaney was stated supply until the disbandment of the Free Church, on the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In 1865 or 1866 most of the Lowellville congregation united with the new school branch of the Presbyterian church, North, and were placed under the jurisdiction of the Pittsburg Presbytery. The Rev. J. Franklin Hill was pastor for two or three years during the time that the congregation was under the jurisdiction of the New School Presbyterian church. He was followed by a Rev. Mr. Johnston, stated supply, after which all religious services by this denomination ceased until 1876, when the church was revived and reorganized by Rev. Mr. Wishart. Rev. J. C. Kreusch was stated supply from June of that year until 1882, and was followed by Rev. J. H. Jones, from April, 1883, to April, 1884. In 1884 the church again became dormant. A Union Sunday-school by Presbyterians was, however, continued until 1888, when it was

divided, part going to the Methodist church and part remaining in the Presbyterian church and becoming the Sabbath school of the present congregation, which may be said to date from the revival and reorganization of 1888. In this year revival meetings were held and the church greatly strengthened and built up. Rev. Robert Stranahan was stated supply from April, 1889, to April, 1893, and was followed in 1894 by Elmer E. Patterson who continued for two years. During his charge the old church building was practically rebuilt and re-furnished and many new members received into the church. Just as the improvements were finished the building was wrecked by a storm, but was immediately repaired and fitted up as it now stands. In 1895 the Sunday school was reorganized on its present basis, with Mr. D. A. Pence as its first superintendent, who continued in office until 1901. June 3, 1896, the congregation was incorporated under the style of "The First Presbyterian Church at Lowellville, Ohio," the first meeting of the members of the corporation being held in the Town Hall, June 18, 1896, when the corporation was organized and a temporary board of trustees chosen. In October, 1896, all the real estate and property of the congregation was transferred to the congregation.

Rev. James W. Harvey became regular pastor, May 18, 1897, of the Lowellville and Coitsville congregations, at which time the church had a membership of sixty-seven. During his pastorate a large number were received into the church. The present pastor is W. D. Harrell.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1897 with Mr. W. B. Moore as its first president. The Woman's Missionary Society came into existence in 1897; Mrs. Jane McCombs was its first president. Both societies have done good and effective work along the lines for which they were organized.

Lowellville has a Volunteer Fire Department, established in 1903, and consisting of twenty-five men. A. E. Schrader, police-officer, serves also as chief of the fire de-

partment. The present mayor is Thomas F. Varley.

STRUTHERS.

John Struthers, from whom this village is named, arrived October 19, 1799, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and bought land on which a large part of the village of Struthers is now situated, which he converted into a farm. He was accompanied by his family, and in 1801 became the father of a son, Ebenezer, who was the first white male child born in the township. Mr. Struthers built a flouring mill on Yellow Creek, the first in the township, and one of the first on the Western Reserve. He was also engaged with Mr. Montgomery in building and operating a blast furnace on the same creek, a short distance from its mouth, which was operated until the war of 1812. His son, Lieutenant Alexander Struthers, died at Detroit, in 1813, while in the service of his country. Two other sons, John and Thomas, were long respected residents of the community. An account of the early furnace above mentioned may be found the chapter on the coal and iron industries. In February, 1826, two daughters of John Struthers, Drusilla and Emma, who were then residing with their father in Coitsville, were drowned while attempting to cross the Mahoning river, near the mouth of Yellow Creek, in a skiff, being carried over the dam, owing, it was thought, to a defective rowlock. The body of Emma, the younger daughter, was not found for six weeks afterwards. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church at Poland Center, and their tragic death, naturally cast a gloom over the community.

MANUFACTURES.

The Struthers Furnace Co. was established April 1, 1869, by Thomas Struthers, John Stambaugh, Thomas W. Kennedy, and John Stewart. Subsequently Daniel B. Stambaugh and H. T. Stewart were admitted as partners. The firm was known as "Struthers

Iron Company," and was so operated until February 1, 1882, at which time the plant was sold to the Brown-Bonnell Iron Co. In 1896 another change of ownership was made, the plant coming into the possession and under the control of "The Struthers Iron Company." The company also has a plant in Struthers which manufactures cements for all kinds of concrete and similar work.

The Morgan Spring Company, of Struthers, was organized in 1905, with a capital stock of \$700,000. In the main factory at Struthers are manufactured wire rods, wire nails, staples, and other wire articles. About 250 men are employed at the works.

The J. A. and D. P. Cooper Co. was established, in 1888, by J. A. and D. P. and John Cooper, the last named being an uncle of the two first partners mentioned, all being residents of Coitsville. In 1892 the concern was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors include the officers of the company with the addition of Charles R. Truesdale. The company is engaged in the manufacture of carriage gear-woods and ironed parts, its product being shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. The works give employment to about 100 men.

The Struthers Savings & Banking Company was established in July, 1902, with a capital stock of \$50,000, paid in. The company, which is in a prosperous condition, owns its own building, a brick structure, 33x80 feet and two stories high, the upper floors being used for lodge purposes by the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal orders.

SCHOOLS.

The Struthers school district embraces, besides the village, a small portion of the country territory, but all the school buildings are located in the village. Of these there are now five, four being small buildings of a single room each that have long been in use. The other is a large, new brick building of eight commodious rooms, which is just being completed at a cost of \$40,000. Upon its occupation, two of the other school buildings will

be continued in use, and probably three of them, thus furnishing ample accommodations to the scholars in the district. The school enumeration shows a total of 750 pupils, while the actual school enrollment is about 500. The new building will be used as a high school, besides, including the common grades. Two, and possibly four, new teachers will be engaged this fall (1907). W. P. Moody is the superintendent.

St. Nicholas Mission Church (Catholic).—Struthers was first attended as a station, from 1865 to 1870, by Rev. J. J. Begel from New Bedford, Pennsylvania. In 1870 a lot was secured, and on it the present frame church was built, in 1871, by the Rev. H. D. Best, then resident pastor of St. Joseph's church, Youngstown. The Rev. P. McCaffrey, of Brier Hill, was the next priest in charge of the Mission, until April, 1872. He was succeeded by the Rev. F. J. Henry, who also attended it from Brier Hill until November of the same year. It was attached to St. Columba's, Youngstown, for some months in 1873, and later again to St. Joseph's, Youngstown, whence it was visited monthly. In July, 1881, the Rev. N. J. Franche, chaplain of the convent at Villa Maria, Pennsylvania, was given charge of Struthers as a Mission. In October, 1888, Struthers was made a mission of the church at Haselton (now Sacred Heart church, Youngstown) and has been attended since then by Rev. G. Leeming.

The Poland United Presbyterian Church, at Struthers, was founded as long ago as 1804, the first church building being erected about 1812. About 1830 the original building gave place to a brick structure, which in turn was superseded by the present structure in 1849. All these buildings were located first at Poland Center, the present building having been taken down and removed to Struthers in 1884. The church has a membership of 240; Rev. J. A. C. McQuiston is pastor. Other officers are as follows: Members of session—Alexander Gault, H. T. Cowden, Edward Ryan, John J. Hill, Edward Robinson and D. H. Stewart; trustees—E. C. Harris, John L. Becker, John Shafer and R. M. Cooper;

president of the church organization—D. P. Cooper.

SMITH TOWNSHIP

Smith township is situated in the southwest corner of Mahoning County, the greater part of the township lying west of the general western boundary line formed by the two townships to the north of it—Milton and Berlin. The surface is undulating, and in the north-eastern part hilly. The most depressed portion of the township is at and around the center, the land rising as it approaches the boundaries. The township is drained by the Mahoning river, which passes through the southwestern portion, and by its tributaries.

The first settlement in Smith township, of which there is any record, was made by James Carter, of Pennsylvania, who, having purchased some land in the Western Reserve, of which the north line of Smith township forms part of the southern boundary, in 1803, built a log house, and made some improvements on what he supposed was his land. In the following year he discovered that he had by mistake settled on a tract (of 640 acres, government section 3) that had been purchased by William Smith, who arrived with his family in the year last named. Smith paid Carter for the improvements he had made, and the latter removed to the tract which he had in fact purchased. The first permanent settler, therefore, was Smith, who resided in the township for many years, dying in 1841, at the age of seventy-three; his wife survived him four years, dying at the age of seventy-two. Their remains were interred in the family burying ground, near the present village of North Benton.

In 1805 James C. Stanley, of Hanover County, Virginia, who was probably the second settler in Smith township, made his appearance, accompanied by his wife and a family of eight children. He located on section 24, which he had purchased from the government, and which was afterwards called the "Stanley neighborhood." We have no record of any more settlers for several years, though

it is by no means unlikely that there were some, either permanent or otherwise. In the years 1811 and 1812 other Stanleys from Hanover County, Virginia, arrived, together with Joshua Crew, who had married Millie, daughter of Thomas Stanley. The last named—Thomas Stanley—who came in 1812, was accompanied by his family, which included three sons—John, who died in 1877; Elijah, who died in 1836; Edmund, who died in 1842—and two daughters—Millie, above mentioned, and Frances, who became the wife of Isaac Votaw and died in 1818. Thomas Stanley afterwards married a second wife, Priscilla Ladd, by whom he had five children.

The township was settled but slowly, as by 1828 it contained but twenty-three voters. A number of subsequent residents settled temporarily before coming to Smith. Thus, Levi and Rebecca Rakestraw, who came from New Jersey in 1812, located first in Goshen, where they lived until 1825, then becoming permanent settlers of Smith. Nathan Heacock, also, who settled in Salem, Columbiana County, in 1816, came to Smith township in 1825, bringing with him a good old-fashioned family of ten children. James Cattell, of New Jersey, who settled in Goshen in 1810, removed to Smith in 1833, and remained until his death in 1860. Gideon Hoadley, with his wife and children settled in Smith in 1823. His daughter, Maria, married John Detchon, who came here from Trumbull County in 1822. Samuel Oyster located on section 31 in 1826, being the first settler in the western part of the township. He contributed to the population of the township a family of fourteen children. Another man with a large family was Peter Wise, who came from Pennsylvania in 1832. In the following year came James M. Dobson, with his wife and one child—John. Other early settlers were William Atkinson, who came from Goshen; Solomon Hartzell, Hugh Wright, William Johnston, Job Lamborn, Christian Sheets, Jacob Paxton, John Thompson, Jonathan Hoopes, John Trago, Matthias Hollowpeter, John Cowgill, Abram Haines, Hugh Packer, Abram and Samuel Miller, Leonard Reed, Adam McGowan, John Hillerman,

John Shaffer, William Matthews and Amos Allerton.

ORGANIZATION.

Smith township was organized at a meeting of the Columbiana County commissioners in March, 1821, upon the petition of Judge William Smith, one of its pioneers, in honor of whom it was named. The books of the township, containing records of the first meetings, and of the election of the first officers, are lost or destroyed. James C. Stanley was probably clerk of the first town meeting.

NORTH BENTON.

This village was formally laid out in March, 1834, settlements in the locality having been made as early as 1830. It was named in honor of Thomas Benton, a renowned statesman and "hard-money" Democrat of the period, the word North being prefixed in order to distinguish it from another place of the same name. The first hotel was built in 1832 and called "The Benton Exchange."

WESTVILLE.

Westville was named and partially laid out in 1831, under the proprietorship of Aaron Coppack, and then consisted of part of sections 35 and 36. An addition was made in 1835, the enlarged plat being recorded October 15, 1835.

BELOIT.

Beloit commenced its existence as a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and was originally called Smithfield Station, the name being changed to Beloit in 1863.

SEBRING.

The thriving little city of Sebring was founded by the four Sebring brothers—George E., Oliver H., Elsworth H. and Frank A. Sebring—natives of Pennsylvania, and sons of George and Elizabeth (Larkins) Sebring, who had in all ten children. The parents removed

to East Liverpool, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1866, where the boys secured in part their education, and a practical knowledge of the pottery trade. Frank A. and George E. Sebring were engaged in the pottery business in East Palestine, Ohio, as proprietors of the Ohio China Company for several years. In 1895 the four brothers mentioned originated the French China Company, building a plant at East Liverpool. In July, 1899, they consolidated their interests, purchased two thousand acres of land in Smith township, just over the Columbiana County line, and platted the city of Sebring. Here in 1900 they erected their first plant—that of the Olive China Company. They then sold their several plants in Columbiana County and organized the Sebring Pottery Company. They subsequently added other plants until the various buildings now cover many acres of ground, giving employment to about 1200 workmen. The company manufactures a high grade of decorative porcelain ware, and the value of their annual output exceeds \$1,750,000. They have developed a flourishing city, with paved streets, flagstone walks, electric lights, and water works—one that is ideal both of the artisan and the man of wealth. The pay roll of the company runs from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per week. The receipts of the railroad depot for freight and passengers amount to from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per month. A cooperage company connected with the potteries gives employment to twenty-five men, their product supplying home needs with some for export. The Buckeye Forge Works is engaged in the manufacture of drop forgings and a special closed turnbuckle.

A new and promising industry, started within the current year (1907), is the Magnetic Steel Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of edge tools and trolley wheels by a secret process. The pump works also give employment to quite a number of men. The A. M. Hall Machine Company has lately installed a plant which has great promise for the future. The Citizens' Banking Company is a promising institution, a great convenience to its patrons, and profitable to its stockhold-

ers. The Buckeye Building & Loan Association is also doing a very creditable business.

Sebring has also an up-to-date newspaper and printing plant. The *Sebring News* printed its first issue June 8, 1899, and now has 2,500 regular subscribers. The office is equipped with an up-to-date Linotype machine, and does an excellent job business.

The public schools of Sebring had their beginning in 1900. The rapid growth of a town on land that had hitherto been used for farming purposes made it necessary to seize upon a remodeled barn for a school room until a serviceable building could be erected. Elsie Roberts and Alice J. Begue, who were the teachers of this crowded school, share the honor of having been the first teachers of the Sebring schools. The substantial four-roomed brick building erected during the winter of 1900-01 was ready for occupancy by September, 1901, when Superintendent S. V. Cox and three teachers took charge. The elements at this time were heterogeneous in their make-up, and the burdensome task of organization fell heavily upon the teaching force. Superintendent G. W. Finch and three assistants had control of the schools during the winter of 1902-03. By the close of this year the schools were crowded beyond their capacity, and it became necessary to again occupy the building first used, later transferring to the city hall. A two-roomed building was erected and occupied in 1904, making the teaching force six in number. In 1905 J. A. Maurer and six assistants took charge of the schools.

The schools have increased in efficiency with their growth and have now (1907) reached a classification that places them even with the front ranks of those of older and more established towns. A carefully graded course of study, topped by a high school course of three years, is fully carried out by an efficient teaching force working with united energy and enthusiasm. The schools have brilliant prospects before them. An increasing enrollment is making necessary the erection of additional rooms and the employment of more teachers. The total enrollment for the present year (1907) will reach 300.

The schools have had three graduations, the high school having second grade recognition by the state school commissioner.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

There are eight schools under the township board. No. 9 district has been transferred or annexed to the Alliance city schools. All the eight township districts report flourishing schools. Beloit has a graded school with four rooms and a commodious building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Outside of Sebring, other manufactories have lately sprung up. The Manns Car Indicator Company have purchased a site and are about to establish a large plant that will undoubtedly result in the establishment of a new village, the proposed name of which is Thelma.

A new flouring mill has lately been built in the village of Beloit and is now in successful operation, the owners of which are H. G. Stanley & Sons.

CHURCHES.

The Friends, or Quakers, erected a church on section 34 as early as 1829. Their church is now located at Beloit. They were followed by the Methodists, who in 1840 erected a church edifice at North Benton, where they still worship. A Presbyterian congregation moved to North Benton from Deerfield, Portage County, in 1851. In 1870 they purchased the union church building that had been erected in 1859 at Beloit and established a branch church there. This latter is now merged into the Presbyterian church of Sebring.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

Springfield is one of the oldest townships in the county, having been organized for civil purposes in 1803. It was attached to Mahoning County in 1846.

The township was originally well wooded

and a fair quantity of timber of the common varieties still remains. The surface is slightly hilly, with intervening lowlands and valleys. Coal was formerly obtained in workable quantities, though that industry is now practically at a standstill, as it is throughout the county generally. Building stone is found in several localities and is quarried to some extent.

The soil of Springfield, varying from a sandy loam to a heavy clay, is generally fertile and well adapted to most kinds of agriculture. The township is well watered by Honey creek and Yellow creek, which run through southeast and northwest quarters respectively, together with other streams and tributaries, with numerous springs.

SETTLEMENT.

Springfield was early settled, the original pioneer having been from all accounts Peter Musser, who came from York County, Pennsylvania, and purchased four sections in the southeast corner of the township. Here he made a number of improvements and built a sawmill and grist mill. At his death in 1808 he left a family of four sons and two daughters. He was proprietor of the village site and founder of Petersburg.

Peter Musser was accompanied to Springfield by Israel Warner, who married one of his daughters. Another daughter of his became the wife of Jacob Rudisill.

Soon after came James Wallace, who went into business as a merchant, but being elected judge of Mahoning County, after its organization, he removed to Canfield.

Other early settlers were John Pontius, Daniel Miller, who settled on section 18; C. Seidner, C. Mentzer, Jacob Shafer, George Macklin, Jacob Christ and others who settled in the same locality; Adam Hohn, who settled in 1801 on section 6 and soon after built a sawmill there; John Shoemaker, Henry Myers, Henry and Peter Raub and Peter Benedict. The neighborhood of New Middleton was settled before 1810 by the Gray, Cublin, Schillinger, Kuhn and Burky families. Be-

tween 1805 and 1815 a large immigration set in, and parts of the township soon became thickly settled.

VILLAGES.

The village of Petersburg, which, as we have seen, was founded by Peter Musser, was also named in his honor. The original name of the postoffice was Musser's Mill, and in 1811 he was the first postmaster. The first regular store was opened by James Wallace in or about 1815. He also kept a hotel in the first frame house built in Petersburg, it afterwards becoming the residence of J. P. Swisher. W. C. Dunlap also kept an early store in Petersburg. Later merchants were J. G. Leslie, James Matthews, Robert Forbus, O. H. P. Swisher, Ernst & Hahn and others. A foundry and two tanneries were in operation in the early 80's, as was previously a steam flouring mill, which was erected by Maurer & Elder Brothers.

The principal industrial enterprises of the present day are as follows: A creamery company, of which William Johnson is president; William McCalla, secretary, and John Hope, treasurer; Excelsior Mill, William Stewart, proprietor; Crum Mill, operated by Samuel Crum; Miller & Taylor, bent wood and sawmill; Winter Brothers' carriage shop; Knesal Brothers, hardware, also slate roofers; J. Zeiger, general merchandise; J. H. Schiller, drugs, tobacco and cigars; L. L. Geiger, merchant tailor; Kiser & Shingledecker, horse shoers and blacksmiths.

Petersburg is a special school district, with a three-room school—primary, intermediate and advanced. Prof. J. J. Pfouts assumed charge as principal September 11, 1906. The school building, which is frame, was erected between 1870 and 1876.

The Knights of Pythias are represented in Petersburg by Starlight Lodge, No. 224, of which the present officers are, O. O. Dressel, chancellor commander; L. W. Scholl, keeper of record and seal; A. C. Grise, D. G. C., and Dr. C. H. Beight, Ira Hoffmaster and H. C. Warner, trustees.

NEW SPRINGFIELD.

This village was laid out previous to 1825 by Abraham Christ, whose original plat of twenty-eight lots was largely added to by subsequent proprietors. Joseph Davis kept the first store, and was soon followed by Thomas Knight, who built a store in 1828, which he carried on for some twenty years thereafter. Among early mill operators were Christian Seidner, John May, and Solomon Crouse. The first distiller was Joseph Davis. There was formerly a tannery, conducted by Conrad & Shawacre, and a foundry, of which William May and Adam Seidner were proprietors; besides several other industries. At the present time manufacturing enterprise is represented by the Andrew Rush and the William May sawmill and basket works.

There are three churches—Emmanuel Lutheran, pastor, Rev. Elmore Kahl; Evangelical, pastor, Rev. Wingard, and St. Peter's, Rev. M. L. Eich.

Other churches in the township are as follows: Presbyterian, Petersburg, was organized June 29, 1872, by Rev. A. S. McMaster, D. D., and Rev. Y. P. Johnson. The present building, erected in 1873, is a wooden structure, 40x60 feet, with gallery. Its pastors have been, Rev. R. S. Morton, 1873-1881; Rev. D. H. Laverty, 1881-1882; Rev. A. A. Mealy, 1882-1887; Rev. E. O. Sawhill, to July 8, 1893; Rev. B. M. Swan, March, 1895, to February, 1896; Rev. F. A. Cozad, August, 1898, to December, 1905; December, 1905, to May, 1906, supply; May 1, 1906, to May, 1907, Rev. D. H. Johnson.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Petersburg.—This society was organized about 1830 and the present building commenced in the same year. The latter, a frame building with slate roof and steeple, has since been greatly remodeled and improved. The present membership of the church is 120. The Rev. J. P. Wisman assumed pastoral charge in September, 1906. Previous pastors were J. B. Wright, W. H. Swartz, S. R. Paden, F. R. Peters, J. C. Gillette, John A. Laveley, G. S. W. Phillips, W. S. Holland, L. W. Elkins, M. B. Riley, W. J. Small, Joseph Gledhill, C. C. Chain and G. T.

Morris. The Sunday school superintendent is Mr. H. E. Miller. The Epworth League and Ladies' Aid societies render good and faithful service in connection with the work of the church.

Other churches are, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. Oelslager; Reformed (Old Springfield), Rev. Geier; Lutheran (Old Springfield) and Shroy congregations, Rev. M. L. Eich.

NEW MIDDLETON.

A thriving little village—New Middleton—located on section 10, was laid out before 1825 by Samuel Moore. The first frame house was erected by David Shearer. Joshua Dixon opened a store about 1830 in a house that was later occupied by D. Metz. Subsequent merchants were Adam Powers, David Shearer, Brungard & Davison, Henry Miller, Tobias Hahn and John F. Smith. The first public house was kept by Samuel Moore previous to 1830, and at one time the village had four taverns. Adam Powers, John B. Miller, David Johnson and William Forbus were among the old-time hotel keepers. A number of saw and grist mills have been erected since the early settlement of the township. Adam Hahn operating a sawmill on Yellow creek before 1805. A steam sawmill was built by Walker & Brungard in 1849. In 1841 Walker, Pease & Company put up a carding mill, which was operated by horse power. Other attempts at manufacturing have been made at different times, but the modern tendency toward the consolidation of capital into large plants has discouraged most small enterprises of that kind, and the village, like most others of its size, contains only such mechanic shops as are required in a chiefly agricultural community.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Springfield township contains nine schools with ten rooms and ten teachers. The total number of scholars is 324; the cost of maintenance \$3,740 per year. Some of these schools have been erected lately and all are in good condition. They are all brick buildings except No. 6, which is frame.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL

Introductory—Railroad Era—Erie Railroad—Pennsylvania Lines—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Youngstown & Southern Railway.

INTRODUCTORY.

The various stages of progress in methods of transportation through which most civilized American communities have passed may be grouped somewhat in the following order: The Indian trail, the blazed path, the bridle path, the crooked wagon road (crooked to avoid obstacles), the worked wagon road, the post road, with its era of post boys and stage coaches, and contemporaneously, the flat boat, then the era of canals, and steamboat navigation, and lastly steam and electric railroads.

In 1798, Judge Turhand Kirtland, who, as agent of the Connecticut Land Company, visited New Connecticut in the years 1798, 1799 and 1800, in the fulfillment of his duty as agent, laid out and opened a road through the wilderness from the Grand river, near Lake Erie, to Youngstown. He arrived at the last named place with a corps of surveyors on the 3d of August and assisted Judge Young in running out the town. The above mentioned road followed the old Indian and salt maker's trail as far as Weathersfield, in which place there was a salt spring. From it branch roads were constructed leading to Kinsman and Hubbard,

and one connecting with the "Girdled Road" in Ashtabula County, which ran from the Pennsylvania line to Cleveland and was the first road surveyed on the Reserve. It is so called on account of the timber being girdled for a width of thirty-three feet all the way along the route.

In 1801, through the influence of General Wadsworth, a mail route was established from Pittsburg to Warren via Canfield and Youngstown. It was followed, in 1815, by a route from Erie to Cleveland through Ashtabula, and three years later a stage coach service was established on this route. In 1819, another important public improvement, the Ashtabula and Trumbull turnpike, was constructed, connecting the lake at Ashtabula with the Ohio at Wellsville, by a substantial wagon road.

A stage coach line from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, Ohio, was originated at an early date by Aaron Whitney, a wagon maker of Conneaut, whose coaches were built in part by Charles Barr, afterwards a citizen of Youngstown. Whitney later formed one of a company who established a coach line in 1824 from Conneaut to Poland, the other members of this company being John Kins-

man, Caleb Blodgett, Seth Hayes, General Martin Smith, Samuel Helvering and Philip Kimmel.

Under the constitution, congress was given authority to establish postoffices and post roads, and national roads were built accordingly in every direction between the principal centers of population. The stage coach that dashed along the post roads night and day, changing horses every ten or twelve miles, was looked upon in its day as a prodigy of rapid transit, and for a time it served its purpose. But a change was soon to come. It is said that great inventions are always produced when necessary for the further advancement of the human race, just as great crises in the world's history produce great leaders. The changes wrought by the locomotive were all described by a former Youngstown citizen, the late Walter L. Campbell, in words spoken more than thirty years ago, and which are in most respects still more applicable today. At the pioneer reunion held in Youngstown in 1875, he said in part:

"All along its shining way can be traced the course of a national material development that knows no parallel. Not half a century has passed since first the feasibility of steam transportation by land was demonstrated, and yet within this comparatively short period what a vast empire has been won from savagery to civilization, from waste to use. The locomotive has crushed the frail wigwams of the Indian village and driven the lazy inhabitants to find new lairs in lava beds and mountain fastnesses, where they still continue to lie and steal and scalp with that same delightful indifference to honor and manhood that has always given to their race such an exquisite charm. Hunting grounds have been transformed into productive fields, and pastures, where but now roamed the untamed bison, fatten the flocks and herds of civilized man; where but yesterday a few thousand roamed, and barbarians eked out a scant existence by fishing and hunting, millions of population today by industry and commerce thrive and live. Held by rigorous natural requirements, civilization in this country must long have clung to sea

coast, lake shore, or river bank, had not a new servant come to its aid. The railroad gave it wings that released it from the dependence on navigable waters, lifted it over mountain barriers, and with rapid flight carried it inland far away from its original seat. The language of the most extravagant hyperbole would see commonplace when applied to the wonders the railroad has wrought. Why, it touches deep marshes and they become firm foundations for magnificent cities. It enters uninhabited prairies, and powerful states, imperial in wealth and population, are born in a day. It pushes across plains which but now were supposed to be arid wastes, and they are at once covered with the ranches of herdsmen. It climbs the heights and penetrates the canyons of the Rocky Mountains, and there coal and iron and silver and gold tell of glories soon to be. A tithe of the praise it deserves has not yet been told. Patriotism claims it as a powerful and almost indispensable ally; without the facilities of intercourse afforded by steam locomotion, a very great duration of the Republic could hardly be hoped. The jarring interests, the sectional prejudices and antipathies, the diversity of language and custom and tradition obtaining among the people composed of many different nationalities, living in regions widely separated from each other, unless counteracted, must surely have produced in time disintegration. Steam is annihilating distance, overcoming local jealousies and hereditary national hates, and sounding the deep hidden harmonies of seemingly discordant interests; under its benign influence sources of weakness are converted into elements of national strength. Extent of territory no longer excites those gloomy forebodings which saw states far removed from the political center, and consequently little sensible of dependence upon it, under one pretext of another, ever ripe for revolution.

"The diversity of industries, the variety of products, the countless sources of wealth which can only be found with territorial greatness, we can therefore enjoy without encountering the centrifugal tendencies hitherto necessarily connected with it. Under the enlarging

culture and constant contact from travel, peculiarities arising from birth are yielding the symmetry produced by association, thus are we developing a national character, not the less strong on account of being the fusion of many elements, nor the less rich because composed of many different national peculiarities.

"The power that has been the author of all prosperity that has built these cities, peopled these plains, discovered and developed the riches of mountain and valley, that has given to our Union an assured hope of permanence and to our people a unity, strength and richness of character, that has scattered with lavish hand blessings wherever it has gone, this railroad power, with all due respect to our pioneer forefathers, I extoll above the stage coach, or horseback, or afoot."

RAILROAD ERA.

The railroad era in the Mahoning Valley was foreshadowed as early as 1827, when a number of persons formed a plan for connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie by a railroad, and obtaining a charter fixed the capital of the company at \$1,000,000. It was stipulated in the charter that the road should run from some point on Lake Erie between Lake and Ashtabula counties, and terminate at some point on the Ohio river in Columbiana county. The project failed owing to the inability of the company to raise the required capital, the conservative business men of that day having much more confidence in a pike road or a canal as a means of transportation than in any such wild, visionary scheme as a railroad.

Another attempt at railroad construction was made eleven years after by the Ashtabula, Warren and East Liverpool Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, which, however, was brought to a speedy and permanent stop by the panic of 1836-37.

The construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal, which was completed from Beaver, Pennsylvania, to Warren, Ohio, in 1839, and opened with great rejoicings, also had the effect of delaying railroad enterprises. The part this canal played in the development of the

Mahoning valley was well described by a writer in the History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties (1882). He says:

"The Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal was a work of inestimable importance to Warren, Youngstown, and Cleveland, by creating a market for coal, iron, and produce. Inadequate and unsatisfactory as it was, it demonstrated the possibilities of the region, and its few boats were the inception of an immense carrying trade. In a sense the canal may be considered the foundation of a railroad system which penetrates every valley and reaches to every coal, iron, and limestone bed, but it is a foundation which the superstructure has pressed out of existence, leaving only a dry bed, and an occasional wrecked hull as souvenirs of its existence. Even the bed in many places has become the track of locomotives.

ERIE RAILROAD.

The Erie Railroad was organized November 13, 1895, to take over the property of the New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., which was sold under foreclosure, together with the leasehold of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R., and the ownership of the Chicago & Erie R. R., November 6, 1895. It was decided to vest the company, so far as was practicable, with the direct ownership of the various properties comprised in the system, including its principal leased lines. It is unnecessary here to go into all the details of the various mergers, purchases, and consolidations, by which this was effected, or to give any description of those parts of the system not directly concerned with the transportation facilities of the Mahoning valley.

The Mahoning division of the Erie road embraces the Cleveland & Mahoning R. R., the Niles & New Lisbon R. R., the Liberty & Vienna R. R., the New Castle & Chenango Valley R. R., the Sharon R. R., the Westerman R. R., also, formerly the Youngstown & Austintown R. R.

The Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, the first successful railroad enterprise in the Mahoning Valley, was inaugurated at Warren,

Ohio, the charter being granted February 22, 1848, and work commenced in 1853. The board of directors was composed of Warren, Youngstown, and Painesville citizens. A portion of the stock was subscribed by Eastern capitalists. The company was for some years in financial straits, and at one time it became necessary for the directors to pledge their own personal estates as security for mortgage loans. Under the able management of President Perkins, however, the enormous debt of the road was gradually reduced, and at the time of his death in January, 1859, success, though not quite attained, was assured. The road was paying a satisfactory dividend when, in 1863, it was leased to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, (see New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Company), for the term of ninety-nine years.

The Liberty & Vienna Railroad was built under charter in 1868. In 1870 its capital was increased to \$300,000, and the road extended through Girard to Youngstown. This extension was sold in 1871 to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Company, the remainder of the line being retained by the Liberty & Vienna Company. A consolidation was effected in 1872 of the Cleveland & Mahoning, the Niles & New Lisbon, and the Liberty & Vienna Railroads under the name of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company; the different branches retained their old names. In 1880 they were leased to the lessee of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co., for the unexpired term of 1863. Under the lease of 1880 all the lines of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company came under the control of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Co., and in 1895 under that of the Erie Railroad Co., as above stated.

The Sharon Railroad comprised the line from Sharon, Pennsylvania, to Pymatuning, Pennsylvania, 7.93 miles; the Middlesex extension from Ferrona to West Middlesex, 8.86 miles, and the Sharpsville extension, from Boyce, Pennsylvania, to Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, 1.55 miles, a total of 10.12 miles.

It was chartered July 16, 1873, and opened

in August, 1876. It was leased to the Erie Railroad Co., till April 30, 1882, at a rental amounting to the interest on the bonds, six per cent on the stock, and the expenses of organization.

The New Castle & Chenango Valley Railroad extends from West Middlesex to New Castle, Pennsylvania, a distance of 16.73 miles. It was chartered May 3, 1887, with a capital stock of \$292,450, and opened in 1889. It was leased to the Erie Railroad till April 30, 1982, at an annual rental of 32 per cent. of the gross earnings, with a minimum rental equal to the bond interest. The cost of construction was \$541,093.

The Youngstown & Austintown Railway, now no longer in existence, extended from Youngstown, Ohio, to Leadville mines, with a branch at Mahoning and Tippecanoe shafts, a total length of 10.18 miles. It was built in 1871-1872, to haul coal from the mines for transportation over other roads. The road was operated by the company until May 1, 1883, when it was leased to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R. Co. for a term of ninety-nine years. The lease was assumed by the Erie Railroad Co. under the terms of reorganization, the entire capital stock, \$10,500, being owned by the Erie Railroad Co. under said terms.

The Westerman Railroad is a leased line operated under trackage contracts. It runs from Sharon, Pennsylvania, to a point three-quarters of a mile west of the Pennsylvania-Ohio State line. It is owned by Christian H. Buhl, of Detroit, Michigan, and was leased, January 1, 1886, to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Co. at a rental of \$4,000 per annum, the lease to expire May 1, 1982. The lease was assumed by the Erie Railroad Company.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Company (Erie Railroad). In 1851 a charter was granted to the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Franklin, Portage County, via Warren, to the State line, with power to continue the same from the place of beginning in a westerly or southwesterly direction to con-

nect with any other railroads within this State, which the directors might deem advisable. Under this authority a line 246 miles in length, was constructed from Dayton to the State line, crossing the Cleveland & Mahoning at Leavittsburg. The name had been changed in the meanwhile (in 1855) to The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. In 1857 the Meadville Railroad Company was chartered in Pennsylvania, and purchased of the Pittsburgh & Erie Company (chartered in 1846), its property, rights, and franchises in Mercer and Crawford counties, embracing the proposed line of the Meadville company therein. The name of the Meadville Railroad Company was changed in 1858 to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania.

The Erie & New York City Railroad Company, chartered in 1852, failing to complete its proposed line, in 1860 sold 38 miles of its road from Salamanca to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company in New York, chartered in 1859.

The Buffalo extension of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company was chartered in 1864, and in 1865 the four companies consolidated under the name of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and in that name operated the through line from Dayton to Salamanca, and the branch from Jamestown to Buffalo. In consequence of suits brought for foreclosure the property of the consolidated company was turned over to a receiver, April 1, 1867, General R. B. Potter receiving the appointment. After passing through several receiverships and being leased as often, it was finally sold at foreclosure sale in January, 1880, an association of mortgage bondholders being the purchasers. In March the same year it was conveyed to five corporations, in consideration of \$45,000,000 capital stock, and \$87,500,000 mortgage bonds. They organized the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Company, taking out charters in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The road was originally constructed with a width of six feet gauge, but a few months after it had passed under the above named management was reduced to what is known as the standard gauge. In 1895, as

we have seen, it was leased to the Erie Railroad Company.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

The Ashtabula & New Lisbon Railroad Company was chartered in 1853 with a capital of \$1,000,000. After being partially constructed it was leased to the New Lisbon Railroad Company, a new organization; but this company becoming financially embarrassed, the road, 35 miles in length, was sold in 1869 to private parties, who organized the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad Company, and operated the road until 1872 under that title.

A company known as the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was chartered in 1870, and entered into a contract with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company to construct a line from the terminus of the Lawrence branch of the Pennsylvania road at Youngstown to Ashtabula Harbor. The partially constructed line of the Ashtabula & New Lisbon Company was adopted from Niles to Ashtabula. Five and a half miles of the track of the Liberty & Vienna Company, from Youngstown to Niles, was purchased for \$200,000, and a connecting line from Niles to Girard being constructed, the road was completed May 1, 1873. A contract was made with the Pennsylvania Company, by which it was to operate the road in harmony with its other lines, and divide the net earnings pro rata. The road was sold in 1878 to a company known as the Ashtabula & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Lawrence Railroad & Transportation Company was chartered in Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1864, and lines were constructed from Lawrence Junction, Pennsylvania (where connection is made via the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad with Homewood, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad), to Youngstown, Ohio, the work being completed in 1868. The line, in 1869, was leased to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company for a term of ninety-nine years. With its several branches it has a continuous line from Ashtabula Harbor to Pittsburgh, thus giving

Youngstown competing lines from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

In order to afford easier grades for the movement of heavy traffic between Pittsburg and the Mahoning Valley, the New Brighton & New Castle Railroad was built, and opened for operation August 18, 1884, from Kenwood, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway to a connection with the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad at Wampum Junction, and on May 1, 1891, an independent line was completed between Lawrence Junction and Wampum Junction. In 1898 the track and grades between Lawrence Junction and Wampum Junction were adjusted so as to form a double track between these points.

The Alliance, Niles & Ashtabula Railroad was completed August 7, 1882, from Niles, Ohio, to Alliance Junction, where it connected with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, thus affording a more direct western connection with the extensive iron producing district in the Mahoning Valley.

For the purpose of securing under one organization the line connecting the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway with the lake at Ashtabula, the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railway Company, the Lawrence Railroad Company, the Alliance, Niles & Ashtabula Railroad Company, and the New Brighton & New Castle Railroad Company, the extent of whose lines is above mentioned, were consolidated August 17, 1887, under the name of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad Company; and by the merger of the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad Company into the latter company, the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company was formed January 16, 1906. The Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway is operated by the Pennsylvania Company, as was its predecessor, under lease.

The Erie and Ashtabula division, which now comprises the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway, the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and some smaller branches, were established September 1, 1881.

The following is a chronicle of the events relating to the Mahoning Valley taken from

the annual reports of the Pennsylvania Company:

Report for 1888: Quite a large amount was expended on the Crab Creek Branch at Youngstown, and a branch about half a mile in length reaching the Mahoning Valley Iron Works was built, and was opened for traffic December 25th. In accordance with the provisions of the city ordinance, a heavy retaining wall was built on Water Street from Front Street to Spring Common, and a new passenger station was almost completed on Spring Common, in consideration of the grant of that property by the city for that purpose, and of the permission to lay an additional track at that point. Several bridges were renewed in stone and iron at various points, and a new station house was erected at Briar Hill.

Report for 1889. The new passenger station at Youngstown was completed in June, including platform, sheds, driveways and sidewalks, and the old passenger house moved to a lot on the Crab Creek Branch to be used as a freight house. The second track was laid from the crossing of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road to the west of the new passenger station. The total increase in the track was 4.6 miles. The bridges over the Mahoning River at Haselton, and over Mill Creek, were replaced with more substantial structures.

Report for 1890. Second track extended at Youngstown, Ohio.

Report for 1891. The bridge over Rock Creek was replaced by an iron structure, and the tressels over the Mahoning River on the Alliance Branch and bridge No. 11 were filled with earth.

Report for 1894. Expenditures were made for right of way for second track between Market Street and Crab Creek in Youngstown, Ohio.

Report for 1895. Second track extended in Youngstown, Ohio.

Report for 1896. Expenditures were made for second track between Youngstown and Briar Hill and for real estate between Briar Hill and Girard.

Report for 1898. New yard tracks were laid at Mosier, Crab Creek and Haselton.

Report for 1900. The work of constructing a second track between Struthers and Niles was commenced.

Report for 1901. The second track work from Lawrence Junction to Niles progressed as follows: Haselton to Crab Creek, in part. Spring Common, west; right of way had been acquired as far west as Brier Hill Iron and Steel Company's plant and the Youngstown Steel Company, and the track is now under way.

Mosier and Girard, work nearly completed.

Joint track with Pittsburg and Western Railway to reach Youngstown Sheet Iron and Steel Company; about one mile of the track built to reach this industry, which is located east of Youngstown on the north side of the Mahoning river.

Considerable work done at Haselton toward the extension of the yard, and the yard facilities at Niles, Mosier and Haselton considerably increased.

Bridge No. 32 to Haselton: Masonry completed. Haselton in course of construction for double track.

Report for 1902. Second track work was prosecuted as follows:

Lowellville to Struthers, 3 miles, grading completed and track partially laid.

Struthers to Haselton, 1.93 miles, grading and masonry completed and 1.9 miles of track completed and in use.

Bridge No. 32 to Haselton: masonry completed and super-structure in course of erection.

Haselton to Coal Creek, 15 miles, completed, except crossing at Haselton.

Spring Common, west: Alignment changed and two tracks in operation to a point west of Brier Hill, making two tracks in operation as above between Haselton and Brier Hill, a distance of 4.23 miles.

Mosier to Girard: second track built from a point west of Brier Hill to end of double track at Mosier and from Girard to Robbins, making double track in operation between Brier Hill and Robbins, a distance of 5.05 miles.

Report for 1903: Second track work was prosecuted as follows: Kenwood to Wampum, 12.2 miles, in progress; Lawrence Junction

to Edenburg, 4.3 miles, completed; Edenburg to State Line, 4.6 miles, completed; State Line to Lowellville, 1.1 mile, in progress; Girard to Niles, 5.0 miles, completed. This completes the second track from Lawrence Junction to Niles, with the exception of 1.13 miles through Lowellville, which is in progress, and the Briar Hill gauntlet.

Yard facilities at Haselton and Mosier were materially increased.

A new frame engine house 26x60 feet was constructed at Youngstown.

Report for 1904: The second track work between Kenwood and Wampum and between State Line and Lowellville, referred to in last year's report as in progress, was completed.

A new station was constructed at Lowellville; also a new coaling station at Youngstown, Ohio.

Report for 1905: The Arrel branch, two miles in length, connecting with main line at Lowellville, was completed; also two storage tracks having an aggregate capacity of 50 cars.

A new route between Cleveland and Pittsburg was opened in the latter part of the year, by connecting the Mahoning Valley Western Railway, over which permanent trackage rights have been secured, with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad near Ravenna and the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad near Niles, and using that road and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway to Pittsburg. This line furnishes a low grade route and will greatly facilitate the handling of business between Cleveland and Mahoning Valley points and Pittsburg.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (Franklin Division).

The Jamestown & Franklin Railroad commenced work in 1864. The principal projectors of this road were, The Buffalo & State Line Railroad, George Palmer, president; the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, Amasa Stone, president; and William Gibson of Jamestown, Pennsylvania, the last named holding a charter of the old Pittsburg & Erie



TERMINAL STATION OF THE YOUNGSTOWN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
YOUNGSTOWN



VIEW ON THE LINE OF THE YOUNGSTOWN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
(North Lima Coal Mines on the Left)



VIEW ON THE LINE OF THE YOUNGSTOWN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
NEAR YOUNGSTOWN



JOHN FRECH BUILDING.
LOWELLVILLE

R. R., which was originally intended to run from Pittsburg to Erie, via Meadville, Pennsylvania. Owing to the failure to procure funds and the proper enterprise, the line was abandoned, not, however, until quite an amount of work was done. William Gibson transferred that portion of the right of way between Jamestown and Sugar Grove (now Osgood) to the Jamestown & Franklin R. R., taking in payment stock.

The tracks were laid to the mines of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company, Stoneboro, a distance of twenty-one miles, leased and operated by the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. Company. In August, 1865, the line was opened for business between Jamestown and Stoneboro.

In the same year running arrangements were made with the Erie & Pittsburg Company whereby coal trains of the Jamestown & Franklin Company were allowed to run between Jamestown and Girard, a distance of 42 miles, at a percentage of the earnings similar to those made between the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. Co., for the running between Girard Junction and Erie of the Erie & Pittsburg trains.

June 24, 1867, the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad was completed to Franklin, a distance of twenty miles. Trains commenced running June 27, 1867. George H. McIntire was appointed assistant superintendent, with headquarters at Franklin, and also acted as road master and agent.

In 1869 work was begun on the extension from Franklin to Oil City, a distance of nine miles. The grading under the first contract proving a failure, the work was relet to another firm which completed it satisfactorily, and in August, 1870, trains commenced running from Oil City to Jamestown, a distance of fifty-one miles.

The Oil Creek Railroad, being the only line running up Oil Creek, took advantage of the situation, by charging exorbitant rates. Inducements were held out by business men operating in Oil City, for the extension of the Franklin Division of the Lake Shore road to Petroleum Center, a distance of seven miles.

The company accordingly began work on the extension, but after spending quite an amount in grading and stone work the enterprise was abandoned, arrangements having been made with the Oil Creek railroad for handling freight at fair rates to correspond with those charged by the Lake Shore road.

On the 10th day of June, in the pursuance of a resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company, it was ordered that a branch of this line be located and constructed in the county of Ashtabula, commencing at a point on the main line at or near the village of Ashtabula, thence southerly through the village of Jefferson, to a point where the western terminus of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad intersects the eastern line of the State of Ohio, provided that the right of way one hundred feet wide, and suitable ground for depot and water station for the same, should be donated free of cost to the company. The citizens of Jefferson, and adjoining towns on the line of the proposed road, thereupon agreed to procure the right of way and depot grounds free of charge, among the most prominent leaders of the movement in Jefferson being E. B. and H. B. Woodbury. The contract being let, work was begun in 1864 and a large amount done, when, for some reason only known to the railroad company the enterprise was abandoned, and not resumed until 1871. The line between Ashtabula and the Pennsylvania state line was constructed under the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad charter, thirty-one miles from the State line to Jamestown, Pennsylvania, and a distance of five miles under the charter of the Central Trunk Railroad. This charter was procured from William Gibson, of Jamestown. The original connection for the western end of the Central Trunk was Clinton.

The Air Line Railroad was a line projected by certain persons of Hudson, Ohio, for a through line East; but after quite an amount of money had been expended for grading, the projectors for some reason abandoned the enterprise. The road between Ashtabula and Jamestown was commenced and opened for

business August 4, 1872, forming a part of the Franklin Division, the distance being thirty-six miles. On this date trains running on the Erie & Pittsburg R. R. were discontinued, except those carrying east-bound freight accumulating on the Jamestown & Franklin R. R., for points in Erie, the arrangement being that freights east of Erie should go over the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and that all freight from Erie and all points east of Erie for points on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad should be hauled over the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad.

In June, 1872, work was commenced on the Mahoning Coal Railroad, between Andover and Youngstown, a distance of thirty-eight miles, with branches from Tyrrell Hill to coal mines near Vienna, a distance of about four miles; also a branch at Coalburg connecting with the Andrews & Hitchcock furnace and coal tracks, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. This track was abandoned on the completion of the Sharon branch in 1888. The road between Andover and Youngstown was completed and trains running by August 3, 1873. In April, 1874, it was leased to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., and in the same year was made a part of the Franklin Division. The Vienna branch, from Tyrrell Hill to Vienna, was abandoned, the rails being taken up and subsequently laid in the Liberty Switch Branch, which was graded and owned by the Mahoning Railroad Company. A short branch, 0.73 of a mile in length, to Keel Ridge Coal Bank, was built in 1882.

Work was commenced on the Sharon branch under the charter of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Railroad, a distance of 5.97 miles; and from Doughton to the junction of the Pennsylvania State line, and from the Ohio State line to Sharpsville, under the charter of the Chenango Valley Railroad. This road was only completed to a point about 500 feet from the northern boundary of the borough of Sharon, distance 1.77 miles, where it connects with the Sharon Branch Railroad (leased by the Erie Railroad), as owing to satisfactory arrangements for the running

of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern trains to Sharpsville, that portion of the road was abandoned. In 1887 a short branch, about half a mile long was built from the Ohio State Line to the Stewart Iron Company's property under the charter of that company. The Mahoning Valley & Shenango Railroad merged into the Mahoning Coal Railroad, and now forms a part of the Franklin Division. Similar arrangements were made with the Erie Railroad for the running of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern trains to Middlesex as were made for running trains to Sharpsville.

The branch from the Main line to Harbor was completed in June, 1873, and attached to the Franklin Division. The first coal received and shipped by rail was shipped by Strong & Manning, in 1873, from a dock built by them, and was located near where the present Mahoning & Shenango dock is situated. No. 1 dock was built in 1873, and occupied by Andrews & Hitchcock, who purchased two hoisting machines for handling ore and coal. Later, in 1874 and 1875, dock No. 2, was built, and also chutes with pockets for loading coal into vessels. Still later they purchased an automatic hoisting machine, which, with the chutes, proved to be a failure, and was sold, being replaced by a better machine. The first ore was received in 1876.

What is known as the "Low Grade" of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was constructed in 1902-03 as an adjunct to the Youngstown branch, the regular line not being able to handle all the freight. Instead of following the regular line on an elevated track, it takes a somewhat circuitous direction, having been so planned in order to require a little grading as possible. Diverging from the main line at Brookfield, it describes a curve to the west, returning to intersect the main line at Latimer. After curving in a northeasterly direction it again crosses the main line, this time at Dorset Junction, and then, after describing a westerly curve, unites with the main line at Plymouth, from which point to Ashtabula there are double tracks. The section between Latimer and Brookfield Junction, the last part of the road to be completed, was

turned over for traffic about the middle of September, 1903.

The construction of the Mahoning Coal Railroad affords the means by which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway gained entrance to the Mahoning & Shenango Valley to participate in the immense tonnage of freight into and from out said location. And this branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway has, from the date of its completion, proved the most profitable line in proportion to its mileage operated by the latter company.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

In view of the enormous first cost of the Wabash extension into Pittsburg, the early history of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, known as the "Little Giant," credited with being the most profitable piece of railroad for its size in the world, is especially interesting. Capt. John F. Dravo, who has done such yeoman service for the improvement of navigation on the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, probably deserves the credit for conceiving the initial scheme of the Lake Erie, and for carrying it through to a successful conclusion. Although the sixty miles of Wabash extension will average a cost of \$375,000 per mile, it will probably cause surprise to know that the entire sixty miles of the original Pittsburg & Lake Erie, including real estate and right of way, was only \$3,814,054.27, an average of a little more than fifty-six thousand dollars a mile; while the average cost of the Butler & Pittsburg extension of the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie, now the Bessemer & Lake Erie, was only \$100,000 per mile, although the Carnegie line was considered very costly initial construction at the time. But the Wabash was built through wilder and rougher territory and in a much more modern fashion.

It was originally within the power of the Pennsylvania to seize the south bank of the Ohio for its own, and had the late J. N. McCullough of the Pennsylvania lines followed out the suggestion of friends, he would have built the Cleveland & Pittsburg road along the

southside of the Ohio River. He thought of it for a time, but while he had it under consideration Captain Dravo and the late William McCreery, at one time president and controlling spirit of the Pleasant Valley Traction Company, quietly slipped along and made their location from Youngstown to the Smithfield street bridge. They then came to Pittsburg and sought subscriptions to the stock. That was along in the late 70's. They secured in Pittsburg subscriptions altogether for \$1,400,000 of the proposed capital of \$2,000,000. Jacob Henrici, then head of the Harmony Society at Economy, taking \$250,000.

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie Company was formed May 11, 1875, with Mr. McCreery as president and the following directors: Joshua Rhodes, James Westerman, George C. Reis, John P. Dravo, P. W. Keller, John Bissell, secretary, William M. Short, treasurer, and A. J. McKinley. Seven days later the company was chartered, and the line was surveyed and located from Water street depot of the Baltimore & Ohio across the Monongahela and across the south bank of the Ohio over its present location. In February, 1876, President McCreery was sent to Europe to confer with the officers and stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western railway at London to secure their assistance in building the railroad. He failed, and that was how the English missed one of the golden opportunities of their lives.

The stockholders kept alive the organization and continued their efforts in Pittsburg, and early in 1877 they interested the late Dr. David Hostetter, James M. Bailey, M. W. Watson, and Col. James M. Schoonmaker in their project, and these business men were added to the board, John D. Scully having succeeded A. J. McKinley the year previous. James I. Bennett was also made a director in place of Mr. Short. In April, 1877, the articles of association were filed to protect the Ohio location, James I. Bennett, James M. Bailey, and Captain Dravo were made the executive committee, and in July, 1877, the board was reorganized and Mr. Bennett was made president, and John Reeves, Jacob Henrici, W. M. Lyon, and Jacob Painter directors in place

of Mr. McCreery, George C. Reis, P. W. Keller and Mr. Bissell; Samuel George, Jr., was elected treasurer and Samuel Rea secretary.

In the fall of 1877 the Vanderbilts subscribed \$300,000 of the stock, and the contract for the building of the road was awarded to B. J. McGrann of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who agreed for \$1,150,000 cash, \$1,150,000 first mortgage bonds, and \$200,000 common stock, to build the line from the mill of Jones & Laughlin's, limited, to Haselton Furnace, Ohio, including the grading, masonry, bridges and main track, and 10 per cent of the main track in additional sidings. The extension from the Smithfield street bridge to Jones & Laughlin's had been covered by a charter for the Pittsburgh & Becks Run Railroad, the cost to the Lake Erie being only \$50,000.

It was in October, 1877, that the important contracts which still remain were made with the Vanderbilts for an interchange of traffic. The Atlantic & Great Western also made a similar contract, and the voting power was placed in the hands of five trustees to ensure the execution of the plan of the original stockholders. This trust consisted of William H. Vanderbilt, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. H. Devereux, Jacob Henrici, James I. Bennett and David Hostetter. In the late fall the capital was increased to \$2,000,000, and in December, 1877, a contract was made with the Mahoning & Pittsburgh Railroad for certain property rights in Ohio which it had secured by the consolidation of the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal in 1873.

In January, 1878, the Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad was consolidated with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and the old directors were re-elected, John Reeves being made vice-president; Samuel George, treasurer; Sebastian Wimmer (who, by the way, assisted in the construction of the Wabash extension), chief engineer; Samuel Rea, secretary; James H. McCreery, general solicitor, and William Stearns, superintendent of construction.

On September 1, 1878, the first locomotive crossed the Ohio river bridge, W. C. Quincy was made general manager, and in October

the construction of the New Castle branch was determined upon.

The promoters had wisely provided for tonnage by enlisting the interest of the prominent South side manufacturers and coal operators, and in February freight was moved in small quantities. On February 24, 1879, regular passenger trains began to move, the New Castle branch was opened, and the first car of coal from the Montour railroad was sent over the line on June 11.

Although many difficulties were encountered in the early building, the road at once proved itself a money maker. During 1879 alone, it earned \$335,649, leaving a profit of \$157,589 net. The policy of placing the earnings into the rebuilding of the road was then begun in a small way, and the following year the gross earnings climbed to \$840,578, with a net profit of \$441,565. The line had been built economically, naturally so because of the contract with McGrann. The bridges were single track, the grading was as slight as it could possibly be made, and from Saw Mill Run into Pittsburgh the road ran along the Monongahela river over a right of way of piling. Everything was done on a modest scale. But the wisdom of it all was shown in the rapid increase of earnings, and the gross earnings have now grown to over ten million dollars, and the net earnings to more than the original capital, although liberal dividends have been paid for years. The wisdom of the Wabash will probably not be realized for a decade, but financiers believe time will tell.

There was one time in the early history of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie when the Vanderbilt influence almost reached the vanishing point. That was during the early 80's, when the line into the Connelsville coke region and the famous South Penn Railroad were first contemplated. It was all because of the old voting trust which the original stockholders wisely devised in order that they might be assured of a road independent and intended to serve them as well as the people. It was the late Henry W. Oliver, coupled with good legal talent, who swung the pendulum toward the

side of the Vanderbilts, and few have since regretted it, unless it be because the Vanderbilts joined the iniquitous community-of-interest arrangement, and arraigned themselves on the side of selfish railway management.

The original voting trust was formed October 20, 1877, the majority stockholders executing a deed of trust, and placing the power of control in the hands of five trustees—William H. Vanderbilt, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. H. Devereux, president of the Atlantic & Great Western; Jacob Henrici, trustee of the Harmony Society; James I. Bennett, then president of the Lake Erie, and David Hostetter, a member of the executive committee, and one of the largest individual holders of stock and bonds. James I. Bennett had succeeded William McCreery as president on July 6, 1877, and on January 12, 1881, Jacob Henrici had assumed the reins of power. There was also a considerable shift in the board at that time.

Bennett and David Hostetter were elected vice-presidents, and Joshua Rhodes, Captain John F. Dravo and Jacob Painter disappeared from the board, while John Dunlap, Herbert DuPuy (son-in-law of David Hostetter), A. E. W. Painter and Ralph Baggaley were elected. Bennett, Hostetter, M. W. Watson, James M. Bailey, William M. Lyon and John Reeves and John Dunlap were made members of the executive committee.

In 1882 C. W. Whitney, attorney for the West Penn syndicate, conceived the idea that a connecting line between the pet Vanderbilt scheme of Southeast Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh was necessary; and the Vanderbilts had decided to project, finance and build the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghioghenny to effect a connection along the Youghioghenny. The earnings of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie had shown a gratifying increase by that time. The gross earnings of \$335,649 and net of \$157,932 had grown to \$1,265,748 and \$508,704, respectively at the close of 1882, the surplus after payment of fixed charges alone being \$344,671. The property was getting to be a tidy affair, and the mill owners began to

feel their oats. They wanted to run the railroad according to their own ideas. The Vanderbilts had had enough experience in railroad matters by that time to realize what that meant, and they became quite active—*sub rosa*. They thrust out the mailed hand.

The Vanderbilts had taken the stock and bonds of the new road to the coke region, and they thereby had a very substantial and dangerous interest in the Lake Erie. But the voting trust was in the way. And that meant a great deal. The Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghioghenny had cost \$4,848,389.35 for seventy-five miles, and \$3,000,000 of stock and \$2,250,000 of first mortgage bonds had been issued, but that was not enough to down the Southside mill owners. The quarrel evidently drifted to the outside and discouraged some holders, as the stock declined in price to \$8 and \$10 per share during 1882 and 1883. Henry W. Oliver and David Hostetter, whether by prearranged plan or not, picked this up quietly, and by the end of 1883 they had a very comfortable load of very cheaply obtained valuable stock.

Then Cornelius Vanderbilt unlimbered his guns and went after the control. He bought the stock held by Oliver, which gave him a comfortable majority, and he received the friendly assurances of David Hostetter, who, as a reward for his faithfulness and loyalty, was continued as vice-president of the prosperous property until his death in 1888.

Cornelius Vanderbilt entered suit in the United States Circuit Court asking for the dissolution of the voting trust and the right to vote his individual holdings as he pleased. He obtained the decision and the trust was dissolved, and the original stockholders awoke to find that they had been outwitted. President Jacob Henrici, David Hostetter, W. K. Vanderbilt, James I. Bennett and John Newell, then president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, at that time composed the trust, and some bitter fighting was done, but James H. Reed, P. C. Knox and D. T. Watson won their spurs in a brilliant legal controversy to the discomfiture of the minority.

On January 14, 1884, Jacob Henrici was relieved of the necessity of acting as president, and John Newell, a tried and true Vanderbilt man, was chosen as his successor. Henrici was let down easily. He was appointed a member of the executive committee and was retained as a member of the finance committee, while Ralph Baggaley had to make way for Newell. In 1885 Baggaley replaced Henrici on the executive committee, and in 1886 the Vanderbilts entered strongly on the board, Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt being elected, with the addition of Henry Hice, to the exclusion of Baggaley, Henrici and John Reeves.

The finance committee were also combined and W. K. Vanderbilt, David Hostetter, James I. Bennett, Mark W. Watson, Henry Hice and J. H. Devereux were named, while David Hostetter was given the lonely honor of being vice-president, with W. C. Quincy still as general manager, and D. T. Watson as chief legal expert. Another of the Vanderbilt family, Hamilton McK. Twombly, entered the board in 1888. Knox and Reed became counsel, and Elliott Holbrook, who holds the distinction of having devised the Pittsburg and Mansfield bridge and terminal, by means of which the Wabash was enabled to enter Pittsburg, became general superintendent.

In 1889 two more Vanderbilts were elected, F. W. Vanderbilt and E. D. Worcester, of New York, while J. H. Reed was also chosen a director to represent the Vanderbilt interests. With the death of David Hostetter, Herbert H. DuPuy retired, as did A. E. W. Painter. In 1892 Judge Reed was chosen vice-president, and in 1893 A. E. W. Painter was again elected to the board in place of James I. Bennett. Since then there have been few changes save by death.

Newell remained one of the best and most exacting presidents the system ever had. It was his plan, and it was during his administration that the radical changes and the entire rebuilding of the road occurred. He simply ripped the little system from one end to the other, poured money into it, and made it the perfect system that it is today. It was Judge

Reed who planned the present splendid terminals on the Southside, and it was he who purchased the property for them; and it was Colonel James M. Shoemaker who actively took up the work, spent money liberally, sought increased tonnage energetically, and who put interest, skill, and enthusiasm together to make the road one of the most perfect and profitable in the world.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

In February, 1881, the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad Company was incorporated in Ohio and a similar incorporation taken out in Pennsylvania. These two companies were consolidated on April 15, 1881. The consolidated company intended to build from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Chicago Junction, Ohio, passing through Youngstown and Akron. Certain real estate was purchased, but no actual work of construction was undertaken by this company.

In April, 1882, the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated in Ohio to construct a line from the Pennsylvania-Ohio state line, in Poland township, Mahoning County, to Pikes Station, Canaan township, Wayne County. At the same time a company was incorporated in Pennsylvania to construct a line from New Castle Junction, Pennsylvania, to the Ohio-Pennsylvania state line.

In June, 1882, these two companies were merged and consolidated under the name of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, with a capital authorized of \$3,000,000, with C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown, Ohio, as president. Associated with him were W. J. Hitchcock and L. E. Cochran, both of Youngstown.

In August, 1882, the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad Company conveyed by deed to the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company all of its charter rights and property. The Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad proceeded to construct the line, which was completed and op-

ened for traffic on March 1, 1884, and has been an important factor in the development of the Mahoning valley.

The Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was leased to the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company and was operated as a part of the Pittsburgh and Western system.

The president of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in the annual report for 1891-92 states: "That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and that our road will become a section of the main line of the great B. & O. system." Since that date the property has been continually improved and enlarged and has played a most important part in the great local development that has taken place.

In June, 1887, the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company was incorporated to build a line of railroad from Niles, Ohio, to a point on the Pennsylvania-Ohio state line. This railroad has constructed and in operation a line between Haselton, Ohio, and Girard, Ohio, which is operated in connection with the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company as a part of the present Baltimore and Ohio system.

In order to further develop the resources of the Mahoning valley, there was incorporated in July, 1902, the Mahoning Valley Western Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Girard, Ohio, to Cuyahoga Falls. This railroad has been completed and is being operated as a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

The construction of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was mainly the result of the efforts of C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown. It formed the link by which the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system gained entrance to the Mahoning valley and its extensive manufacturing plants.

YOUNGSTOWN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On July 1, 1902, the articles of incorporation of the Youngstown & Southern Railway Company were filed by R. L. Andrews, W. S. Anderson, John H. Ruhlman, Asa Jones and W. H. Ruhlman. The first meeting had been held June 7, 1902. The capital stock was \$1,800,000, with a bond issue of \$1,500,000.

The road was originally planned to run from Youngstown to Columbiana, through Leetonia and Salem, Lisbon, Westpoint and East Liverpool. The construction of the road was begun at Youngstown in the spring of 1903, and the track was laid through to Columbiana during the summer of that year. The first train carrying passengers and freight was run between Youngstown and Columbiana in October, 1904. In May, 1905, the property was purchased by John and Henry Stambaugh, Richard Garlich, David Tod, James Campbell, Warner Arms, and other well-known Youngstown business men.

During the summer of 1906 an extension of the road between Columbiana and Leetonia was begun and preparations made for changing from steam operation to electric operation. It is expected that the trains will be electrically operated by April 1, 1907. The line will terminate at Leetonia, Ohio, where connections will be made with the Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad, which is now building between Salem and East Liverpool. The road is single track, with first-class construction all through. The Youngstown terminal is on East Front street, near the post office; the general offices of the company are to be at 21-23 East Front street. The officers of the company are John Stambaugh, president; S. J. Dill, vice-president and general manager, and David Tod, secretary and treasurer. The business done by the steam road up to the present time has demonstrated that the road will cover a profitable territory.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE COAL AND IRON INDUSTRIES

The County Formerly an Important Coal Mining Center—Extensive Operations—The Manufacture of Iron an Old-Established and Leading Industry of the Mahoning Valley—A Large Amount of Capital Invested in These Two Industries in Mahoning County.

The exact limit of black coal areas in the Mahoning valley has never been ascertained, owing to the irregularity of the deposits and to other reasons which the reader will find more fully explained in the first chapter of this volume. It may be here said, however, that but little knowledge can be obtained from surface indications, and the location of a profitable shaft can be determined only by piercing the ground. The coal beds have been rarely found more than four feet thick and in some instances they lie as far below the surface as one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet. The quality of the coal also greatly varies. In the townships where productive mines have been found not one out of ten drillings passed through veins of workable thickness. Block coal has been found in all five of the northern townships of Mahoning County. In Canfield township a block coal seam of workable thickness was found at a depth of 160 feet, and a bed of the same coal two feet thick was found in Ellsworth at a depth of 150 feet. The Mineral Ridge block coal, in a bed two feet thick, was found overlaid with a ten-inch band of shale and immediately under the coal was a ten-inch vein of black band iron ore, this in turn being covered by a bed of nearly three feet

thick of an inferior, soft, pitchy coal, containing a large per cent of bitumen, which has received the name of black-band coal. It has been proved by geologists to be of a later formation than the superior block coal, though essentially the same in kind. It was for some time mined and worked with profit. The Mineral Ridge belt in Mahoning County extended from the old Warner & Company's mines in Weathersfield to the southern part of Austintown, and included eight workable slopes. There was a similar belt in the western part of Youngstown township extending into Coitsville. Owing to the reasons already referred to, many of the shafts sunk in these belts failed to strike coal, and the operations were attended consequently with much financial risk. From the place of the first development of the coal resources of the valley—the old Brier Hill mine on Governor Tod's estate, which had a famous reputation—the search for coal radiated in every direction. In 1847 Governor Tod's mines furnished 100 tons of coal per day. A number of extensive basins were profitably worked in the neighborhood of Youngstown. Among others, the mines of Crawford, Camp & Company yielded sixty tons per day. These profitable banks, however, have been all

worked out, and owing to the great element of chance which attends the sinking of new shafts, the coal industry in Mahoning County has died a natural death, and it is improbable that it will ever be resuscitated. One of the most extensive mines was known as the Church Hill mine, in the township of Liberty, in Trumbull County, and there were several others in the adjoining townships of Hubbard and Vienna.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

"The beginning of the iron industry in Ohio is contemporaneous with the admission of the state into the Union. It was admitted in 1802, and in 1803 its first furnace, Hopewell, was commenced by Daniel Eaton, or Heaton, and in 1804 it was finished. The furnace stood on the west side of Yellow creek, about one and a quarter miles from its junction with the Mahoning river, in the township of Poland, in Mahoning County. On the same stream, about three-fourths of a mile from its mouth, and on the farm on which was furnace of the Struthers Furnace Company, in the town of Struthers, another furnace was built, in 1806, by Robert Montgomery and John Struthers. This furnace was called Montgomery. Thomas Struthers writes: 'These furnaces were of about equal capacity, and would yield from about two and a half to three tons each day. The metal was principally run into moulds for kettles, bake ovens, flat irons, stoves, and irons and such other articles as the needs of a new settlement required, and any surplus into pigs, and sent to the Pittsburgh market.' A lean 'kidney' ore, which was found in the hills near the furnace, furnished the basis for the iron, and limestone could be had on either side.

"Hopewell furnace is said by Mr. Struthers to have had a rocky bluff for one of its sides. It was in operation in 1807, but it was soon afterwards blown out finally. Montgomery furnace was in operation until 1812, when the men were drafted into the war, and it was never started again. This furnace stood on the north side of Yellow creek, in a hollow in

the bank. About 1807 Hopewell furnace was sold by Eaton to Montgomery, Clendenin & Company, who were then the owners of Montgomery furnace, John Struthers having sold his interest in this furnace, or part of it, to David Clendenin in 1807, and Robert Alexander and James Mackey having about the same time become part owners."

Daniel Eaton disposed of his interests for \$5,600—furnace, land, ore rights and everything. He received \$600 in cash in the first payment, \$300 in sixty days and 40,000 pounds of castings on July 1, 1808, 40,000 on July 1, 1809, and 40,000 on July 1, 1810. The Eatons came from the east and were descendants of Theophilus Eaton, or Heaton, a deputy in the British India Company and a merchant of great wealth and influence in London, England, until 1637, when he brought a Puritan colony to Boston.

The foregoing details relate to what may be termed the charcoal era of the Ohio iron industry. The second stage in the development of the iron industry of this state dates from the introduction in its blast furnaces of the bituminous coal of the Mahoning valley in its raw state. This coal is known as split coal, or block coal, or as Brier Hill coal, from a locality of that name near Youngstown, where it was largely mined. The first furnace in Ohio to use the new coal was built expressly for this purpose at Lowell, in Mahoning county, in 1845 and 1846, by Wilkeson, Wilkes & Company, and it was successfully blown in on the 8th of August, 1846. The name of this furnace was at first Anna and afterwards Mahoning. A letter from John Wilkeson, now of Buffalo, New York, informs us that William McNair, a millwright, was the foreman who had charge of its erection. It was blown in by John Crowther, who had previously had charge of the furnaces of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania.

The first blast furnace in Youngstown, constructed for the use of this coal, was also erected in 1846. This was the Eagle furnace, built by William Philpot, David Morris, Jonathan Warner and Harvey Sawyer, on land pur-

chased of Dr. Henry Manning, lying between the present city limits and Brier Hill. The coal used was mined from land contiguous, leased from Dr. Manning. The terms of this lease as to price, were one cent per bushel for the first 25,000 bushels, and one-half cent per bushel for all over 25,000 bushels dug in any one year, and to mine not less than 75,000 bushels per year, or to pay for that quantity if not mined. The money paid for coal not mined in any year was to be applied on the excess mined in any other year. A bushel of coal was to weigh seventy-five pounds, and the lease was to continue in force for twenty years. This lease, Dr. Manning stated was the first coal lease made in this township. In 1847 the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of iron in Youngstown was about \$200,000, which at that time was considered a very satisfactory figure. There were then three furnaces here—the Eagle, Brier Hill and Mill Creek—each having a capacity of from sixty to one hundred tons of pig metal per week. There was also a rolling mill at which were made various sizes of bar, rod, and hoop iron, sheet iron, nails and spikes.

Immediately after the successful use of uncoked coal in the furnace at Lowell, many other furnaces were built in the Mahoning valley to use the new fuel, and it was also substituted for charcoal in some old furnaces. At a later day the use of this fuel in other parts of Ohio contributed to the further development of the manufacture of pig iron in this state, and at a still later date the opening of the extensive coal beds of the Hocking valley and the utilization of its carbonate ores still further contributed to the same development.

The proximity of the coal fields of Ohio to the rich iron ores of Lake Superior has been a very important element in building up the blast furnace industry of the state. The use of these ores in Ohio soon followed the first use in the blast furnace of the block coal of the Mahoning valley. An increase in the rolling mill capacity of Ohio was naturally co-incident with the impetus given to the production of pig iron by the use of this coal and Lake Superior ores. David Tod, afterwards Governor

of Ohio, bore a prominent part in the development of the coal and iron resources of the Mahoning valley, where, however, there is no longer any coal mined to an appreciable extent, the beds having been worked out.

YOUNGSTOWN IRON INDUSTRY.

The beginning of the iron industry at Youngstown dates from about 1835, when a charcoal furnace called Mill Creek was built on the creek of that name, a short distance southwest of the city, by Isaac Eaton, a son of James Eaton. There was no other furnace at Youngstown until after the discovery at Lowell that the block coal of the Mahoning valley could be successfully used in the smelting of iron ore. In a sketch of the history of Youngstown, Hon. John M. Edwards said: "In 1846 William Philpot & Company built in the northwestern part of Youngstown, adjoining the present city, and near the canal, the second furnace in the state for using raw mineral coal as fuel. In the same year a rolling mill was built in the southeastern part of the village and adjoining the new canal, by the Youngstown Iron Company. This mill is now owned by The Republic Iron Company." In a sketch of "Youngstown, Past and Present," printed in 1875, a fuller account is given of the first bituminous furnace at that place. It was known as the Eagle furnace, and was built in 1846 by William Philpot, David Morris, Jonathan Warner and Harvey Sawyer, on land purchased of Dr. Henry Manning lying between the present city limits and Brier Hill. The coal used was mined from land contiguous, leased from Dr. Manning. The second furnace at Youngstown to use raw coal was built in 1847 by Captain James Wood, of Pittsburg. It was called Brier Hill furnace.

It was not until 1844 that we commenced to roll any other kind of rails than strap rails for our railroads and not even in that year were we prepared to roll a single ton of T rails.

What wonderful changes have taken place since those good old colony times and the early days of the new republic, when our forefathers needed only a little iron, and what little they

required was made by slow and simple methods.

A feature of our iron and steel industries which has attended their marvelous productiveness in late years is the aggregation of a number of large producing establishments in districts or "centres," in lieu of the earlier practice of erecting small furnaces and forges wherever sufficient water power, iron ore, and charcoal could be obtained. This tendency to concentration is, it is true, not confined to our iron and steel industries, but it is today one of the most powerful elements that influence their development. It had its beginning with the commencement of our distinctive rolling mill era, about 1830, but it received a powerful impetus with the establishment of our Bessemer steel industry within the last twenty years.

All of our leading iron and steel works, and, indeed, very many small works are now supplied with systematic chemical investigations by their own chemists, who are often men of eminence in their profession. The managers of blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel works are themselves frequently well-educated chemists, metallurgists, geologists or mechanical engineers and sometimes all of these combined. Our rapid progress in increasing our production of iron and steel is not merely the result of good fortune, or favorable legislation, or the possession of unlimited natural resources, but is largely due to the possession of accurate technical knowledge by our manufacturers and by those who are in charge of their works combined with the characteristic American energy which all the world has learned to respect and admire. The "rule of thumb" no longer governs the operations of the iron and steel works of this country.

Owing to the extreme reticence which modern iron and steel manufacturers preserve in regard to the details of their business, we have been unable to obtain full and reliable statistics of a later date than 1902, which we here append.

THE VALLEY AS AN IRON AND STEEL CENTER.

The aggregate tonnage of raw materials consumed in the blast furnaces, rolling mills,

steel plants, foundries, structural iron and plate works, etc., together with the tonnage production of the industries of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys in 1902 were as follows:

BLAST FURNACES

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Production— | |
| Pig metal | 2,604,344 tons |
| Stock on hand | 32,087 tons |
| Receipts— | |
| Ore | 7,604,071 gross tons |
| Cinder | 34,342 gross tons |
| Coke | 2,827,973 net tons |
| Slack & Coal | 205,476 net tons |
| Limestone | 1,344,643 net tons |
| Sand | 108,211 net tons |

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORK.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Production— | |
| General machinery and machine tools, engines, rolls, mills, steel plant, blast furnace, machinery, stoves, ingot moulds, etc. | 58,551 tons |
| Grey iron, machinery, malleable, steel, semi-steel castings, used in construction at same plant and shipped | 13,603 tons |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Total | 72,154 tons |
| Brass and bronze castings..... | 994 tons |
| Receipts— | |
| Pig metal | 50,455 tons |

PLATE WORK AND CONSTRUCTION.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts— | |
| Plates and sheets, steel..... | 30,805 tons |
| Structural iron | 148 tons |
| Structural steel | 10,703 tons |
| Rivets | 1,001 tons |
| Castings | 2,198 tons |
| Total | 44,855 tons |

SHAFTING.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Finished shafting | 7,939 tons |
|-------------------------|------------|

ROLLING MILLS, BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH STEEL PLANTS.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Production— | |
| Muck bar | 215,110 tons |
| Skelp & plates | 13,583 tons |
| Billets | 584,955 tons |
| Tin bar | 100,110 tons |
| Sheet bar | 265,259 tons |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Bars, iron & steel | 423,229 tons |
| Hoops, bands, cotton ties | 147,232 tons |
| Sheets, black & galvanized | 86,223 tons |
| Wire, barb & plain | 54,816 tons |
| Wire nails | 739,639 tons |
| Rails | 325,000 tons |
| Pipes & tubing | 39,513 tons |
| Ingots & blooms | 1,599,699 tons |
| Wire rods | 77,316 tons |
| Scrap | 79,698 tons |
| Tin plate | 77,500 tons |

Total 4,828,882 tons

Receipts

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Pig metal | 372,886 tons |
| Muck bar | 6,474 tons |
| Skelp | 42,666 tons |
| Billets | 193,806 tons |
| Sheet & tin bar | 50,272 tons |
| Scrap (iron, steel and old rails) | 116,917 tons |
| Slack & coal | 1,248,024 tons |
| Bar iron & steel | 12,106 tons |

Total 2,043,151 tons

Patterns

Lumber consumed 490,051 feet

LIMESTONE, BRICK, CLAY, ETC.

Production—

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Limestone | 2,039,401 tons |
| Brick (all kinds) | 88,705 tons |
| Clay | 13,726 tons |

Total 2,141,832 tons

The Mahoning and Shenango valleys above referred to include the towns and cities

of Warren, Niles, Girard, Youngstown, Struthers, Powellville, Hubbard, Wheatland, South Sharon, Sharon, Sharpsville, West Middlesex and New Castle.

The returns above given represent an aggregate of the reports submitted to the stockholders of the several independent interests and directorates of the combined concerns, gathered after the close of the year's business, and were first published in *Industries*, Youngstown, Ohio, March 26, 1903.

The feature of the result is probably in the vast output of the valley furnaces, of which there were then thirty-two. Their combined output for the year was 2,604,344 tons, which represents nearly 14 per cent of the entire product of the United States, which, according to the American Iron and Steel Association, was 17,821,307 tons. This includes all kinds of pig iron, as does that of the accompanying report.

The above is in spite of the fact that, owing to coke shortage, all the furnaces, except six stacks, were obliged to bank at one time or other during the period, losing time ranging from one week to two months.

In June about one-half of the average month's output was lost by reason of the furnace strike.

More detailed information in regard to the county's principal manufacturing establishments may be found in the following chapter.

CHAPTER XIX

MANUFACTURES

The County's Chief Manufacturing Establishments.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company, of New Jersey, was organized in May, 1899, its main offices being located in Jersey City, with executive offices in the First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois. The officers were: President, Alexis W. Thompson; vice president and treasurer, John F. Taylor; vice-president, Archibald W. Houston, in charge of purchases; vice-president and treasurer, John F. Taylor, of Southern Works; vice-president, George A. Baird, in charge of sales. Executive committee: Colonel George W. French, chairman; Harry Rubens, Alexis W. Thompson, Archibald W. Houston, George A. Baird.

In addition to the above named the company had the following directors: Charles A. Wacker, L. C. Hanna, Peter L. Kimberly, Edwin N. Ohl, August Belmont, Grant B. Schley, George R. Sheldon and John Crerar.

When in full operation, the company employs a total number of 21,000 men.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company owns extensive mining properties in the south, operating three blast furnaces in Alabama and the mills which were formerly owned by the Alabama Rolling Mill Company, and the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company. These are now operated under the names of the Alabama Works and the Birmingham Works.

The new blast furnaces are, without doubt, the best blast furnaces in the south and are now operated under the name of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, the product being exclusively foundry and mill pig iron.

In addition to the southern mills, the Republic Iron and Steel Company have a number of rolling mills located throughout the central west, namely, Centrai Works, Brazil, Indiana; Corns Works, Massillon, Ohio; Eagle Works, Ironton, Ohio; Indiana Works, Muncie, Indiana; Inland Works, East Chicago, Indiana; Mitchell-Tranter Works, Covington, Kentucky; Muncie Works, Muncie, Indiana; Springfield Works, Springfield, Illinois; Sylvan Works, Moline, Illinois; Terre Haute Works, Terre Haute, Indiana; Toledo Works, Toledo Ohio; Tudor Works, East St. Louis, Illinois; Wabash Works, Terre Haute, Indiana; Wetherald Works, Frankton, Indiana.

These works, together with the local ones at Youngstown, New Castle and Sharon, have a total finishing capacity of 1,200,000 tons per annum, distributed among all kinds of ordinary merchant iron and steel, with a number of well-known shapes and specialties, consisting of trun-buckles, harrow teeth, spikes and splice bars, nuts and bolts, track bolts and shafting.

Besides the southern mills and mining property, the company owns a large acreage

of good Connellsville coke, a portion of the property being developed and operated by the Connellsville Coke Company, with main offices in the Frick building, Pittsburg, of which company George L. Pearson is general superintendent. Edwin N. Ohl has had a great deal to do with the development of this property. They also own, or control under favorable leases, vast quantities of ore in the Lake regions.

The local properties of the Republic Iron and Steel Company consist of the works formerly operated by the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, to which has been added the Bessemer Steel Works, the old Mahoning Valley Iron Company's property, now operated as the Mahoning Valley Works and the Hannah Furnace; the Andrews Brothers Company, now operated as the Haselton Furnace, and the Andrews Works. In Sharon they have the plant formerly known as the Sharon Iron Company, in which Mr. F. H. Buhl was interested, and the Hall Furnace, which was acquired with the Sharon Iron Works property. At New Castle the Republic Iron and Steel Company own the stock of the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, and these properties are operated under the name of the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company.

These local properties are operated from the district office of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, located in the old Brown-Bonnell Company's office in this city, with Mr. Charles Hart as general manager and Mr. J. W. Deetrick, district superintendent.

The Brown-Bonnell Works consist of twenty-six double and one single puddling furnaces, eight gas and six coal heating furnaces, one 7-inch, one 8-inch and one 10-inch continuous train; one 8-inch, one 10-inch and one 12-inch guide train; one 8-inch hoop train; one 18-inch and one 20-inch bar train; one 20-inch universal train; two 20-inch puddle trains; five spike and two washer machines, 8,000 spikes and 400 tons washers. Product, engine, stay bolt iron, angles, channels, universal plates, bar iron and steel from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 1-16 round, $\frac{1}{4}$ square to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flats up to 20 inches, etc. Annual capacity 250,000 gross tons. Fuel,

producer gas and coal. The number of men employed at these works is over 1,200.

The Mahoning Valley Works consist of 24 double and two single puddling furnaces; one double and one single busheling furnace; seven coal and five gas heating furnaces; 55 cut nail machines with an annual capacity of 120,000 kegs; two 20-inch muck trains and seven trains of rolls, one 7-inch, one 9-inch, one 12-inch, one 16-inch, two 18-inch and one 24-inch. Product, merchant bar, angle, tank and plate iron, etc. The annual capacity is 110,000 gross tons. There are about 1,040 men employed at these works.

The Shafting Works Company of the Republic makes the well-known brand of Acme shafting, and is located at the Mahoning Valley Works. They have an annual capacity of 10,000 gross tons.

During the summer of 1903 the Bessemer Steel Works were remodeled and the capacity doubled. The semi-annual statement of this company for the first half of that year credits these works with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons, and there is no doubt that this figure is within easy reach. The equipment consists of the necessary cupolas, five in number, for smelting the pig iron which is furnished by the company's own blast furnaces and such iron as they may buy from outside parties. The converters are two in number, of ten ton capacity and of the eccentric type. The air for blowing the steel was furnished by the Allis-Chalmers Company, of the vertical steeple type and 3,000 horse power. The ingots are stripped from the molds by Aiken strippers, from which they are transferred to soaking pits of the usual type used at steel works for this purpose.

The fuel used is producer gas, made in producers of the Laughlin Water Sealed Gas Producer variety. For reducing the ingots from molds to billets, a pair of William Todd reversing engines is used. These engines are 54x66 inch cylinders and have a horse power of approximately 6,000. These engines drive a 40-inch blooming mill, which has the power of reducing ingots weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons in about a minute and a quarter. This mill is one of

the best in operation in this country and was designed by Willis McKee, chief engineer, and is used to supply blooms to the 26-inch mill, which comes next in line, or for rolling slabs which are sheared and shipped from the blooming mill proper.

The 26-inch mill is a 2-high, semi-continuous mill with three pairs of rolls, and will reduce a $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ bloom to a 4-inch billet in five passes and to a 3-inch billet in seven passes. Four-inch and 3-inch billets are sheared and shipped to the other mills, or the entire piece is transferred to the 18-inch billet mill, of the Morgan type, which reduces it to a 2-inch, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch billet, depending upon the size desired. The 26-inch mill is driven by a tandem compound engine, built by the William Todd Company of this city, with an accredited horse power of 5,000, and the 18-inch mill is attached to a 5,000 horse power Filer & Stowell engine. These mills are enclosed in one building. The engineering work in connection with the same was done by S. V. Huber, the well-known engineer, having offices in Pittsburgh. The mills proper were built by the Lloyd Booth Department of the United Engineering & Foundry Company, and most of the tables and other parts were made by the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company. Great credit is due both these concerns for the excellence of their work. The power for operating these tables and the other auxiliary machinery is furnished by a separate power plant. The installment of this department consists of two generators, one of 50 K. W. capacity and the other of 300 K. W., which are driven by tandem compound Buckeye engines. The steam is generated throughout this plant by Stirling boilers.

The Hannah furnace is equipped with three new Weimer blowing engines with Stirling and Wheeler boilers. The Haselton is equipped with two E. P. Allis engines and one new Weimer engine, with Heine and Cahill boilers. The balance of the equipment is of the usual type and having the necessary stoves, trestles and other equipment. Both of these furnaces are equipped with the Rader Bosh Jacket, designed by Charles I. Rader, former

manager of the blast furnace department, and are giving excellent results. Hannah furnace employs a total number of 140 men, and Haselton furnace employs 150 men.

The Republic last year (1906) erected at Haselton two new Bessemer furnaces of 500 tons daily capacity each, making three in all on the site of the old Andrews Bros. & Co. works. Another furnace just ready to be blown in, after being remodeled and enlarged, is located at New Castle, and is known as the Atlantic stack, while a fifth furnace, the Hall stack, is located in Sharon. From the three Haselton furnaces the molten metal is conveyed to the Bessemer steel mill in ladle cars, while the pig metal from the Atlantic and Hall furnaces is remelted in the cupolas at the Bessemer mill here.

All of this system is purely Bessemer and it has been officially announced that the next additions that the Republic Iron & Steel Company will make in Youngstown will be for the manufacture of open-hearth steel under the basic process. The Republic Iron & Steel Company several months ago purchased the Lansingville site to build from ten to twelve open-hearth furnaces, a billet mill, finishing mills, and either a rail mill or wire mill. The open-hearth furnaces will be built in pairs until the additions have been completed. It is intended that the new plant will turn out 2,000 tons of finished steel every twenty-four hours.

The progressive spirit of John W. Gates at the helm of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and the fact that the great corporation is passing through an unprecedented period of prosperity, with the operating department hardly able to keep up with the deluge of orders, gives those in a position to prophesy correctly the impression that the plant planned for Lansingville will be built within the next two or three years.

OHIO WORKS OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

Throughout the industrial world there is not a more extensively known plant of its nature than the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company. The works are splendidly

situated on the south side of the Mahoning river in the extreme western part of the city. The Ohio Steel Company was organized by Youngstown capitalists and the first finished material was turned out February 4, 1895. The first officers of the company were Henry Wick, president; J. G. Butler, vice president, and W. H. Baldwin, secretary and treasurer.

The plant was absorbed by the National Steel Company, February, 1899, and afterwards became constituent to the United States Steel Corporation. Today the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company is recognized as one of the most important and and best paying investments of that great corporation. One of the first movements of the original company was to secure the services of Thomas McDonald as general manager, a step that has never been regretted by the successors of the old company. Under his capable management and direction the plant has developed with a rapidity that is wonderful. Mr. McDonald has no peer in his line of work. He has surrounded himself with a corps of capable assistants, who have added to the success of the local works.

The immense plant is laid out with the idea of continuous progression in the manufacture of iron and steel. All raw material, such as ore, coke, and limestone, is received at one end of the plant and deposited in an enormous yard capable of holding 500 cars at one time. There are altogether forty miles of track in the yards.

Four first-class stacks constitute the blast furnace department, which are built in almost a straight line, near what is known as the ore yards, facing the Mahoning river with sufficient frontage to allow for the tracks. Being in operation almost constantly, these four stacks furnish an output which keeps the plant running to a certain degree. The diameter of the bosh is 23 feet and the height of No. 1 and No. 2 is 106½ feet. At the time of erection No. 3 was the same height as the other two, but since then it has been found that it did not give good satisfaction, therefore 16½ feet were taken off.

These furnaces are equipped with closed tops, thereby allowing the ore to pass through a mixing-hopper to the throat; then to the small bell, from where they pass through what is called the gas seal onto the large bell and from there into the furnace. There are sixteen tuyeres through which each blast furnace is blown. There are seven cross-compound condensing horizontal blowing-engines used to supply the furnaces with blast. There are three engines 54x102x108x60, two engines 50x96x100x60, two engines 58x110x108x60.

The William Tod Company furnished all the engines with the exception of two, which were installed by the Allis-Chalmers Company. At Nos. 1 and 2 there are located three engines, at No. 3 there are four. A 48-inch Worthington condenser is used to condense exhaust steam at Nos. 1 and 2 furnaces, and at Nos. 3 and 4 there is installed one 54-inch Alberger condenser. The Worthington condenser also takes care of all exhaust steam from auxiliary machinery, electric light plant and the pumping station.

There is a battery of 15,000 H. P. Sterling boilers, which supplies the entire furnace plant with steam, and a large quantity to the steel works. Furnace gas is used under the boilers, as is also coal to keep up the fires. Large cinder ladles take care of all slag which runs directly therein while still in a molten state, and is taken away for filling-in purposes about the plant. After the iron is turned into the ladles in the furnace, it runs direct to the mixers at the converting mill. When the iron cannot be cast in this way there is what is called a pig-casting machine installed by Heyl & Patterson. On Saturday and Sunday nights the iron is not taken to the mixer but sent to the casting machine. This machine consists of four strands of moulds. There is a trough through which the molten iron is poured into the molds, which operates on an endless chain. The strands pass through a large vat of water, thereby cooling the iron, and upon reaching the other end of the machine pass up an incline from which point the iron is dropped in the shape of pigs into a car and prepared for ship-

ment. After the iron has gone through this process it is taken to the concerting mill where it is remelted in the cupolas.

Much has been said of the excellent work these furnaces have done in regard to production, as they have produced since the first one was put into service to December 1, 1904, inclusive, 2,033,589 tons of Bessemer iron. In January, 1902, No. 2 stack produced in one month after being in operation one and one-half years 19,645 tons, which established a world's record. It was in March, 1902, that No. 1 furnace took the record by producing 19,734 tons. This record held first place until October, 1904, when No. 2 furnace of the Duquesne furnace produced 20,659 tons. The immense magnitude of these furnaces can well be imagined when the four stacks forming the furnace department of the National Steel Company in Youngstown can produce almost as much iron in a year as the 21 furnaces in Virginia.

J. C. Barrett has established an enviable record as superintendent, and has worked earnestly to bring the department up to its present standing in the iron world. He has had years of experience as a chemist and superintendent and has been with the company since its organization.

The next step is to the two converters, or vessels, where all impurities are blown from the metal. The converting mills are located in the center of the plant and consist of a mixer building, cupolas, converting-house, ingot stripper building, bottom-house and engine-house. The mixer building is two stories in height, containing two metal reservoirs of 250 tons capacity, each located in the second story. An elevated track leads to the building on which the ladles filled with molten metal from the furnaces enter and are hoisted by hydraulic jacks to the mixers and are poured in.

An electric engine shifts the ladles to their positions and place them for the return to the furnaces. Iron is poured from the mixers into the ladles at the other end and sent to the converting house to be concerted into steel.

In direct line with the mixer building comes the cupola house. This building consists of

four stories 78 feet high, containing five cupolas 24 feet high with a diameter of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet for each cupola, and blown through 12 tuyeres with a melting capacity of 1800 tons in 24 hours. A double hoist 62 feet high carries all raw material to the top for consumption. In front of the cupolas are bins 560 feet long containing pig iron, coke and limestone and other material necessary to the manufacture of iron through the cupolas. In tapping the cupolas 2 iron ladles with a capacity of $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons each are run under the tapping hole and filled. The ladles are then conveyed to the converters by means of an electric motor pulling a cable attached to the ladle. These ladles also travel to the mixers for the iron.

To convert the iron into steel, the iron when brought either from the mixers or cupola is poured into the converters, one of which is located at either end of the building. The converters are $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter with a capacity of 10 tons each. The iron is poured through a trough leading to the nose of the vessel into the converter, which is placed at an almost horizontal position. The converter is then raised to the vertical position and the blast turned on. The blast is conveyed into the interior of the converter through the bottom, which contains 19 tuyeres imbedded in a highly refractory material. One horizontal cross compound Allis engine $40 \times 78 \times 60 \times 60$, and one steeple-type nose, compound engine, $42 \times 84 \times 68 \times 60$, are required to blow the vessels.

The iron usually requires blowing about eight minutes in order to remove therefrom the impurities; the vessels are then tipped over and the contents poured into a 10-ton ladle, operated by a 20-ton hydraulic crane placed in the center of the house, and which can be swung from either side. The ladle is then brought to the pouring platform and the steel poured into the molds. Each mold when removed leaves a solid piece of steel weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons and measuring $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2} \times 70$ inches. The steel is then conveyed to the heating furnaces to be heated with gas. In the process of conversion the brilliancy of the flames is dazzling, and the sparks fill the converting house,

lighting it up with a wonderful brilliancy and keeping its spectators entranced. As the blast burns out the impurities the variety of colors is amazing. L. N. McDonald is the efficient superintendent of this very important department of the works.

After passing through the converters the purified metal is next cast into molds or ingots and conveyed to the blooming mill. Here the steel is rolled down into great lengths and cut automatically.

There are 24 pits holding four ingots each, the entire building being commanded by two 5-ton capacity traveling cranes, whose duties are divided between placing the ingots in the pits and withdrawing them when ready for rolling. When the steel has remained in the pit the required length of time, it is withdrawn and placed on an ingot dumping car, electrically operated, which removes the ingot to the blooming train table ready for the rolling. Here it is quickly reduced from $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ in size to a long piece $\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. This is done in 13 passes through the blooming mills and the time averages a minute and a half. It is then brought down to the shears and cut into several lengths called blooms. In this mill, as in the other departments of the plant, the steel is handled without manual labor, the ingot is passed back and forth through the rolls on its 13 passes and is operated entirely by the machinery controlled by the roller from a station over the rolls.

The four by four billet-mill is next reached, and duplex billet shears cut the product in the desired lengths, and the billets are then loaded, by means of an endless chain, into small cars, cooled off, and finally deposited in the railroad cars for shipment.

Under the same roof is the tin bar-mill, at present in full operation. Further on is the sixteenth-inch continuous mill, made by The Morgan Construction Company, the fastest mill of its kind in the country. Eight passes are required to the rolls, and the 4x4 billet size comes out of the last pass a rod $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch finished material, at the rate of 650 feet a minute and without stopping, by the flying

shears is cut into 30-inch lengths. These shears were built by the Loyd Booth plant of the United Engineering and Foundry Co.,

Probably the rail mill is the most interesting department of the entire works, and it is worth one's while to watch the formation of the steel from the bulky bloom into a finished rail ready for laying. In this mill are four rail-saws. The regular regulation rails are sawed into 30-inch lengths while still red hot.

The cold saw is used principally for orders of special lengths and a ninety-pound cold rail can be cut in twain in the remarkable short space of thirty seconds. Previous to shipping, the ends of the rails are chipped and filed.

One of the most remarkable features of these mills and one that most strongly impresses the sightseer is the apparent absence of men in the vicinity of the rolls. The blooms, billets, bars and rails seem to come and go of their own volition, passing and repassing through the various stages of the work in a manner most bewildering and interesting. From the time the raw material reaches the yards until it is on the cars again a finished product, no human agency seems to be employed while it is progressing through its various steps. This work is mostly accomplished by electricity, assisted to some extent by hydraulic power.

The electrical power is furnished by three dynamos 550 K-W and one 200 K-W. Seventy-five skilled men are employed in this department. All the ore is handled by electric machinery and in the plant there are thirteen cranes ranging in capacity from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 tons. The entire rail department is operated by electricity and four electric locomotives are used at the plant and a storage battery is also in use since 1902.

At the works will be found modern machine shops, boiler shops, blacksmith shops and every necessary adjunct to a first-class industry.

An emergency hospital has been established at the Ohio Works, and skilled nurses with knowledge of medicine and surgery are constantly in attendance.

The works are thoroughly policed, the chief being Capt. James A. Freed, and his force consists of no less than twenty men.

A splendid laboratory, with every needful appliance, is situated within the grounds, and a short distance from the works is a commodious brick structure, a portion of which is used for drafting purposes.

The Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company is without doubt Youngstown's leading industry, its products are known and appreciated throughout the entire civilized world and the chances are that this plant will in a short time be further enlarged until it rivals the largest in the world.

The lines for the stone and iron work that will form the foundation of No. 6 furnace, in the group at the Ohio works, have lately been laid out and the work of constructing this giant smelter is now well under way.

Indications are that the group of 12 open-hearth furnaces, the first of their kind ever planned for Youngstown, will be completed at the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company before any of the other new work.

At the Homestead works a group of ten smelters for the manufacture of open-hearth steel was completed in exactly nine months. Just six months elapsed from the time the first drawing was made until four of the furnaces were completed and in operation. The local force desires to come up to this record, and it is possible that it may even be beaten. The work on the live Bessemer stacks that will supply basic iron for the group of open hearth smelters is also being hurried. The contract for the iron has been let to Wm. B. Pollock Co. of this city.

UNION MILLS, CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

No more wonderful mills exist throughout the country than the local ones of The American Steel Hoop Company. In the two plants in this city, grades and classes of iron and steel products are made such as can hardly be duplicated anywhere else in the world. On their mills the experience of years and the experiments of the most expert have been ap-

plied with wonderful success. There are ideas and appliances put into effect on those mills which are used nowhere else in the country. Everything has been done to increase the output and vary the class of steel made, adding constantly new grades of work.

A few years ago some considerable changes and improvements were made in these works. The Lower Plant, so-called, begins a short distance above Spring common and runs to West Avenue; the Upper Plant begins just across the street from the Lower Plant on West Avenue and extends far up into Brier Hill. The Lower Plant is what was known as the Cartwright-McCurdy mill, while the Upper Plant was the Youngstown Iron Company's mill. These were consolidated first under the name of the Union Iron & Steel Company, and later became a part of the National Steel Company, finally being merged into the American Steel Hoop Co., which in turn became really a part of the Carnegie Steel Company.

In the 10-inch continuous or cotton tie mill the Upper Plant has one of the most famous mills in the country. It is run largely on cotton ties, and supplies an enormous amount of the ties which are used in the country. This mill was built in 1894 and the vibrator on the hot bed is used by no other mill.

The Lower Plant of the Company has but one continuous mill, that is the continuous guide mill. The plant has five finishing mills which are all good and efficient and will produce 10,000 pounds a month. The products of the 12-inch mill are giving the company a great reputation. One of the features of this mill is the cold straightening plant of 24 machines. It straightens special Red Cross round edged tires, channels for rubber tires, etc., specially fine finished and perfectly straight. The specialty of buggy tires on this mill makes it one of the most valuable in the plant. All the puddle furnaces in the Upper Plant were torn out in 1898 to make way for the new improvements, which have made it one of the most modern and up-to-date plants for the same kind of work in the country.

There is a boiler plant of sixteen boilers outside of the 10-inch continuous boiler plant.

The gas producers are all hoppers, automatic stokers are used, and all furnaces fed by manufactured gas from the twelve gas producers.

The 7, 8, and 10-inch hoop mills deliver hoop longer than any other mill outside of the cotton tie (10-inch continuous), which has rolled a piece of hoop longer than any other mill in the city, 1,700 feet.

THE YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company was organized November 21, 1900, under the laws of Ohio, and under the name of the Youngstown Iron, Sheet & Tube Company, the authorized capital being \$600,000.00. The incorporators were Mr. George D. Wick, Mr. Wm. Willkoff, Mr. E. L. Ford, Mr. George L. Fordyce and Mr. J. A. Campbell. The purpose of the company was to build and operate a mill for the production of iron sheets and tubes. Mr. George D. Wick was elected president, Mr. J. A. Campbell, vice-president, Mr. Robert Bentley, secretary, and Mr. W. C. Reilly, auditor.

In December, 1900, the capital stock of this company was increased to \$1,000,000.00. Pending the investigation of certain patents for the making of tubes, nothing was done for the erection of a plant or the selection of a site until February, 1901. The ground was broken in May, 1901, at the present site of the plant between Struthers and Hazelton. In June, 1901, it was decided to increase the size of the plant and the capital was authorized to be increased from \$1,000,000.00 to 2,000,000.00.

In December 1901, the company purchased from Pickands, Mather & Company, the Alice Furnace, located at Sharpsville, and also purchased a three-fifths interest in ore property in the Mesaba Range now known as the Crete Mining Company.

In January, 1902, the company was again authorized to increase its capital stock from \$2,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00, the increase to be devoted to the purpose of building an open-hearth steel plant. The officers of the company at this time were: Mr. George D. Wick, president, Mr. J. A.

Campbell, vice-president, Mr. W. H. Foster, secretary, and Mr. Richard Garlick, treasurer. Mr. C. W. Reilly, who had taken the position of general superintendent, was at that time placed in charge of the operations.

In February, 1902, the original portion of this plant consisted of the sheet mill and puddle mills, were started into operation, the company employing at that time all told about 800 men.

In October of the same year, three pipe mills of the company were placed in operation, employing an additional 800 men.

In May, 1902, the president of the company, Mr. George D. Wick, was compelled to retire owing to ill health, and his successor was not elected until July, 1904, when Mr. J. A. Campbell was elected president.

In July, 1902, the directors of the company decided to abandon the building of the open-hearth plant owing, first, to the lack of funds, and, second, to the fact that open-hearth steel had not been proved to be desirable for the making of pipe, and all contracts which had been made toward the erection of this plant were therefore cancelled.

In July, 1904, Mr. J. A. Campbell was elected president of the company; Mr. H. G. Dalton of Cleveland, vice-president; Mr. Richard Garlick, treasurer, and Mr. Geo. Day was elected secretary and general sales agent in place of Mr. W. H. Foster, who had resigned early in 1904 owing to ill health. W. B. Jones was elected auditor.

In September, 1904, the company commenced the erection of a large pipe furnace, which was completed and placed in operation in the spring of 1905, giving employment in the neighborhood of 200 additional men.

In October, 1905, the company commenced the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum. In October, 1906, this dividend was increased to six per cent. In July, 1905, the name of the company was changed to the present style.

In July, 1905, the company found that it was necessary for them in order to meet successfully the severe competition on the product of their manufacture to build a Bessemer



BESSEMER PLANT OF THE REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
YOUNGSTOWN



OHIO FURNACES OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.
YOUNGSTOWN



HASELTON FURNACES OF THE REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
YOUNGSTOWN



FURNACES OF THE STRUTHERS FURNACE COMPANY.
STRUTHERS

steel plant, and for this purpose the stockholders authorized the issue of two and one-half million of bonds. These bonds were taken almost entirely by the stockholders of the company, and the company then proceeded with the erection of a large Bessemer steel plant, plate mill and a 10-inch mill for making small skelp. The Bessemer steel plant and plate mill were placed in operation in the fall of 1906, and gave employment in the neighborhood of 1800 additional men, making a total of about 3,600 men then in the company's employ.

In January, 1907, the capital stock of the company was authorized to be increased from \$4,000,000.00 to \$6,000,000.00, the additional \$2,000,000.00 of stock to be devoted to the purpose of building two blast furnaces. This building is now under way at the present time and will probably give employment to 500 additional men. This work is expected to be completed by July, 1908.

In January Mr. C. S. Robinson, who came here from the Colorado Fuel & Mining Co. of Pueblo, Colorado, was elected second vice-president of the company.

NATIONAL TUBE CO.—YOUNGSTOWN DEPARTMENT.

The American Tube & Iron Co., manufacturers of wrought iron and steel pipe and tubing of every description, was incorporated in 1880 under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$100,000 and purchased the property of the old Middletown Tube & Iron Co., at Middletown, Pennsylvania, which had been out of business for years. They at once remodelled and enlarged the plant, put the same into operation, and were successful from the start. The capital stock was changed to \$500,000, and afterward increased to \$1,000,000. At the annual meeting in January, 1886, it was decided to build a branch western mill to better supply the rapidly increasing western trade, and the officials who at that time were Jas. Young, president, George Matheson, treasurer, John J. Spowers, managing director, A. W. Momeyer, secretary, and A. S. Matheson, general superintendent, at once began to look

for a suitable location. They had about decided on New Castle, Pennsylvania, when Mr. Chauncy H. Andrews convinced them of the advantages of Youngstown, Ohio, as a manufacturing point, and to clinch the matter offered for the location of the works to donate free of any cost a tract of land of about eight acres of land on the south bank of the Mahoning river, at what was then called Gibsonville.

After due consideration the proposition of Mr. Andrews was accepted, and ground was broken in the latter part of April; James Matheson was made superintendent, and Walter L. Kauffman, chief clerk and purchasing agent, and the work was pushed as rapidly as possible, so that the plant was ready for operation by the middle of the following October, the first finished pipe being turned out on October 16, 1886. The first order was a line of 8-inch pipe for the Mahoning Gas Fuel Co., which line is still bringing in the natural gas to supply Youngstown.

In 1890, on account of failing health, Mr. James H. Matheson went abroad and W. L. Kauffman was made local manager of the Youngstown Mills of the American Tube & Iron Co., the officers of the company at that time being as follows: president, George Matheson; vice-president, S. C. Young; secretary and treasurer, F. Musselman; general manager, A. S. Matheson; superintendent, Jas. H. Matheson; local manager, W. L. Kauffman.

In July, 1899, the National Tube Co. was formed by the consolidation of a number of pipe and tube manufacturers throughout the United States, the American Tube & Iron Co. being one of the number absorbed. Mr. W. L. Kauffman was retained as manager of the National Tube Co.—Youngstown department, as it was then named, with Mr. W. Ed. Samp as chief clerk, and the plant was considerably enlarged and its output increased. In April, 1901, the United States Steel Corporation was formed, the National Tube Co. becoming one of its constituent companies. The plant has added to its real estate, so that it now occupies about thirteen acres. It is admirably located for shipping, having the Pennsylvania Co. and the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. tracks running

into the grounds, and is connected by transfer switching arrangements with the Erie, the Lake Shore and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad systems. The works have a capacity of 250 or more tons per day, and employ 425 men, their product going to all points of the country.

BRIER HILL IRON & COAL CO.

The Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company was originally known as the Akron Manufacturing Company, and was incorporated in the year 1838, for a period of thirty years, by Messrs. James R. Ford, Daniel Townsend, John Williams, Jr., George B. Martin, David Tod, Simon Perkins, Jr., and Arad Kent, for the purpose of manufacturing iron, steel, nails, stoves, pig iron, and castings of all kinds. The capital stock of the company was \$250,000. In the year 1859 the office of the Akron Manufacturing Company was moved to Brier Hill, Ohio, and firm name changed to Brier Hill Iron Company. In the year 1867 the Brier Hill Iron Company was merged into the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, for the manufacture of pig and merchant iron, and for the mining of coal, David Tod, William Pollock, Nelson Crandall, John Stambaugh, Jr., and Henry Tod—all local people—being the incorporators. The capital stock was \$432,000.00. The original plant for the manufacture of pig iron consisted of one blast furnace, with a capacity of about seventy-five to eighty tons of pig iron per week, and employed from twenty-five to thirty men. Additions and improvements have been made at various times until the plant now has a capacity of about twenty-five hundred tons of pig iron per week. Mr. David Tod was the first president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company and Nelson Crandall, secretary. In March, 1869, Mr. John Stambaugh was elected president to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Tod. In the year 1882, the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company was merged into The Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, the incorporators being John Stambaugh, William Pollock, Henry Tod, George Tod, J.

G. Butler, Jr., Nelson Crandall, and John Tod, with John Stambaugh, president; Nelson Crandall, treasurer; H. C. Marshall, secretary; and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., general manager. The capital stock of the company was \$500,000.00. In January, 1883, Mr. H. H. Stambaugh was elected treasurer and William B. Schiller was elected secretary. Mr. George Tod was elected president of the company in 1889, in the place of John Stambaugh, deceased. In January, 1890, Mr. H. H. Stambaugh was elected secretary and treasurer. The present directors of the company are Mr. George Tod, J. G. Butler, Jr., H. H. Stambaugh, David Tod and John Tod. The officers are Mr. George Tod, president; J. G. Butler, Jr., vice-president and general manager; R. C. Steese, secretary, and H. H. Stambaugh, treasurer. The company now manufactures pig iron and cement. The works are provided with a well equipped chemical laboratory.

THE YOUNGSTOWN STEEL COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1882 by Edward L. Ford and the late John Stambaugh, for the purpose of making steel castings. A small plant was erected on South Market street but was never operated as a steel casting foundry. About the time the plant was completed, the company started experimenting in refining pig iron. In the years 1884 and 1885 a plant was built at Brier Hill alongside of the Tod Furnace, which was then owned and operated by the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Co. The plant erected by the Youngstown Steel Company was for refining pig iron, making a product which has since been sold and very largely used by steelmakers throughout the world, and known as "washed metal."

In the year 1890 the Youngstown Steel Company bought from the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company the Tod Furnace. Since that time the furnace and washing plant have been operated almost continuously. The annual production of the company is 100,000 tons of pig iron and 40,000 tons of washed metal.

The present officers are: Tod Ford, presi-

dent; Paul Jones, vice-president; John Stambaugh, secretary and treasurer; Edward L. Ford, general manager.

THE WILLIAM TOD COMPANY.

The works of this company were established in 1856 by Mr. Horner Hamilton, and were known as the "Hamilton Works."

The plant was operated from 1878 to 1901 by William Tod & Company, a partnership, and was incorporated in 1901 as "The William Tod Company," with the late William Tod as president.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of special engines in the largest sizes, supplying blowing engines and reversing engines for blast furnaces and steel plants, and general power engines for all purposes; municipal water-works pumping engines and gas engines ranging in size from 500 to 5,000 H. P. are also being manufactured.

The plant occupies about eight and one-half acres, and furnishes employment to from 500 to 600 men, and has an annual output of about 7,000 tons of finished machinery.

This company is the only one in the Mahoning valley engaged in the construction of heavy engines.

The present officers of the corporation are: John Stambaugh, Jr., president; Irving H. Reynolds, vice-president and general manager; H. J. Stambaugh, secretary and treasurer.

UNITED ENGINEERING & FOUNDRY CO.

The United Engineering & Foundry Company, one of the oldest and most important industrial enterprises of Youngstown, had its origin as far back as 1849, in a stove foundry which was established here and carried on for some years under the firm name of Parmelee & Sawyer, and afterwards under that of Ward, Kay & Co. Still later, under the style of Ward, Margerum & Co., the firm began the manufacture of rolling mill machinery, which business was continued under the successive styles of Ward, Booth & Miller, and Booth, Miller & Co. On March 1st, 1888, the Lloyd Booth

Company was organized, with a capital of \$100,000, which was subsequently increased to \$225,000, and with officers as follows: Lloyd Booth, president; H. M. Garlick, vice-president; C. W. Bray, secretary, and C. H. Booth, treasurer. A more important change took place, July 1, 1901, when the United Engineering Company was organized with a capital stock of \$5,500,000.

The company are now the largest manufacturers of rolling mill and steel-works machinery in America, and the largest producers of steel, chilled, and grey iron rolls in the world.

The concern consists of five separate departments: The Lloyd Booth Company department, which includes two separate plants, is located at Youngstown and is engaged in the manufacture of rolling-mill and steel-works machinery, grey iron and chilled rolls. The McGill department, located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, manufactures of rolling-mill and tube-works machinery. The Lincoln Foundry department, also of Pittsburg, manufactures only rolls, from the smallest to the largest, used in rolling mills and steel plants. The Frank Kneeland department, of Pittsburg, turns out rolling mill and steel works machinery; while in the chilled roll foundry department, located at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, are manufactured iron and steel castings and the celebrated water-chilled rolls.

The company has received and satisfactorily executed some large and important contracts. They built the blooming mills and rail mill, besides furnishing other machinery, for the Ohio Works of the Carnegie Steel Company; the blooming mill, rail mill and billet mills for the Bessemer department of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; and the blooming mills, sheet, bar and billet mills for the new plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. They are now engaged in building the rail mills and structural mills for the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., and have under contract what will be the first installation of mill machinery for the great steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation, at Gary, Indiana. This consists of five

blooming mills and one continuous rail mill, with the necessary tables, saws, and other appliances for handling the material.

The present officers of the United Engineering & Foundry Company are I. W. Frank, president; C. H. Booth, vice president; G. G. Small, second vice president; Edward Kneeland, treasurer, and C. E. Satler, secretary.

THE ANDREWS & HITCHCOCK IRON COMPANY.

In 1859 C. H. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock formed a partnership for the mining of block coal, in which business they continued for about ten years. With a view to the manufacture of iron, they began the erection of a furnace at Hubbard, Ohio, which was finished and started in 1869, and is known as No. 1 furnace. No. 2 furnace was finished and started in 1873. In 1892 the furnaces were turned over to a stock company, which was organized under the name of the Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company, with William J. Hitchcock, president; John A. Logan, Jr., vice president, and Frank Hitchcock, secretary and treasurer, for the manufacture of Hubbard, Scotch, Foundry and Bessemer pig iron. C. H. Andrews died December 25, 1893, and W. J. Hitchcock on November 18, 1899. The present officers of the company are Frank Hitchcock, president; William J. Hitchcock, vice president, and H. W. Heedy, secretary and treasurer.

FINISHED STEEL CO.

The Finished Steel Company, whose up-to-date plant is located at 1623-1631 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, was incorporated in 1895, with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the manufacture of cold-drawn steel in rounds, squares, hexagonal, flat and special forms for machine construction. C. Seymour Dutton was president and general manager, and Thomas E. Davey secretary and treasurer. After an existence of some seven years the plant was purchased by Thomas G. FitzSimons of Cleveland, O., and the company reorganized, with Thomas G. FitzSimons, Robert F. FitzSimons,

James R. FitzSimons, Thomas L. Johnson and W. J. FitzSimons as directors, and with the following officers: Thomas G. FitzSimons, president; Robert F. FitzSimons, vice president; J. R. FitzSimons, treasurer, and W. J. FitzSimons, general manager. The company is enterprising and prosperous, the present output of their plant being about 500 tons per month.

YOUNGSTOWN PRESSED STEEL CO.

The Youngstown Pressed Steel Company, was organized in November, 1905, for the manufacture of agricultural and other pressed steel specialties, the office and works being located at No. 1931 Wilson Avenue. It is now doing a prosperous business in the manufacture of pressed steel for agricultural implements, pressed steel singletrees and doubletrees of an improved construction for wagons, felloe plates, wrought washers, riveting burrs, sad-iron stands, and other steel specialties. The officers of the company are: L. E. Cochran, president; Charles B. Cushwa, vice president; John O. Pew, general manager; Mason Evans, treasurer; C. A. Cochran, secretary, and G. F. Danielson, superintendent.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

The General Fireproofing Company of Youngstown, was incorporated January, 1902, with a capital of \$500,000, and the following officers: M. I. Arms, president; A. P. White, vice president; George D. Wick, vice president; W. H. Foster, secretary; W. A. Kingsley, treasurer and general manager, and H. E. White, chief engineer.

The company started by the purchase of the business and plant of the International Metal Lath Co., manufacturers of "Herringbone expanded steel lath," whose plant, located at Niles, Ohio, consisted of two lath machines and four lath presses. The General Fireproofing Company immediately purchased a site from the Paul Wick estate at Crab Creek, Youngstown, and in the summer of 1902 built the original buildings of the present plant,

which included a two-story brick and steel building, with reinforced concrete floors, 135 feet by 250 feet, for the manufacture of all-steel furniture and filing equipment for offices, banks, public buildings, libraries, etc.; a one-story brick and steel building, 65 feet by 216 feet, for the manufacture of "Herringbone expanded steel lath," and a power plant, 34 feet by 65 feet. The entire plant was equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, most of which was built to order from the company's own designs, the power being supplied by individual motors driven by a dynamo connected directly to the engine shaft.

In the fall of 1902 the new plant at Crab Creek was occupied, the offices of the company being in the Federal Building at Youngstown, Ohio, and the Niles plant abandoned. During the summer of 1903 a two-story office building, 44 feet by 60 feet, was erected at the plant and was occupied that fall. In 1903 a machine was installed for making Expanded Metal for reinforcing concrete and by the following summer this part of the business had so increased that a new building, 52 feet by 175 feet, was installed to accommodate the Expanded Metal part of the business. In the spring of 1906 it became necessary to add a building, 130 feet by 135 feet, for the joint use of the lath and expanded metal departments; there having been installed by that time two additional lath machines and a second expanded metal machine. In the fall of 1906 an addition was added to the furniture building, 60 feet by 180 feet, two stories, built of reinforced concrete, using the company's system of Pin Connected Girder Frames for beams and girders; Cold Twisted Lug Bars for columns; and Expanded Metal for floor reinforcement. A crate factory, 24 feet by 60 feet, was also added to the Metal Furniture Department. Also in the latter part of 1906 the manufacture of Pin Connected Girder Frames for reinforcing concrete beams and girders was started, and this necessitated the erection of a brick and steel building 85 feet by 200 feet. The introduction of the Cold Twisted Lug Bar, which is a bar for reinforcing concrete, invented by the company's engineer and sold

exclusively by the company, was also taken up in the fall of 1906, and to take care of this part of the business a bar storage house, 100 feet by 325 feet, served by a ten-ton Gantry crane, was erected early in 1907.

With the increased output and new lines which had been added, more power was called for, and during 1907 the power plant was more than doubled, and to house the executive and clerical force required an addition to the office, 36 feet by 75 feet, which is joined to the old building by a connecting building, 36 feet by 36 feet, all of which are two stories and of cement siding style of architecture, being lathed on the exterior with "Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath" and plastered with cement mortar, a style of building which is becoming very popular and is at its best when "Herringbone Lath" is used.

The products of the General Fireproofing Company include Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath, Diamond Mesh Expanded Metal Lath, All-United Steel Studding, Expanded Metal for all purposes, Cold Twisted Lug Bars, Pin Connected Girder Frames, Trussit Metal, Steel Equipment for banks, court houses, offices, vaults, public buildings, libraries, etc., which include roll top and flat top desks, counters, filing devices of every kind and sectional filing cases, all built entirely of steel.

The capital stock of the company is now \$900,000. The employees number 460, of whom 400 are employed in the works and 60 in the office. The yearly output is \$700,000. The following are the officers: M. I. Arms, president; A. P. White, vice president; H. B. McMaster, secretary; W. H. Foster, treasurer and general manager; G. H. Knowlson, manager furniture department; H. E. White, chief engineer; O. D. Kaiser, auditor; P. G. Mars-teller, purchasing agent; W. H. Ham and E. N. Hunting, concrete engineers.

The company maintains offices in six different cities, namely: New York, 156 Fifth Avenue, J. L. Sharkey, manager; Washington, 420 Colorado Building, W. A. Kennedy, manager; Chicago, 115 Adams street, A. C. Tobin, manager; St. Louis, 710 Missouri Trust Building, W. A. Chestnut, manager; New Orleans,

409 Hennen building, C. W. J. Neville, manager; Boston, 161 Devonshire street, W. F. Kearns, manager.

YOUNGSTOWN CAR MANUFACTURING CO.

The Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company, whose plant is situated at the corner of Wilson avenue and Jackson street, in the southeastern part of the city, was started in 1881 as a private company, under the name of Milliken, Boyd & Co., for the building of railroad freight cars. In 1883 it was incorporated as the Youngstown Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, its officers being: L. A. Cochran, president; Andrew Milliken, general manager; B. F. Boyd, secretary and treasurer. In 1902 the plant was purchased by Mr. George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, Pa., and associates, who are its present proprietors. The present officers are: George T. Oliver, president; Alexander C. Blair, vice president; Charles A. Palmer, secretary; John P. Young, general manager.

REPUBLIC RUBBER COMPANY.

The Republic Rubber Company, whose offices and works are located on the lines of the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, at Crab Creek, was incorporated in 1901, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the first officers being: H. K. Wick, president; A. E. Adams, vice president; John Tod, secretary and treasurer, and J. S. McClurg, superintendent. Though one of Youngstown's later industries, the excellent grade of goods turned out by the company has already made it widely and favorably known, its product being found in all parts of the United States, and its business increasing with each passing month. In the spacious and substantial plant are manufactured nearly all kinds of rubber goods, including searchlight sheet packing, cross arm, tubular gasket, firestone piston packing, belting, hose, valves, gaskets, rubber-covered rolls, molded specialties, automobile and solid vehicle tires, and mechanical rubber goods in general.

The present officers of the company are:

Warner Arms, president; C. H. Booth, first vice president; L. J. Lomansey, second vice president; John Tod, secretary; and L. T. Peterson, superintendent. The company has branch offices in New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Chicago.

THE YOUNGSTOWN IRON & STEEL ROOFING CO.

This company, whose plant is located at No. 1931 Wilson Avenue, in the southeastern part of the city, was organized as a stock company in July, 1894, with a capital of \$12,000, which was increased in January, 1898, to \$25,000. The primary object was the manufacture of metallic roofing and John O. Pew's patent fastening for metallic roofing. The company has as a board of directors: G. M. McKelvey, Mason Evans, L. E. Cochran, Horace P. Heedy, and John O. Pew; and as officers: L. E. Cochran, president; John O. Pew, secretary and Mason Evans, treasurer.

In 1901 the company built a rolling mill for the manufacture of sheet iron and sheet steel, the capital stock being then further increased to \$300,000. Their product now includes, galvanized and black sheet iron and sheet steel, curved corrugated iron, iron and steel roofing and siding, sheet and expanded metal lath, heavy expanded metal, bridge and fire proof flooring, roll cap, ridge roll, and various steel specialties, and amounts to about 2,500 tons per month.

The present officers of the company are: L. E. Cochran, president; John O. Pew, vice president and general manager; C. A. Cochran, secretary; and Mason Evans, treasurer. The directors are: John O. Pew, Henry W. Heedy, Mason Evans, C. A. Cochran and L. E. Cochran; Charles B. Cushwa, general superintendent.

FALCON BRONZE CO.

The Falcon Bronze Company originated in 1893, when G. A. Doeright and J. B. Booth formed a partnership for the manufacture of brass and bronze castings for engines and for rolling mill and steel plant purposes. This

partnership lasted until October, 1895, when the firm was incorporated as a company with a capital stock of \$10,000, which in 1898 was increased to \$25,000, J. B. Booth being president, John Tod, secretary and treasurer, and G. A. Doeright, general manager. Owing to the death of Mr. Booth in the following year, a change in officers took place, Richard Garlick becoming president, John Tod, vice president, W. W. Bonnell, secretary, and G. A. Doeright, treasurer and general manager.

On March 2, 1907, Mr. Doeright purchased the interests of Mr. Tod, Mr. Garlick and Mr. Bonnell, thereby obtaining a controlling interest in the company. The company was thereupon re-organized with G. A. Doeright, J. G. Haney, and R. H. Doeright as directors, and with officers as follows: G. A. Doeright, president and general manager; Thomas Parrock, vice president; J. G. Haney, secretary; E. E. Miller, treasurer, and R. H. Doeright, superintendent. The company has its plant at No. 218 S. Phelps street, where they employ from fifteen to twenty men, turning out from nine to ten hundred tons of brass and bronze castings in a year.

YOUNGSTOWN BRONZE CO.

The Youngstown Bronze Company, manufacturers of iron castings, located at 548 Poland avenue, was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$50,000. Its officers are G. L. Jones, president; J. W. Wright, vice president; Fred C. Noll, secretary and treasurer; J. Watson Long, manager.

YOUNGSTOWN FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

The Youngstown Foundry & Machine Company was organized at Girard, Ohio, in 1888 by William J. Wallis and F. A. Williams, and was first known as the Wallis Foundry Company. In 1890 they took over the Girard Stove Works and incorporated as the Girard Stove and Foundry Company. Two years later they bought the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Shops from John Miller and moved to Youngstown. In 1893 the name was

changed to the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company, with Thomas Parrock, president; William J. Wallis, vice president and general manager, and F. A. Williams, secretary and treasurer. In 1902 a consolidation with the Youngstown Steel Casting Company was effected, the firm name remaining The Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company, with Thomas Parrock, president and general manager; William J. Wallis, vice president, and B. G. Parker, secretary and treasurer. The company are manufacturers of sand, chilled and steel rolls, rolling mill machinery, and iron and steel castings.

AMERICAN BELTING CO.

The American Belting Company was incorporated in May, 1901, by Mr. J. Edwin Davis, of Boston, who took a controlling interest in the business. The original capital stock was \$50,000, only a part of which was paid in, and the business was started in rather a small way. The company manufactures stitched canvas belting exclusively, under the name of "Alpha" brand, the product being shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. In 1903 the local stockholders in the company bought out the interest held by Mr. Davis, and the capital stock of the company, which is now \$100,000, is all owned by local people. In 1906 the size and capacity of the plant was doubled by building on an addition 700 feet long, and the business which was started in a small way five years ago, now aggregates several hundred thousand dollars annually. The officers of the company are: John Tod, president; H. K. Wick, vice president; and H. R. Greenlee, secretary and treasurer; the directors being John Tod, H. K. Wick, C. H. Booth, H. M. Garlick and A. M. Clark. The plant of the company, which is now the largest canvas belting plant in the world, is located on Albert street, and extends from the street to the Erie Railroad tracks.

ENTERPRISE BOILER CO.

The Enterprise Boiler Company was organized in 1886 by O. C. Beatty, F. H. Klipp, and George Rudge, Jr. It was incorporated

in 1897 with a capital stock of \$50,000 by the same people, with O. C. Beatty, president; F. H. Klipp, vice president and general manager, and George Rudge, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

In 1898 George Rudge, Jr., purchased the interest of F. H. Klipp, and was elected secretary and general manager, and J. F. Rudge, treasurer, Mr. Beatty remaining as president. The plant was partially destroyed by fire in 1903, was rebuilt, and totally destroyed by fire in 1906. At the time of its destruction the annual business amounted to about \$500,000 per year, and the company employed from 125 to 150 men. While it is not the intention of the company to rebuild in Youngstown at present, they will maintain their offices here.

STANDARD TABLE OILCLOTH CO.

The Standard Table Oil Cloth Co., of Youngstown, was established in 1898 as a stock company, with a capital of \$200,000, by the Ohio Oil Cloth Co. The concern was purchased by the Standard Table Oilcloth Company in 1901, the capital being increased to \$4,000,000 preferred stock and \$4,000,000 common stock. The company is engaged in the manufacture of light weight oil cloth of all colors, turning out 2,500 pieces 12 yards long, 1¼ yards wide per day. They employ about 60 hands. The present officers of the company are H. M. Garlick, president and treasurer; George H. Hughes, vice president; Alvin Hunsicker, secretary and general manager, and W. E. Thatcher, assistant treasurer. The general office of the concern is at 320 Broadway, New York.

YOUNGSTOWN CARRIAGE & WAGON CO.

The Youngstown Carriage & Wagon Company was established in April, 1881, with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture of high-grade carriages, wagons, buggies, phaetons, and other fine vehicles, and has since carried on a successful business in this line. Their office and works are located at the corner of Boardman and Hazel streets. The present

officers are W. J. Hitchcock, president; John Tod, vice president; W. P. Williamson, general manager and treasurer, and D. E. Webster, secretary.

CRYSTAL ICE & STORAGE CO.

The Crystal Ice & Storage Company was incorporated in 1892 with a capital of \$50,000, of which \$40,000 was paid in. Its object was the manufacture of ice from distilled water. The first capacity of the plant was 25 tons per day. In 1902 this capacity was increased to 60 tons per day, its present output. In addition to the manufacture of ice the company manufactures distilled water for drinking and mechanical purposes, much of it being sold to the electric companies, and to chemists for use in the manufacture of various compounds. This product, which is double distilled and filtered, is known as Colonial Drinking Water. The company also has fourteen rooms devoted to the cold storage of perishable goods, some of the rooms having a temperature of 10 degrees below zero. They are also engaged in the manufacture of ice cream. In the plant are three ice machines of the latest and most approved manufacture. The water is pumped from wells 375 feet deep by compressed air. The plant is run day and night the year round. The present officers of the company are: John McGuire, president; John Gallagher, vice president; George Rudge, Jr., secretary; J. C. Drury, treasurer and general manager.

YOUNGSTOWN ENGINEERING CO.

The Youngstown Engineering Company was organized in 1901 as an incorporated stock company, the officers being John Runette, president; B. F. Boyd, vice president; Harry A. Boyd, secretary and treasurer. Capital, \$100,000. The company is engaged in general foundry and machine work.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

In the City Mills, located at 101 Oak Hill avenue, Youngstown possesses an establish-

ment long famed for the manufacture of superior winter wheat flour. The proprietor, Mr. Homer Baldwin, first began milling in 1846, in Girard, taking a part interest in a mill with his brother Jesse. In 1858 he disposed of his interest to his brother and, coming to Youngstown, built a mill and began the manufacture of flour at the location above mentioned, where he has since continued in business. In 1875 he took the highest premium at the Northern Ohio Fair, held in Cleveland, also in the same year at the Pittsburgh Exposition, and at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. In the following year he took the highest premium at the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia, and in 1878 he took two first prizes, a third competition being limited to local exhibitors, in which, of course, he was unable to participate. For several years he has manufactured both spring and winter wheat flour, the average output of his mills being 200 barrels per day. In February, 1906, Mr. Baldwin was awarded a patent for an improved separating machine, which is said to be superior to any other existing contrivance of its kind, and is now in use in the City Mills.

Trigg Brothers (Wallace and Frank G. Trigg), No. 13 Oak Hill avenue, manufacturers of granite and marble monumental work of every description, began business in 1878 on Spring Common, where they remained for four or five years. Afterwards they were located for several years on the site of the present office of the *Youngstown Vindicator*. About twelve years ago, they removed to their present location. They use the latest and most improved machinery, including pneumatic tools and are widely known as master workers of their craft.

Kuhns Brothers (John W. and Henry J.) are well known in Youngstown and the vicinity as manufacturers of wagons and carriages, their manufactory being located at No. 21-23 N. Walnut street. They give work on an average to about twenty employees.

In Youngstown and the vicinity are a number of large planing mills and lumber

yards which are, in general, doing a prosperous business.

The planing mills controlled and operated by the executors of the G. N. Dingley Estate, at the corner of Basin and Boardman streets, was established in 1865 by N. Dingley, and now has thirty employees. G. N. Dingley is the manager.

Scheetz Brothers' planing mill, which is located on North West Avenue, was established in 1899 by John Henry and Philip Scheetz, with a capital of \$40,000.00. The plant is well supplied with modern wood working machinery, and turns out \$50,000 worth of product per annum, chiefly sash and doors. The present proprietors and officers of the concern are all members of the Scheetz family.

The B. C. Tibbits Lumber Company, Cherry street, was incorporated in 1903, with a capital of \$40,000. It is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, and mill-working appliances, and in the retail lumber business, and has about twenty employees. The present officers are: B. C. Tibbits, president and treasurer; A. G. Sharf, vice-president and manager; and W. P. Schmid, secretary.

The Jacobs Lumber Company, on the Hubbard road, was established as a stock company, February 1, 1906, by B. M. Campbell and R. H. Jacobs, with a capital of \$50,000. The company is engaged in a general lumber and planing-mill business which gives employment to about twenty-five hands. B. M. Campbell is president of the company, with H. W. Williamson, vice-president, and R. H. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer.

Heller Bros. & Co., corner Rayen avenue and Furnace street, was incorporated in 1891, with a capital of \$40,000.

The Mahoning Lumber Company, Brier Hill, was incorporated in 1902; capital, \$65,000.

Valley Lumber Co., Holmes and Chestnut streets, was incorporated in 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Smith Brewing Company, Youngstown, was established about 1846 by John Smith, a native of England, who came to America with his family in 1842, and who

was for some time before coming to Youngstown manager of a rolling-mill at Pittsburg. After his death the business was carried on for many years by his sons under the firm name of John Smith's Sons Brewing Company. In 1900 the Smith Brewing Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The City Brewery, Youngstown, was established in 1885 by George J. Renner, Jr., its present proprietor. It is engaged in the manufacture of high grade malt liquors, bottled beers, ale and porter. The plant is located on the South Side at 203-209 Pike Street.

CHAPTER XX

BANKS AND BANKING

Youngstown Banks—First National—Mahoning National—Commercial National—Dollar Savings and Trust Co.—Home Savings and Loan Co.—Equity Savings and Loan Co.—Youngstown Savings and Banking Co.—International Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

At the beginning of this half of the century on August 7, 1850, the Mahoning County Bank was started at Youngstown, Ohio, with Judge Wm. Rayen as its first president. It was Judge Rayen who founded the Rayen School, which recently celebrated the completion of its enlarged building. He was a strong man and a wise man, and the fact that the bank, afterwards made the First National Bank, has also just occupied a beautiful new home, bears additional testimony to wise plans carried out by capable successors.

The record of the Mahoning County Bank was excellent. When Judge Rayen died in 1854, he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Manning, a man who had the courage of his convictions in finance, as well as in medicine. He was not one of those who refuse credit because it is needed, or because others do. He granted it liberally where he thought it was deserved, and the results, owing to the trying times of 1857, and the years when our iron industries were struggling for a foothold, showed the soundness of his judgment and the wisdom of this policy, "not only in the good it did to others and to the town in general, but also in the increased business it brought to the bank."

When the national banking law was passed the officers of the Mahoning County Bank were quick to avail themselves of its provisions. That bank was closed, and the First National Bank was organized as its successor, June 2, 1863, having the third place in the list of National Banks, which has since run up into the thousands. Dr. Manning was elected president and remained at the head of the bank until January 9, 1866, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of old age.

Mr. William S. Parmelee, a man of conservative judgment, already identified with the management of the Rayen estate, succeeded him and held the office for eleven years. He declined a re-election, because of his removal to Cleveland, and on January 9, 1877, Mr. Robert McCurdy, who has held the position ever since, was elected president.

The first cashier of the Mahoning County Bank was Hon. Robert W. Tayler, afterwards for so many years Comptroller of the United States Treasury. On his resignation, January 2, 1860, Mr. Caleb B. Wick was elected cashier, and remained until October 9, 1862, when he resigned to go into the iron business at Sharon, Pennsylvania. His successor was Mr. John S. Edwards, who served until the Mahoning County Bank was wound up, when he became the cashier of the First National

Bank. When he left the bank, June 20, 1865, Mr. Robert McCurdy was chosen cashier, and filled the place until he became president in 1877. Mr. Wm. H. Baldwin was then elected cashier and held the office for ten years, until he resigned in 1887 to go into the iron business. Since then the duties of cashier have fallen upon the president.

All of these men were at all times entirely faithful to the bank and its interests. There has never been the slightest irregularity, nor has even a suspicion ever attached to any one connected with the institution.

The liberal policy began so many years ago, has always been followed. The bank has never charged excessive rates, nor sought to make large profits. It has never speculated in any form. It has faithfully tried to serve the true purpose of a bank in the community, and to win a fair return on the money invested, by maintaining proper relations with proper customers.

How well it has succeeded in doing this since its organization as a National Bank, the following statistics show:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Original Capital | \$156,000.00 |
| Increased by cash in 1866 to | 250,000.00 |
| Increased from profits in 1870..... | 50,000.00 |
| Increased from cash in 1875..... | 200,000.00 |
| Present Capital | 500,000.00 |
| Present Surplus and Undivided Profits..... | 283,652.64 |
| Total Dividends paid | 1,223,417.47 |
| Total Taxes paid | 336,953.73 |

The bank has never passed a semi-annual dividend, nor has it ever made a dividend of less than four per cent with all taxes paid. Large as these figures seem in the aggregate, they simply show the result of steady work year after year, for more than thirty years in the midst of a growing community. The annual profit on the capital used is small, compared with that of other kinds of business, to the success of which the bank's money has contributed.

In January, 1896, Mr. Myron E. Dennison was made cashier. In 1904 Mr. Robert McCurdy, who had been president since 1877, died and soon after the First and Second Na-

tional banks were consolidated, the capital being then increased to \$1,000,000, Mr. Henry M. Garlick, who had been president of the Second National, becoming president of the consolidated bank. The vice-presidents were: Henry M. Robinson, Myron I. Arms, and Henry Tod. R. E. Cornelius was made assistant cashier. The condensed report of the bank made to the Comptroller of the Currency, November 12, 1906, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Loans, Discounts and Investments..... | \$4,985,787.79 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation | 950,250.00 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits..... | 75,000.00 |
| Real Estate | 85,980.00 |
| Due from Banks | 1,253,527.31 |
| Cash | 509,602.91 |

\$7,860,148.01

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 953,322.50 |
| Circulation | 941,850.00 |
| Deposits | 4,964,975.51 |

\$7,860,148.01

The present officers are: Henry M. Garlick, president; Myron I. Arms, vice-president; Henry M. Robinson, vice-president; Myron E. Dennison, cashier; Ralph E. Cornelius, assistant cashier.

MAHONING NATIONAL BANK.

The Mahoning National Bank is the successor to the Youngstown Savings & Loan Company, which was organized in 1868, with a capital stock of \$600,000 (\$150,000 paid in), and with the late Governor Tod as president. The bank was continued under that name and with the original charter until 1877, when it was reorganized as the Mahoning National Bank, with the same officers, directors and stockholders, and with a capital stock of \$229,000. It was thus continued until July 1, 1906, when the capital stock was increased to \$300,000, and the surplus to \$200,000. The original twenty-years charter having expired in 1897, it was then renewed for twenty years more.

An abstract of the report made to the comptroller of the currency, November 12, 1906, by the Mahoning National Bank shows the following resources and liabilities:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Loans, Discounts and Investments | \$4,985,787.79 |
| U. S. Bonds | 300,000.00 |
| Banking House | 54,750.00 |
| Cash and due from Banks..... | 359,947.33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,177,722.40 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 200,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 40,426.76 |
| Circulation outstanding | 290,000.00 |
| Deposits | 1,347,295.64 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,177,722.40 |

The present officers of the bank are: W. Scott Bonnell, president; Walter A. Beecher, vice-president; J. H. McEwen, cashier; Thomas A. Jacobs, assistant cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank of Youngstown was organized in 1881, with a capital stock of \$200,000. C. H. Andrews was the first president. The capital has been lately increased to \$350,000, the bank having a surplus fund of \$100,000, with undivided profits of \$56,000. President Andrews died December 25, 1893, and was succeeded in the presidency of the institution by the late George M. McKelvey, whose death occurred December 24, 1905. Up to the time of Mr. McKelvey's election General T. W. Sanderson had served as vice-president. Early in January, 1906, Mason Evans, who had been cashier from the beginning, was elected president, which office he still retains. The other officers are: L. E. Cochran, vice-president; C. H. Kennedy, cashier; Harry Williams, assistant cashier.

The following is a condensed statement of the bank's condition made to the comptroller of the currency, November 12, 1906:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$ 999,019.23 |
| U. S. and other Bonds | 328,979.90 |
| Due from Other Banks | 110,278.43 |
| Cash on Hand | 156,351.71 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,594,629.29 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 150,361.71 |
| Circulation | 193,850.00 |
| Deposits | 1,100,417.58 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,594,629.29 |

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

The Dollar Savings and Trust Company, one of Youngstown's leading financial institutions, was organized in 1887, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00. Its first president was John I. Williams, who continued in that office until 1902. He was succeeded by Asael E. Adams, who is now president. The capital stock of the bank has been increased four times, and is now \$1,500,000. The deposits have been increased to \$6,500,000. The bank is now the largest bank in Ohio outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati, and combines within itself all the elements of a savings bank, a commercial bank, and a trust company. The following statement of the condition of the bank was issued December 31, 1906:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash on Hand and in Bank..... | \$1,443,360.82 |
| Loans and Bonds | 6,772,933.47 |
| Real Estate | 300,000.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,516,294.29 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock | \$1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 343,094.67 |
| Unpaid Dividends | 45,166.50 |
| Deposits | 6,628,033.12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,516,294.29 |

The present officers of the bank are: A. E. Adams, president; John C. Wick, vice-president; Henry M. Garlick, vice-president; E.

Mason Wick, secretary; Rolla P. Hartshorn, treasurer; Charles J. Wick, cashier; Paul H. McKelvey, assistant treasurer; E. H. Hosmer, assistant cashier.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1889 and its charter dated on January 15th. of that year. Among its incorporators were such men as John R. Davis, then a leading fire insurance agent, P. D. Cotter, a successful merchant, and other well known men, most of whom are now deceased. The only survivors of the original incorporators are Mr. J. R. Woolley, who is now vice-president of the company and Mr. James M. McKay, who has been its secretary from the start.

The company opened for business on February 28, 1889. Its first location was upstairs in the Excelsior Block over the store room now occupied by the Mullaly-Reilly Company. Mr. McKay had been occupying this room as a law office for some years and for quite a while the company had the use of the room without expense. The business at first grew slowly; by January 1, 1890, the deposits amounted only to \$3,652.00. The expense had been light, however, and a good dividend was left for the depositors. Steadily and surely, if not rapidly, the business increased and in about four years time the deposits reached \$100,000.00. By this time it was felt that a location nearer the ground floor would be more accessible and accordingly the basement room of the Mahoning National Bank was leased for a period of five years and the company took possession of it. This term was afterward extended and the company occupied the basement for a little over ten years. From '93 to about '97 or '98 times were had in Youngstown and the growth was small; still the company managed to forge ahead a little each year and add new depositors to those already secured. On January 1, 1898, its deposits reached a quarter of a million. From this time on times began to get better, but it was still a year or two before there was much activity in real estate and the growth of the com-

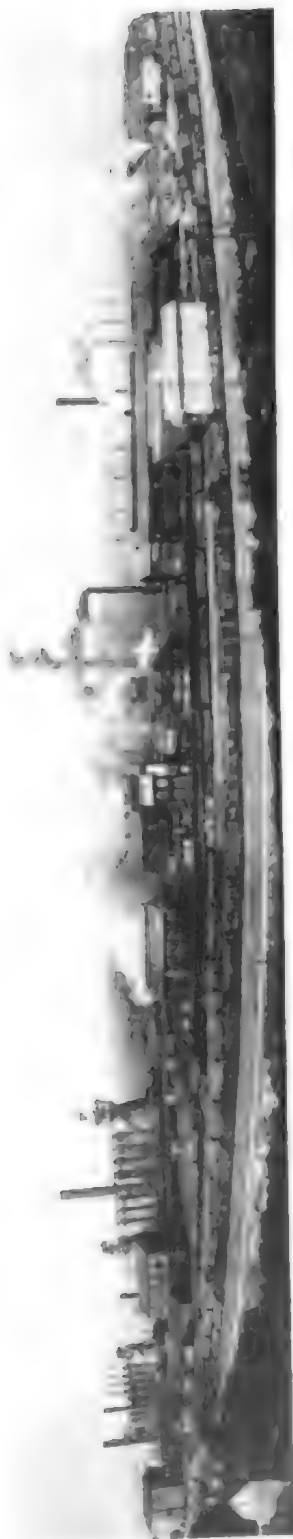
pany continued to be slow. In the fall of 1901 however, the deposits had increased to more than half a million and the basement room was getting too small to accommodate the business. Inquiries were made which finally resulted in the purchase of the property at 129 West Federal Street, where the company is now located. This property was purchased from Reel & Moyer in November of that year, but being under lease at the time, the company was not able to occupy it until two and one-half years later.

From the time that the property was purchased, the growth of the company was more rapid. By January 1, 1904, their deposits exceeded a million. Two years later they were over a million and a half and their net increase during 1906, which was more than three quarters of a million, stands unparalleled in the history of savings institutions in towns the size of Youngstown.

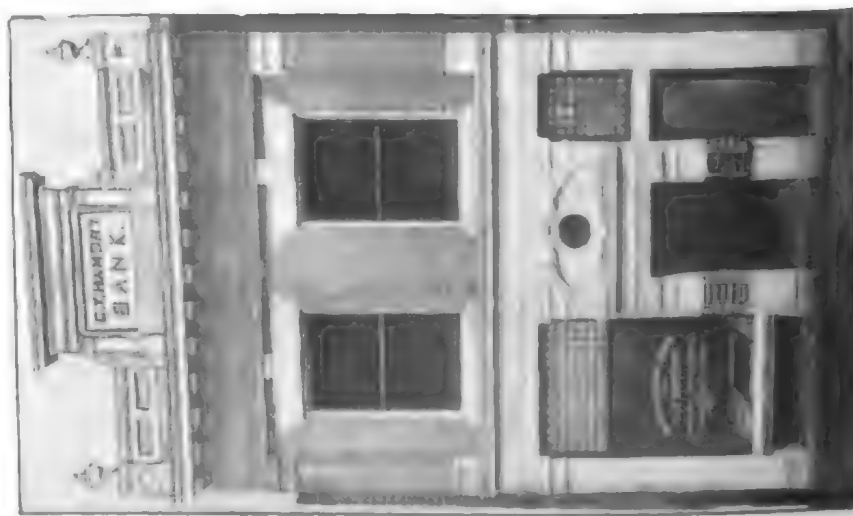
Mr. McKay has been secretary of the company since its organization. For the first four or five years he did all the clerical work himself, drew up the mortgages and personally examined the records for all loans on real estate. In time, however, it became necessary to make additions to the clerical force until now it requires the constant services of ten people to look after the affairs of the institution, while still others are employed part of the time in appraising property and doing other outside work.

The form of investment which has been favored by this company from the first is to lend its money on mortgage of real estate. Of all the monies that it has handled, 98 per cent have been invested and its loans have been selected with such care that not a dollar has been lost. During the hard times which prevailed from '93 to '98 the company was compelled to foreclose a few mortgages and occasionally had to take a piece of property and hold it until a purchaser could be found, but these were all sold without loss and on most of them a profit was realized.

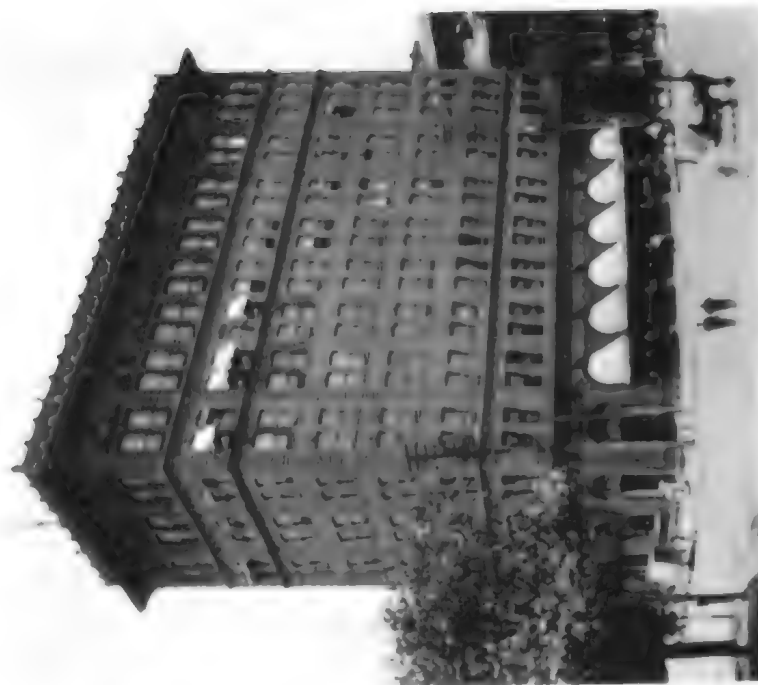
Of all forms of loans on real estate, the management have always considered that loans made for the purpose of buying, build-



OHIO WORKS CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, YOUNGSTOWN



INTERNATIONAL BANK, YOUNGSTOWN



THE DOLLAR SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, YOUNGSTOWN

ing or improving homes were the most desirable. Manufacturing plants especially have been avoided; some business blocks have occasionally been taken, but homes have always had the preference and the company has aimed to be faithful to its motto, "The American Home the Safeguard of American Liberties." Its mortgage loans have been made on easy terms and the small borrower has always had as good a rate of interest as the large borrower. The company has been instrumental in purchasing, building or improving something like 5,000 homes in Youngstown and vicinity.

In the division of its profits the Home Savings and Loan Company is unique. It is a mutual institution and all its profits are divided ratably among its depositors. It thus returns to the man who saves his money all the profits that his money earns. Strictly speaking, its depositors receive a dividend instead of interest, but this dividend has been established so long at 5 per cent that the public look upon it as a fixed rate. Its directors do not consider themselves in any sense as owners of the business, but merely as trustees thereof and their detailed annual reports published each year, and mailed to each depositor, show item by item how their trust has been executed. These reports are also circulated widely among other financial institutions of the United States and copies are regularly sent to certain institutions in foreign countries.

Like all growing cities Youngstown's population is somewhat restless and her people move from place to place as better situations can be secured. Many depositors in the Home Savings and Loan Company who have thus changed their location have still retained their savings accounts here and continue to make deposits from their new location. In this way the patrons of the company have become scattered. Every important section of Ohio has depositors in the Home Savings and Loan Company. Over one-half of the states in the union and many foreign countries are represented on its books and seldom is a mail delivered at the office that does not contain

checks or drafts from distant localities or foreign countries.

EQUITY SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

The Equity Savings and Loan Company was incorporated in 1900 by Asahel W. Jones, Harry A. Ernst, Ralph E. Cornelius, M. M. Phillips and E. H. Turner, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Soon after its incorporation it came under its present management, and it is now one of the most successful and solid financial institutions in Youngstown. On September 20, 1905, its capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000. It guarantees 5 per cent interest on deposits of any amount from one dollar upward. During the five years or more that it has been in business it has handled over \$1,000,000 for its patrons and has never lost a dollar. Its steady and rapid financial growth is clearly shown in the following financial statement of its resources issued October 1, 1906:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| October 1, 1901 | \$ 8,000.00 |
| October 1, 1902 | 80,000.00 |
| October 1, 1903 | 165,000.00 |
| October 1, 1904 | 233,000.00 |
| October 1, 1905 | 310,000.00 |
| October 1, 1906 | 400,000.00 |

Besides accumulating, as above shown, over \$400,000 in net resources, it has earned for its patrons in interest and dividends over \$50,000, a record of which the officers and directors are justly proud. The credit for this excellent showing is largely due to the company's secretary and manager, Mr. Harry H. Geitgey, who has worked for the interests of the institution with rare judgment and energy.

The company's financial statement for October 1, 1906, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| First Mortgage, Real Estate, Loans | \$367,693.05 |
| Collateral Loans | 13,688.00 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 1,420.31 |
| Cash on Hand | 17,414.07 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$400,221.43 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Paid in Capital | \$227,253.79 |
| Surplus & Undivided Profits | 8,720.74 |
| Deposits | 150,782.46 |
| Unfinished Loans on New Dwellings | 13,464.44 |

\$400,221.43

YOUNGSTOWN SAVINGS AND BANKING CO.

The Youngstown Savings and Banking Company was opened for business March 18, 1905. The capital stock was \$50,000, which was increased July 1, 1906, to \$100,000. The bank's statement for December 1, 1906, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Mortgages and Loans | \$388,736.93 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 7,547.20 |
| Current expenses | 3,077.87 |
| Cash on hand and in Banks | 88,302.37 |

\$487,564.46

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in | \$100,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 8,238.92 |
| Deposits | 379,325.54 |

\$487,564.46

The officers of the company are: Hon. W. T. Gibson, president; W. R. Leonard, vice president; H. W. Grant, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The International Bank, located at No. 11 North Phelps street, was founded soon after his arrival in Youngstown, by Mr. Gustave V. Hamory, who came here in 1900 from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamory was born in Hungary in 1869 and came to America in 1885, locating first in Pittsburg, where he gained his knowledge of American banking methods. The International Bank issues drafts and money orders on all parts of the world, makes collections on estates, handles various claims, and also sells steamship and railroad tickets. It has a large patronage among the foreign residents of Youngstown and the vicinity, the business keeping a number of clerks busy. Mr. Hamory also has a flourishing branch office in Sharon, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXI

THE BENCH AND BAR

Its Early History—First Court and First Lawyers—Great Lawyers of Former Years—The Present Bar and Its High Standing.

Perhaps in no one respect is the advanced degree of progress attained by Mahoning county more clearly manifest than in the high standard of its courts, and the reputation for learning, dignity, and ability that has been long sustained by the members of the legal profession in this community generally. This high standard was early set, and has never been lowered as a whole, and but seldom in part, by any conspicuous shortcomings on the part of said members; and it is safe to say that, outside of the city of Cleveland, no community in the state can claim precedence over Mahoning county in all that goes to constitute a model bench and bar.

PRIMITIVE COURT SCENES.

The lawyers and judges in the earliest period of our civil history performed their duties under very different scenes and conditions from those which now prevail. A brief description of these has come down to us in a small History of the State of Ohio, published at Cincinnati, as far back as 1838, by Caleb Atwater, A. M., who was himself in his younger days, an eye-witness to that which he relates. He says:

"The president judge and the lawyers travelled their circuits holding courts. When arrived at the shire town the lawyers and judges

were all generally thrown together into one room in a log tavern and slept under the same roof, and some of them very near it. The food was generally cooked out of doors, and the court house was not unfrequently some log cabin in the woods without a floor in it. We have seen a constable with a grand jury sitting under a tree, and the constable keeping off the crowd, so as to prevent their hearing the testimony of witnesses before the jury. Another constable was guarding a petit jury under some other tree while they were deliberating on their verdict. And when a new county was organized the newly-elected judges, juries, etc., had to be instructed in their duties by the presiding judge and the state's attorney. These things are all in our recollection, fresh, and distinctly remembered."

He further says:

"Judges and lawyers rode from court to court and carried their provisions or starved on the route. Though they generally got into some settlement before nightfall, yet not always, as we shall long remember. When the streams were swelled with rain they swam every stream in their way."

If such conditions now prevailed, a certificate of natatorial proficiency would probably be made a sine qua non of graduation in every law school course.

FIRST COURT IN TRUMBULL COUNTY.

The first court in Trumbull county after its organization, convened in Warren at 4:00 p. m., on Monday, August 25, 1800. It was held in primitive fashion between the corn-cribs of Mr. Quinby, which stood where Main street passes in front of the Cleveland and Mahoning passenger station. Here the judge and justices of the county took the oath of office, and proceeded to open the court of Quarter Sessions and Court of Common Pleas, agreeable to the order of the Governor. They also divided the county into eight townships and appointed constables in each. A venire was issued to summon eighteen persons as grand jurors. Information was lodged by the state's attorney against Joseph McMahon and Richard Storer. On the 26th the jury found indictments against each of them for the murder of two Indians at the Salt Springs, and processes were ordered to be issued against them, to be apprehended and held in close custody until the Governor should order a court of Oyer and Terminer to be held to try them. The witnesses were recognized to attend said court. The court sessions lasted until noon on the 29th. The civil officers for the county were as follows: John Young, Turhand Kirtland, Camden Cleveland, James Kingsbury and Eliphalet Austin, esquires, justices of the peace and quorum; John Leavitt, Esq., judge of probate and justice of the peace; Solomon Griswold, Martin Smith, John Struthers, Caleb Baldwin, Calvin Austin, Edward Brockway, John Kinsman, Benjamin Davison, Ephraim Quinby, Ebenezer Sheldon, David Hudson, Aaron Wheeler, Amos Spafford, Moses Park, and John Minor, esquires, justices of the peace. Calvin Pease, Esq., clerk; David Abbot, Esq., sheriff; John Hart Adgate, coroner; Eliphalet Austin, Esq., treasurer; John Stark Edwards, Esq., recorder.

The following persons were impaneled and sworn on the grand jury: Simon Perkins, foreman; Benjamin Stow, Samuel Menough, Hawley Tanner, Charles Daly, Ebenezer King, William Cecil, John Hart Adgate,

Henry Lane, Jonathan Church, Jeremiah Wilcox, John Partridge Bissell, Isaac Palmer, George Phelps, Samuel Quinby, and Moses Park. George Tod, Esq., was appointed by the court to prosecute the pleas of the United States, the present session, and took the oath of office. It was also ordered by the court that the private seal of the clerk should be considered the seal of the county, and be affixed and recognized as such till a public seal could be procured. A committee was appointed by the court to divide the county of Trumbull into townships; their subsequent report describing the limits of the townships of Warren, Youngstown, Hudson, Vernon, Middlefield, Richfield, Payneville, and Cleveland, was accepted. The court appointed Turhand Kirtland, John Kinsman and Calvin Austin, esquires, a committee to fix upon and provide some proper place for a temporary jail, until a public jail could be erected. This committee reported that the room in the southwest corner of the house of Ephraim Quimby, Esq., was a convenient and proper place for a temporary jail, and the report was so accepted by the court, and it was ordered accordingly. Certain limits were also assigned, embracing land around the jail, and called "the liberties of the prison," within which a prisoner on good behavior and his parole was allowed to walk. The court also appointed constables for the respective townships to serve "for the present year," James Hillman being appointed for the township of Youngstown. On motion of Judge Kirtland, the court ordered that Jonathan Fowler be recommended to the Governor of this territory as a fit person to keep a public house of entertainment in the town of Youngstown, on his complying with the requisites of the law. A similar order, on motion of Mr. Edwards, was made out in favor of Ephraim Quinby, of the town of Warren.

Benjamin Davison, Esq., Ephraim Quinby, Esq., John Bently, and John Lane were bound over in the penal sum of \$200 each to appear before the next court of Oyer and Terminer "to testify the truth between the United States and Joseph McMahon on an indictment for

murder; and also between the United States and Richard Storer on an indictment for murder."

The session ended with an order by the court "that the clerk be authorized to procure a public seal for the county of Trumbull, of such a size and with such device as he shall deem proper, at the expense of the county."

OTHER COURT SESSIONS.

At the next session of court on the Reserve it was "ordered by the court that the county of Trumbull be divided into districts for the purpose of carrying into effect the territorial tax upon land, and that each town (as the towns were established by the court in August last shall constitute one district, and that each district shall bear the same name with the town which constitutes it." Calvin Pease, clerk. It was also "ordered by the court that the county of Trumbull be divided into two election districts: that the towns of Middlefield, Richfield, Paynesville, and Cleveland shall constitute the northern division, and that the house erected by Mr. Simon Perkins at the intersection of Youngs road and the Lake road, be the place for holding elections in the northern district. And that the towns of Youngstown, Warren, Hudson and Vernon shall constitute the southern district, and that the house of Ephraim Quinby, Esq., in Warren, shall be the place of election." C. Pease, clerk.

"Ordered by the court that the sum of two dollars shall be paid out of the treasury of the county as a reward for each and every wild wolf, of the age of six months and upward, that shall be killed within this county, to the person killing the same; and the sum of one dollar for each and every wolf under six months, that shall be killed in this county, to the person killing the same; under the restrictions and regulations of an act of this territory entitled, 'An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves.'" Calvin Pease, clerk.

A committee composed of David Abbott, Samuel Woodruff, Uriel Holmes, Jr., and Simon Perkins, that had been appointed to draft the plan of a jail, having made report,

the said report was accepted, with a slight alteration by the court, and Mr. Simon Perkins was appointed "to superintend of the building of said jail, and to carry into effect such contract as the court of Quarter Sessions shall make with any person or persons for the building thereof."

Later sessions were held once or twice a year, though with no great regularity, and their transactions generally concerned the laying out of roads and the trying of a few assault and battery cases, which are of no interest to the public.

FIRST COURT OF MAHONING COUNTY.

Mahoning county was organized in 1846, with Canfield as the county seat. In the act of incorporation it was stipulated that "the court of common pleas and supreme court of said county shall be holden at some convenient house in the town of Canfield until suitable county buildings shall be erected." The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church tendered their building for the purpose, their offer being accepted. James Brownlee of Poland, James Wallace of Springfield, and Lemuel Brigham of Ellsworth, were designated by the legislature to act as associate justices until an election should be held. They convened for the first time March 16, 1846, in the office of Elisha Whittlesey, in Canfield. Hon. Eben Newton, at that time presiding judge of the circuit, administered the oath of office. Henry J. Canfield was chosen clerk pro tem. Some probate business was disposed of, and the county was divided into four assessment districts, with Thomas McGilligen, James McClelland, Samuel Hardman and Herman A. Doud as assessors.

The first regular term of the court of Common Pleas was held May 11, 1846, with Hon. Eben Newton of Canfield as president judge, assisted by the associate justices before mentioned. William Ferguson, of Youngstown, was prosecuting attorney, and James Powers, of Milton, sheriff. By request of the sheriff, Ransford Percival and John C. Fitch were appointed his deputies. There were nineteen

cases on the docket when the court opened and thirty-seven when it adjourned at the end of the term, which lasted three days. No case was tried to a jury. There were some decisions affecting the partition and sale of real estate; one judgment was rendered on confession; eight wills were proved; eight guardians of minors appointed, and administrators appointed on eleven estates. The court appointed Robert W. Tayler, James B. Blackson and John M. Edwards master commissioners in chancery; Hiram A. Hall, John M. Edwards, and Reuben McMillen were appointed as school examiners, and John Kirk and Andrew ——— as auctioneers. William W. Whittlesey, of Canfield, on the last day of the term, was elected clerk for five years, and gave bond in the sum of \$10,000.

The first term of court was an event of some importance in Canfield, and was largely attended, not only by lawyers from this and neighboring counties, but also by citizens from all parts of the county. The terms of court continued to be held in the Methodist church until the fall term of 1847, by which time the new court house, which had been erected by the citizens of Canfield, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 16, 1846, was ready for occupancy.

After the removal of the county seat to Youngstown in August, 1876, an account of which has been given in a previous chapter, the first term of the Court of Common Pleas was held in the new court house at that city. It commenced September 10, and adjourned December 19, 1876. Hon. Philip B. Conant of Ravenna, was judge, Henry B. Shields, clerk; John R. Davis, sheriff; and Charles R. Truesdale, prosecuting attorney. There were 722 cases on the docket when court opened, of which 674 were civil and 48 criminal. At the close of the term, including those disposed of, the number of civil cases was 953, criminal cases 135, total 1,058.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. George Tod.—The biographical history of the Mahoning County bar begins nat-

urally with George Tod, the pioneer lawyer of Youngstown. He was born in Suffield, Conn., December 11, 1773, son of David and Rachel (Kent) Todd. After graduating from Yale College in 1795, he taught school for a while at New Haven, Conn. He then read law at the law school of Judge Reeves, in Litchfield, Conn., and was subsequently admitted to the bar. In October, 1797, he was married, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Sally Isaacs, who was born in 1778, a daughter of Ralph and Mary Isaacs. Their two eldest children—Charlotte L. and Jonathan I. Tod—were there born. In 1801, after first making a preliminary visit, he removed with his wife and children to Youngstown, being the first lawyer to settle here, and one of the earliest on the Reserve. His talents were soon recognized. At the first territorial court of Trumbull county, held in August, 1800, at the time of his first visit, he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and took the oath of office. In that capacity, in September following, he appeared in behalf of the United States against Joseph McMahon, indicted for the murder of Captain George, an Indian, at the Salt Springs, on the 20th of July preceding. In 1801 he was appointed by Governor St. Clair, territorial secretary. He was three times elected township clerk—in 1802, 1803 and 1804. In 1804-5 he was senator from Trumbull county in the state legislature, and again in 1810-11. In 1806 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned major and afterwards colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio militia, and served with distinction at Fort Meigs and Sackett's Harbor. In 1815 he was elected president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the old Third circuit, and held the office until 1829. He was subsequently elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county and held the office for one term. His latter years were devoted to the care of his large farm, at Brier Hill, which afterwards became celebrated for its deposit of fine mineral coal, developed by his son David, who was Governor of Ohio, 1861-63. Mr. Tod died at Brier Hill, April 11, 1841, widely honored and re-

spected. As a lawyer and judge he ranked among the first in the state. He was followed a few years later by his wife, who died at Brier Hill, September 29, 1847.

Hon. Samuel Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated from Yale College at the age of twenty years. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law for several years thereafter in his native town. In 1800 he made a visit to Ohio, reaching Youngstown on horseback, July 25th. He was so well pleased with the Reserve that he determined to settle here. Before his return to Connecticut he visited Marietta, where, the territorial court being in session, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. It is said that he was present with Governor St. Clair, as counsel, at the trial of Joseph McMahon for murder of Captain George, an Indian, though on which side or whether as advisory counsel to the Governor, is not known. He returned to Norwich on horseback in the fall. In the following spring he came back to Youngstown, bringing with him his wife and family in a covered wagon. He remained but a year or two in Youngstown, after which he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1801 he was appointed by Governor St. Clair, lieutenant-colonel of the Trumbull county militia, and in January, 1802, was commissioned a justice of the court of Quarter Sessions, of which he became the presiding officer. He was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Ohio, and on its adoption was elected Senator from Trumbull county, in the first General Assembly, which convened at Chillicothe, in March, 1803. On April 2, 1804, he was elected by the Legislature a judge of the Supreme Court, his commission, signed by Governor Tiffin, being the first issued in the name of the State of Ohio. He served one term of two years as Governor, being elected in 1808. He was in the State Legislature, as representative from Geauga county, in 1811-12. In the War of 1812 he served two years in the Northwestern army, as district paymaster, with the rank of colonel. He died on his farm at Painesville,

in February, 1817. He was greatly respected as a man of large business capacity, and of unsullied personal character.

Homer Hine was born in New Milford, Conn., July 25, 1776, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, who was the founder of the family in this country, was one of the early settlers of Milford, Conn. James Hine, the grandfather of Homer, was born in Milford in 1696, and removed in early manhood to New Milford, where he married Margaret Noble. He had two sons—Austin and Noble—and several daughters. The son, Noble, was a colonel of Connecticut militia in the Revolutionary war. He had three sons, including the subject of this sketch, and six daughters. The youngest daughter, Sophia, became the wife of Rev. Charles A. Boardman, who was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Youngstown, Ohio.

Homer Hine was graduated from Yale college in 1797. He had some distinguished classmates, among them being Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Horatio Seymour, United States Senator from Vermont, and Henry Baldwin, judge of the United States Supreme Court. For a year after his graduation he was preceptor of an academy at Stockbridge, Mass., where he had for one of his pupils Miss Catherine Sedgwick, who subsequently became a noted authoress. During the same period he read law with her father, Judge Sedgwick. His law studies were continued in the following years with a Mr. Ruggles, of New Milford, and subsequently he attended the law school of Judge Reeves and Gould at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in Litchfield in 1801. In June of the same year he removed to Canfield, Ohio, making the journey on horseback, and carrying his wardrobe in his saddlebags. In 1806 he came to Youngstown, where he continued to reside until his death at the age of eighty years, in July, 1856. He was engaged in the practice of law from the time he arrived on the Reserve until he had attained the age of sixty years, after which he declined to engage in any new

cases. It was a common practice with Mr. Hine, where practicable, to advise his clients to settle, compromise, or arbitrate, though he often sacrificed his own interests by so doing. He had compensation, however, in the approval of his own conscience, and also in the fact that his well known fairness and justice often gave his arguments more weight with judge and jury, who placed the greater confidence in his statements on trial. He was four times elected to the office of representative in the Ohio legislature—in 1804, 1805, 1816 and 1824. He served five years as non-resident tax-collector, or until that office was abolished, about 1812. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Colonel William Rayen. In 1805 he was appointed, by the legislature, a commissioner to lay out a State road from Warren to such point on Lake Erie as, in his judgment, would make the most feasible route from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. The route he selected was one with a terminus at the mouth of Grand river, in Painesville township, Lake county, the river at Fairport affording the best natural harbor at that time on that part of Lake Erie. Mr. Hine was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church, and was frequently called upon, in the absence of a clergyman, to read a sermon. He took an interest in all useful reforms, and was especially active in the temperance cause for many years being president of the Youngstown Temperance society. On removing to Youngstown, in 1806, he had purchased a frame house and two acres of land east of the Diamond, of Robert Kyle, the house being one of the first frame structures erected in the city. Here he dispensed a generous hospitality, and was particularly fond of entertaining clergymen, on which account his house was familiarly referred to as "The Ministers' Tavern."

He married, October 5, 1807, Miss Skinner, daughter of Abraham Skinner, of Painesville, Ohio, and a native of Glastonbury, Conn. In 1818 they removed to a farm of 110 acres, which he had purchased, at the mouth of Crab Creek, and on which was a two-story frame dwelling built by Col. James Hillman, which had been occupied by him as a tavern. This

house was for many years one of the landmarks of Youngstown. After the death of her husband, in 1856, Mrs. Hine resided in that homestead until 1872, when she went to live with a son at Painesville. She died at an advanced age, retaining to the last a lively interest in the welfare of her children and descendants.

Hon. Calvin Pease, another pioneer lawyer of the Reserve, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Conn., September 9, 1776. Admitted to the bar in Hartford, in 1798, he practiced law in his native state until March, 1800, when he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and commenced practice here. He was the first postmaster of Youngstown, being appointed January 1, 1802, and holding the office until he removed to Warren in 1803. He was for some time one of the township trustees of Youngstown. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull county at the first session in August, 1800. At the first session of the legislature after the admission of Ohio into the Federal Union, Mr. Pease, then only twenty-seven years of age, was elected president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which was then the third circuit, and comprised the counties of Washington, Belmont, Jefferson, Columbiana, and Trumbull. He ably served in this position until March 4, 1810, when he resigned. He was subsequently elected by the legislature one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and entered upon his duties in 1816. Here he was called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of some portions of an act of the legislature, passed in 1805, defining the duties of justices of the peace. His decision that such portions of the act were unconstitutional, though it was concurred in by a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court, caused great excitement among those who favored legislative supremacy, and he and Judge Tod were impeached. When brought before the Senate he maintained his right to make such a decision, and to determine cases brought before him according to his conceptions of the law. After an investigation lasting some days he

was acquitted, it being found impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for conviction. The principles for which he stood were laid down long before by Lord Coke and other eminent judges in England, and are well recognized by lawyers and judges of today. His action in standing firm when he knew he was right, in spite of much personal abuse and unpopularity, will receive the commendation not only of every law student but also of every intelligent and fair-minded citizen. During the War of 1812 with England Judge Pease held the important position of senator in the state legislature, the duties of which he performed with his usual ability and conscientiousness. He subsequently rendered good service in the legislature, to which he was elected in 1831, by urging the construction of a new penitentiary and improving prison discipline.

Judge Pease possessed a keen wit, which he exercised sometimes, though without intending any offense, to the embarrassment of the young lawyers in court. He died September 17, 1839, leaving a family of five children. His wife, to whom he was married in 1804, was in maidenhood, Miss Laura G. Risley of Washington City. Judge Pease was a man of fine presence—full six feet in height and corpulent, with a face indicating strong character, softened by lines of kindness and humor. He was an ornament to the bar, and in private life a man of whom none could speak evil.

Perlee Brush, another native of Connecticut, and a man of considerable note in early days on the Reserve, was graduated at Yale College in 1793. He read law in Connecticut and was there admitted to the bar. After removing to Ohio he became a member of the Trumbull county bar. He resided for many years at or near Youngstown, and practiced law in the justices' courts in the vicinity, and also to some extent in the higher courts at Warren. He was also, in all probability, the pioneer school teacher of Youngstown, having charge of the log school-house on the Diamond as early as 1806. He is said to have been still teaching school near Youngstown in 1814. In 1826 he purchased a farm of about

100 acres of land in Hubbard, where he afterwards resided. A small stream flowed through his farm, on which there was an old-fashioned carding machine and fulling mill, which he operated for about a year. He does not seem to have married, as at this time he lived by himself, and boarded himself until his health began to fail, after which he took his meals at a neighbor's, still living at home. He is said to have been a fine scholar, well versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1852, at the age of eighty-four years.

Elisha Whittlesey was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Conn., October 19, 1783, son of John and Mollie Whittlesey. He was a descendant of John Whittlesey, who emigrated from England to Saybrook, Conn., about 1630. In his youth he spent his summers in working on his father's farm, and attended school in the winter. In 1803, at the age of twenty years, he began to read law with his brother, Matthew B. Whittlesey, a lawyer of Danbury, Conn., with whom he had previously resided. He was admitted to the bar at Fairfield, Conn., in March, 1805, and began practice at New Milford. On January 5, 1806, he married Miss Polly Mygatt, a daughter of Comfort S. Mygatt of Danbury, who afterwards removed to Canfield, Ohio. Prior to their marriage they had decided to emigrate to Canfield. Early in June, 1806, in company with other pioneers, they started on their journey in a covered wagon. They came by way of Pittsburg, which at that time was an insignificant village, and arrived at Canfield on June 27, 1806, having been twenty-four days on the road. In the following August Mr. Whittlesey was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court at Warren. Soon after he became prosecuting attorney of the county which office he held until 1823, when he resigned. In 1808 he was commissioned captain of a military company in Canfield. Two years later General Elijah Wadsworth of the Fourth Division, Ohio Militia, appointed him as his aide-de-camp, and in that capacity he entered the service of the United States in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He was

afterwards appointed brigade-major and inspector under General Perkins, and so remained until February 25, 1813, when the troops that had served six months or more were discharged. He continued in the service a few months longer as aid and private secretary to General Harrison, at the latter's own request. In 1820 and 1821 he was elected representative in the state legislature. Beginning with 1822 he was elected eight times representative in Congress from the district composed of Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, and Ashtabula counties, making his congressional term about sixteen years. During a great part of this time he was chairman of the committee on claims. From 1822 to 1841 he was engaged in the practice of law with Eben Newton, under the firm name of Whittlesey & Newton. The firm enjoyed a large practice and was widely and favorably known. This connection was interrupted by Mr. Whittlesey's appointment by President Harrison, in 1841, as auditor of the treasury for the post-office department, which obliged him to take up his residence in Washington. In September, 1843, he resigned the office of auditor, and returned to Canfield, and engaged in practicing law and other business. From 1847 to May, 1849, he was general agent of the Washington Monument association, which office he resigned on being appointed by President Taylor, first comptroller of the treasury. He held this office through the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, resigning on the election of President Pierce, to whom he was opposed in politics. President Pierce, however, so well understood his value, that in disregard of his political opinions, he urgently requested him to remain. This Mr. Whittlesey did, but resigned again for the same reason on the inauguration, his resignation being then accepted. In May, 1861, he was appointed to the same office by President Lincoln, and performed its arduous duties to the day of his death, January 7, 1863, being stricken down at his post in his office at Washington City. Said a Washington paper: "He was gifted with that admirable courage which never quailed before the seductive blandishments of wealth or the threatening impor-

tance of power. He never hesitated to espouse the cause because it was weak. Strong combinations by men of position to carry a point which he believed to be wrong had no terrors for him." At the time of his death he had established a national reputation for perseverance, ability, and moral rectitude.

Hon. Eben Newton was born in the town of Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., October 16, 1795. His parents were Isaac and Rebecca Newton, the father a farmer, who died at Goshen. Mrs. Rebecca Newton, who removed to Ohio in 1820, died at the home of her son in Canfield in 1833. Young Eben's early education was acquired principally during the winter months in the schools of Goshen. In May, 1814, he emigrated to Portage county, Ohio, where for a while he worked on a farm. Subsequently, while a clerk in his brother's store, he began to read law in the office of Darius Lyman at Ravenna. After a short visit to Connecticut, in 1822, during which he continued his law studies, he returned to Ravenna, where he read law with Jonathan Sloan. He was admitted to the bar at Warren, in August, 1823, and receiving an invitation from Elisha Whittlesey to enter into partnership with him, he consented, and removed to Canfield, which was subsequently his place of residence until his death. The firm of Whittlesey & Newton continued for twenty years, fifteen years of which time Mr. Whittlesey was in congress. Their business extended all over the Reserve and into other parts of the state. In 1840 Mr. Newton was elected to the state senate, and during his term he was elected president judge of the third judicial district, which office he filled with marked ability. He resigned the judgeship in 1846 and resumed his law practice. Elected to congress in 1850, he served two years, and then again resumed practice. In 1863 he was elected for the second time to the state senate. Subsequently he took charge of the settlement of the Simeon Jennings estate, which involved much litigation in many states, required extensive travel in this country and two visits to Europe, and occupied much of his attention for many years.

He was also for a number of years president of the Ashtabula & New Lisbon Railroad Company, later known as the Niles & New Lisbon, and it was largely owing to his exertions that it maintained its existence. He was greatly interested in farming and stock raising, and for several years was president of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society. While engaged in practicing law, before he entered congress, he had many law students, some of whom afterwards became noted lawyers, judges, and legislators, among the latter being Senator Benjamin F. Wade and his brother Edward Wade, Ralph P. Buckland and Joshua R. Giddings. Mr. Newton was married at Canfield on May 20, 1826, to Miss Mary S. Church, a native of that place, and daughter of Ensign Church, an early pioneer, who was a son of Nathaniel Church, one of the proprietors of the township.

Hon. Robert W. Tayler was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1812, son of James and Jane (Walker) Tayler. His parents removed with their family to Youngstown in 1815, where the father died in 1834. Mrs. Jane Tayler died ten years later. They were honest, industrious people, who gave their children a sound moral training and as good an education as they could afford, the father being a man of much reading and of more than ordinary intelligence.

Robert W. Tayler, after teaching school for a while, became deputy to George Parsons, clerk of the courts of Trumbull county, Ohio. He evinced his business ability in the summer of 1833, when he accompanied Calvin Cone, appraiser of real estate for taxation, as his secretary, through Trumbull county, his general aptitude, and the knowledge of real estate values which he displayed being considered remarkable for one so young. He subsequently read law with Whittlesey & Newton, of Canfield, and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in August, 1834, beginning practice at Youngstown. Here he continued in practice until 1860, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, to assume the duties of state auditor. He was afterwards in law partner-

ship for a time with John Crowell, of Warren, and still later with William G. Moore, of Youngstown. Elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county in 1839, he held that office two years, ably performing its duties. On the organization of the Mahoning County Bank at Youngstown, in 1850, at the earnest request of its directors, he became its cashier, continuing, however, in the practice of his profession. In 1855 he was elected state senator on the Republican ticket for the counties of Mahoning and Trumbull, and re-elected in 1857. His record while in the senate led to his nomination by his party, almost without opposition, for the office of auditor of state, and he was elected in 1859, beginning the duties of the office in 1860. "Upon the death of Elisha Whittlesey, his former legal preceptor, first comptroller of the United States treasury in 1863, he was called by President Lincoln, at the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the United States treasury, who knew his eminent fitness, to fill the vacancy in the office of first comptroller. For nearly fifteen years he faithfully discharged the duties of that office and death found him at his post as the honest and incorruptible watchman of the treasury." He was stricken with paralysis at his desk in Washington, February 25, 1878, and lived only two hours. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Youngstown.

Mr. Tayler was first married March 24, 1840, to Miss Louisa Maria, daughter of John E. Woodbridge, of Youngstown. She died February 11, 1853. He married for his second wife, on January 12, 1854, Miss Rachel Kirtland Wick, daughter of Colonel Caleb B. Wick, a son of Henry Wick, one of the early settlers of Youngstown.

Hon. David Tod was born in Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805. His parents, George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod, were early settlers on the Reserve, coming here from Connecticut. The father, Judge George Tod, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume, was a man of marked ability and high character, though not successful in accumulating wealth. On this account, chiefly, the early

education of the subject of this sketch was limited to a term or two at the academy. He made the best use, however, of his facilities for the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and at the age of 22 years began practice in Warren. He was a successful lawyer, and his active practice covered a period of fifteen years. After the death of his father in 1841 he came into actual possession of the old Brier Hill farm near Youngstown, which he had really owned for some time, owing to the fact that, while yet a briefless barrister, he had, by the most strenuous efforts, and with the assistance of friends, saved it from falling into the hands of his father's creditors. This farm subsequently became the source of great wealth to him owing to its large deposits of what was afterwards known as the famous Brier Hill coal. Mr. Tod gradually developed a market for this coal, which was greatly expanded on the introduction of raw coal blast furnaces, making the extensive deposits still more valuable. Mr. Tod also showed his business ability as a director in the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, his efforts being largely instrumental in extracting it from a seriously embarrassed financial condition.

Early in young manhood Mr. Tod became an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and soon began to take an active part in politics. He made a good stump orator, his clear-cut, pithy speeches appealing directly to the popular ear. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. During the campaign of 1840 he rendered good service to his party, making speeches all over the state, and leaving everywhere a good impression. Nominated for the governorship in 1844, he cut down the majority of his Whig opponent, Mordecai Bartly, to one thousand, while Clay carried the state a month later by six thousand. In 1847 Mr. Tod was tendered by President Polk, and accepted, the office of minister to Brazil. He remained in that country five years during which he negotiated some important commercial treaties, and was instrumental in settling a number of government claims of over thirty years standing. On his farewell he was the

subject of a highly complimentary address by the emperor. As vice-president of the convention which met at Baltimore in 1860 to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Tod took an important part in restoring order in the scene of confusion which ensued on the bolt by the southern delegates. Although favoring Douglas, he doubtless preferred the election of Lincoln to the success of the Breckenridge wing of his own party. When the secession movement was started in the southern states Mr. Tod did all in his power to restore peace; but after treason had thrown off the last disguise and the guns of Fort Sumter had sounded a challenge to every loyal Union man, his voice was heard among the first in arousing his patriotic neighbors to action. The first company of troops organized at Youngstown, a company of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited largely at his expense, and before leaving for camp, each member received from him, as a present, an army overcoat. These coats were known in the service as "Tod coats," and some of them were brought home after four years' service.

In 1861 Mr. Tod obtained the nomination of the Republican party for the Governorship, and was elected by a majority of about fifty-five thousand. He made an efficient war Governor, aiding the soldiers in the field by every means in his power, and being particularly active in suppressing sedition. He was heartily in favor of the arrest of Vallandigham in 1863, for which he became the special object of hatred on the part of the anti-war element of the Democratic party, and a favorite target for their abuse. Owing to the condition of politics in the state it was deemed advisable by the Republicans, in 1864, to bring out a new man, and John Brough was accordingly nominated. Although somewhat disappointed, the governor gave his cordial support to the nominee. Retiring from office in January, 1864, he retired to his farm at Brier Hill, and thereafter devoted his chief attention to business affairs, though continuing to retain an active interest in politics. His death occurred on November 13, 1868, and caused wide spread sorrow and regret among all who

knew him for what he was—a man of sterling worth and unsullied patriotism.

Henry J. Canfield was a native of Connecticut, and son of Judson Canfield, a lawyer, and one of the proprietors of the township of Canfield, Ohio, to which he gave his name. Henry J. was graduated at Yale College in 1806, read law with Judge Reeve, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. Shortly afterwards he came to Canfield to take charge of his father's lands. Being admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Warren, he gave some attention to practice, but was chiefly engaged in farming, land-surveying and sheep-raising. He was the author of a highly-prized work on sheep. At the first special court held in Mahoning county, after its organization in 1846, he was appointed clerk pro tem of the court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the first regular term of court held May 11th, that year, when the clerk for the full term was appointed. He died in Canfield in 1856, respected as one of the old and useful residents of the township.

Hon. Benjamin F. Hoffman was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1812, son of Joseph and Catherine (Stitler) Hoffman. He was educated in his native state, and removed with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1833. After having read law with Hon. David Tod, at Warren, for two years, he attended for six months the Cincinnati Law School, conducted by Wright, Benham & Walker. Here he was graduated in 1836 as bachelor of law, and was at once admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Cincinnati. Returning to Warren, he practiced law there for several years as a member of the firm of Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. From October, 1838, to June, 1841, he was postmaster at Warren. Mr. Tod removing to Brier Hill in 1844, and soon after retiring from practice, and Mr. Hutchins being elected to the legislature in 1849, Mr. Hoffman carried on the law business by himself until 1853, when Col. R. W. Ratliff became his partner. In October, 1856, he was elected judge of the

Common Pleas court for the second subdivision of the Ninth judicial district, and served in that capacity five years. In 1861 Mr. Hoffman became private secretary to Governor David Tod, and accompanied him to Columbus, where he capably performed the arduous duties which devolved upon him during the first two years of the Civil War. In 1865, though a resident of Warren, he opened a law office in Youngstown, where he resumed the practice of his profession; in 1870 he removed to this city.

Mr. Hoffman was first married, in December, 1837, to Elizabeth H. Cleveland, daughter of Dr. John Cleveland, formerly of Rutland, Vermont. She died in 1869, leaving two children, both of whom are long since deceased. In 1870 Mr. Hoffman married, for his second wife, Mrs. Alice W. Hezlep, of which union there was one daughter, born in 1877. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Hoffman, as early as 1841, became interested in the Abolition movement, and subsequently became a firm champion of the cause at a time when it took some courage to express Abolition sentiments. Some years ago he removed with his family to California, of which state he is still a resident, having now attained the ripe age of ninety-five years.

John M. Edwards was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 23, 1805; son of Henry W. and Lydia (Miller) Edwards. His paternal grandfather was Judge Pierrepont Edwards, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve, and a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the noted divine and early president of Princeton College. On his mother's side he was of English descent, the maternal grandfather John Miller, being a native of London, and a sea captain, who settled in America prior to the Revolutionary War.

John M. Edwards was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1824. He read law with Judge Bristol at New Haven, was there admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1826, and to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States in 1828. After practicing law for a few years in New Haven, he removed in 1832, to

Ohio, at first settling in Youngstown. Here, however, at this time, he remained but a few months, soon removing to the north part of Trumbull county, where he engaged in other than law business. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the supreme court August 30, 1838, at Warren, and soon after began practice there. For a number of years, beginning with 1840, he was engaged also in editing the *Trumbull Democrat*, a weekly newspaper. In 1841 he was appointed by the United States district court commissioner of bankrupts for Trumbull county, which office he held until the repeal of the bankrupt law. Nominated in 1842 by a Democratic convention as representative in congress from the old Nineteenth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, he largely cut down the usual Whig majority. About 1843 he was appointed by the court of common pleas school examiner for Trumbull county, and held the office for three years, or until his removal from the county. About 1841 he was elected and commissioned captain of militia under the old military system. Removing to Canfield on the organization of Mahoning county in 1847, he practiced law there until 1864, when he removed his office to Youngstown, where in 1868 he also came to reside. At the first term of the court of Common Pleas he was appointed school examiner for Mahoning county for three years, and subsequently held that office by successive re-appointments until his removal to Youngstown.

Shortly after his removal to Canfield, in 1846, he became editor and one of the publishers of the *Mahoning Index* the first newspaper published in Mahoning county, and continued as such for several years. From that time on he was intimately connected as editor, correspondent, or contributor, with newspapers in Warren, Canfield, Youngstown, and Cleveland. During the 1864-1865 session of the Ohio legislature he was one of the clerks of the Senate. From 1869 to 1878 he served several terms as justice of the peace of Youngstown township. He was one of the founders of the Mahoning Valley Historical Society in 1874, and was editor with William Powers of

the interesting volume of Historical Collections published by the society in 1876. As journalist and historian he performed a useful work in rescuing from oblivion many interesting reminiscences of pioneer days while some of the early settlers were still alive, and in preserving the biographies of many of the pioneers.

Mr. Edwards was married, July 14, 1842, at Warren, Ohio, to Miss Mary P., daughter of Joseph Crail. Mrs. Edwards was a talented amateur artist. She died at Youngstown, May 15, 1877, leaving three children, of whom Henrietta Frances married Stanley M. Caspar of Youngstown, and Henry W. became a merchant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

David M. Wilson was born in Guilford, Medina county, Ohio, July 21, 1822, son of David and Abigail (Porter) Wilson. His grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. He was educated in the common schools, and at Norfolk seminary, and taught school for one term. He read law with Hiram Floyd, at Medina, Ohio, and was there admitted to practice in 1844. In the following year he removed to Warren, Ohio, whence on the organization of Mahoning county, in 1846, he removed to Canfield, where he commenced practice. For a few years he was a partner of John W., afterwards Judge Church, the style of the firm being Wilson & Church. In 1858 he removed to Youngstown, where he was successively the partner of James B. Blocksom, Robert G. Knight, Halsey H. Moses, and James P. Wilson, his nephew. In 1863 he was nominated for attorney-general of Ohio, and in 1874 for representative in Congress, each time on the Democratic ticket; though not elected in either case, his personal popularity caused him to run ahead of his ticket. He first married Miss Nancy Merrill, a native of Orangeville, New York. She died in 1851. He married for his second wife, in 1871, Miss Griselda Campbell, of Trumbull county, Ohio. Mr. Wilson died February 11, 1882, at Youngstown.

William G. Moore was born at Freedom, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1822.

His parents, Edwin and Mary A. Moore, were natives of county Leitrim, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1829, settling in Youngstown a few years later. Mr. Moore began the study of law in the office of John Crowell, at Warren, Ohio, and continued it with Robert W. Tayler, of Youngstown. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1847, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1854. He began the practice of law at Youngstown, in 1847, as partner of Mr. Tayler, and was afterwards a partner of Gen. Thomas W. Sanderson, which continued until Mr. Sanderson joined the army in 1861. He was afterwards in partnership for a time with William C. Bunts, and still later with William J. Lawthers. He was elected mayor of Youngstown in April, 1854, and re-elected in 1856. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, and served two years. He was married March 18, 1852, to Miss Lura A. Andrews, a native of Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, whose father, Norman Andrews, was an early settler of that county, but later a resident of Youngstown.

Gen. Thomas W. Sanderson was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1829. His father, Matthew D. Sanderson, was of Scotch descent. His mother, Mary (Wakefield) Sanderson, was the daughter of Thomas Wakefield, who was born in Armagh, Ireland.

Matthew D. Sanderson, in 1834, removed with his family to Youngstown, Ohio, where he continued the business of farming. He died in 1864.

Thomas W. Sanderson acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Youngstown. He read law with William Ferguson at Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar by the district court at Canfield in August, 1852. While reading law he spent a part of the time in land surveying and civil engineering, and for a period after his admission to the bar he followed the profession of civil engineer. In 1854 he commenced the practice of law at Youngstown in co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank E. Hutchins, under the style

of Hutchins & Sanderson, which partnership was continued for several years. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, and served one term. In 1861 he abandoned for a time the practice of law and entered the United States army as lieutenant and adjutant of the Second Ohio volunteer cavalry. He remained in the service over four years, passing through the several grades of promotion, and in 1864 was made brigadier-general for gallantry in action. A more detailed account of his army record may be found in a biographical sketch of the General which appears elsewhere in this volume. On leaving the army he returned to the practice of law in Youngstown, which he has followed up to a very recent date, but is now practically retired. He has never sought but always refused political office, but in 1872 was a delegate-at-large from the State of Ohio in the National Republican convention which nominated General Grant for re-election as president. General Sanderson was married December 19, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, a member of one of the oldest families of that state.

Asahel W. Jones was born at Johnstonville, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 18, 1838. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were early settlers in Trumbull county, removing there from Burkhamstead, Connecticut, in 1801, and erecting the second cabin in the township. William P. Jones, father of Asahel, was born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 11, 1814. He married Mary J. Bond, a native of Avon Springs, N. Y., who emigrated to Hartford in 1833, at the age of seventeen years. She died in Youngstown, in March 1882. The subject of this sketch, after reading law with Curtis & Smith, at Warren, Ohio, was there admitted to the bar September 27, 1859. He practiced there a few years and then, in 1864, removed to Youngstown, where he was in partnership at different times with H. B. Case, Gen. T. W. Sanderson, R. B. Murray, W. S. Anderson, and W. J. Terrell, for many years while thus connected he did a large amount of railroad

and corporation law business. He was twice prosecuting attorney, being first appointed, on the death of Henry G. Leslie, in 1868, as his successor, and the second time by election. He was also judge advocate general of Ohio for two terms. In 1874 he was active in the organization of the Second National Bank of Youngstown, and for many years subsequently was one of its directors. In 1878 he became a director in the Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s manufacturing concern, which is now included in the Republic Iron & Steel corporation. He was a delegate, with Judge Tripp, from the Seventeenth Ohio Congressional district, to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1880. He also served two terms as lieutenant-governor. About a year ago Mr. Jones retired from the practice of law and removed to Berg Hill, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he now resides, engaged in farming. He was married, September 24, 1861, to Miss Annette J. Palmer, who was born at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, June 23, 1840. He afterwards married Miss Louisa Brice of Oberlin, Ohio.

Hon. Laurin D. Woodworth was born in Windham, Portage county, Ohio, September 10, 1837. His father was William Woodworth, a substantial and highly respected farmer. His literary education was acquired at Windham Academy and at Hiram College. He read law in the office of O. P. Brown, in Ravenna, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. After pursuing further studies at the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, he formed a partnership with Mr. Brown, which continued until the fall of 1861. In 1862 he was appointed major of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Ohio infantry volunteers, which was ordered to Kentucky and was there engaged for some ten months in carrying on a guerrilla warfare. He was soon after obliged to resign on account of ill health which had been brought on by the hardships and exposure incidental to the service, and the next two years were spent in traveling, under medical advice, in an endeavor to recover his health. Having lost the use of his right eye, he was

rejected on his attempting to re-enter the service. About 1865 he removed to Youngstown and resumed the practice of law. In October, 1867, he was elected State Senator for the Mahoning and Trumbull district, and being re-elected in 1869, was chosen president pro-tem of the Senate. At the close of his second term he declined a renomination and resumed his law practice. In October, 1872, he was elected representative in Congress from the Seventeenth Ohio district, and was re-elected in 1874. At the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of law in Youngstown. He died in March, 1896. Mr. Woodworth was married, October 6, 1869, to Miss Celia Clark, of Windham, Ohio.

Halsey H. Moses was born July 12, 1830, in Morgan, Ashtabula county, Ohio, to which place his parents, Jonathan and Abigail (Plumley) Moses, came in 1841 from Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut. After attending the Grand River Institute, he read law with C. L. Tinker, of Painesville, and was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, Ohio, in August, 1861. He practiced for a few years in Ashtabula county, and then removed to Warren, Ohio, where he was a partner successively of Matthew Birchard, Ira L. Fuller, and of General Robert W. Ratliff. In 1872 he came to Youngstown, though still retaining his law practice in the firm of Ratliff & Moses. In 1877 he became a partner of George F. Arrel in the firm of Moses & Arrel, and so continued until Mr. Arrel became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, after which he practiced for some time alone and also in partnership with Cecil D. Hine. Subsequently he retired from the practice of law, and went to Nebraska, of which state he is still a resident, being engaged in farming. He married, in 1852, Miss Mary L. Murdock, a native of Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio.

Leroy D. Thoman was born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, July 31, 1851, son of Jacob S. Thoman. His parents were early settlers in Springfield township, Mahoning county, Ohio. His mother, who was a daughter of

Rev. Henry Sonnedecker, was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Springfield in 1827. After a preliminary education obtained in the common schools, with one year at an academy. Leroy D. Thoman read law with Joseph H. Adair, of Columbia City, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar there August 13, 1872, and to the bar of Ohio, in Mahoning county, in September, 1873. He was deputy prosecuting attorney of the Ninth judicial district of Indiana from August 14, 1872, until February, 1873. He then resigned and removed to Youngstown, where he formed a law partnership with Isaac A. Justice. In October, 1875, he was elected probate judge of Mahoning county, and re-elected to that office in 1878. After serving two terms he declined to be again a candidate, and resumed the practice of law. He also became connected with the Vindicator Publishing Co. as editor and part proprietor, in which he is still interested. A few years ago he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he is now engaged in the practice of law. His wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Mary E. Cripps, of Youngstown, whom he married March 29, 1876, died December 4, 1876.

Isaac A. Justice was born in Austintown, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 16, 1837. His parents, John and Nancy (Sexton) Justice, were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Mahoning county, Ohio, coming here when quite young. They both died at Austintown in 1881, after sixty years of happy and prosperous married life.

Their son Isaac was educated at the Mahoning Academy, in Canfield, his winters from 1856 to 1860 being spent in teaching school. After reading law with S. W. Gilson, Esq., at Canfield, he was admitted to the bar there in the fall of 1867. Soon after he entered into a partnership with Mr. Gilson, which was continued for some time. In 1872 he removed to Youngstown, where he was engaged in the practice of law until his death, which took place April 15, 1900. "In October, 1873, and during the contest for the removal of the

county seat to Youngstown, he was elected on what was called the 'removal ticket,' prosecuting attorney and held the office for one term commencing January 7, 1874, and terminating January 7, 1876." He was subsequently tendered the office of school examiner of Mahoning county, but declined because of want of time to perform the duties of the office. In the late 70's he began to take an earnest interest in the temperance movement, and devoted considerable time to lecturing and otherwise advancing the cause. He was for some time president of the Ohio Christian Temperance Union, and was a prominent member of several fraternal societies. In 1892-3 he was city solicitor, being appointed by Mayor E. H. Moore. On the election of W. T. Gibson as prosecuting attorney in 1899 he again became city solicitor and served in that office until his death.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Dorcas Hitchcock, of Canfield, a class-mate of his at the academy.

She died in December, 1870, leaving two children. In 1871 he married for his second wife Miss Helen A. Warner, of Lorain county, Ohio, another class-mate. She died in 1881, after having been the mother of four children.

Walter L. Campbell was born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, November 13, 1842, a son of John and Rebecca P. (Snodgrass) Campbell. When about five years old, an accidental injury to one of his eyes resulted in a total loss of sight. From his ninth to his sixteenth year he was an inmate of the Ohio institute for the blind, at Columbus. Here, besides gaining a high standing in the ordinary branches taught, he became proficient on the organ. After leaving the institute he taught music for nearly a year, and then, for the purpose of perfecting his musical education, spent five months at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, at Philadelphia. He next entered the Salem, Ohio, High school, in order to prepare for college. He entered Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in 1863, and was graduated in 1867, standing second in his

class, and delivering the salutatory oration. During his freshman year he took the prize for the best written translation, in Latin. In his sophomore year he took the prize for best English written composition, and at the junior exhibition delivered the philosophical oration. He commenced the study of law with Judge Ambler, of Salem, with whom he remained for a year, and then spent one year at the law school of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, by the supreme court, at Boston, June 17, 1869. Soon after he went to Wyoming territory, which was just then organizing, and of which his brother had been appointed governor. He received the appointment of United States commissioner, and spent some time in the territory engaged in the practice of law. Returning subsequently to Ohio, he was admitted to the bar at Warren, in May, 1873. A year later, not having engaged in practice in Ohio, he purchased an interest in the *Mahoning Register*, of Youngstown, and was the editor of that paper, and of other papers which grew out of it, and with which it was consolidated, until January, 1882. He then resumed the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his death, which occurred in Youngstown early in 1905. For a number of years Mr. Campbell was organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown. He had a remarkable memory, which enabled him, after listening, to correctly report law testimony, political speeches, etc., which he frequently dictated or reproduced on the typewriter. This faculty was of great service to him in his editorial career. Although totally blind, he was able unattended, and with the aid only of his cane, to visit all parts of the city, turning corners, crossing streets, and entering doors without hesitation or mistake; and also to make railroad journeys, visiting other cities, and finding his way about with ease and facility, as though he had full possession of his eyesight. He was married, at Youngstown, April 4, 1877, to Miss Helen C. LaGourge, a former resident of Cleveland. He left two children, a son Allen, now a member of the bar of New York City.

Monroe W. Johnson was born in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1840, son of William and Hannah (Harris) Johnson. He was educated at Westminster College, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. At the opening of the Civil War, being then a young man of twenty, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, President Hayes' regiment, and served three years, taking part in the battles of Carnifax Ferry, South Mountain, and Antietam. Being severely wounded in the last-named engagement he was subsequently discharged for disability. After recovering in part from his wound he re-entered the service and went into the quartermaster's department, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1867 he came to Lowellville, Mahoning county, Ohio. He read law with T. W. Sanderson at Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1868. He then began the practice of law in Youngstown, and so continued until his death, which occurred only a few years ago. From 1878 to 1882 he was prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in September, 1869, to Henrietta Book, who was born in Poland, Ohio, in 1869. She was a daughter of John Book, a merchant and prominent anti-slavery man during the period of Abolition agitation. She was herself warmly interested in the same cause, and was a teacher of colored people at Fortress Monroe during the war. He left one child, Henrietta, now the wife of D. F. Anderson of Anderson.

Sidney Strong was born in Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, June 12, 1839. He read law with C. N. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar in 1867. Shortly after he came to Youngstown and began practice, soon becoming recognized as a very able lawyer, and having a fine office practice. The death of his son, which occurred when the latter was about ten years old, was so severe a blow to him that it caused him to lose much of his interest in his profession and even seemed to affect his own vitality. He soon became a less conspicuous figure in law

circles, and in 1883 he gave up practice and went to California to regain his health, afterwards going to Asheville, North Carolina, where he died in July, 1885. His wife, to whom he was married December 10, 1872, was in maidenhood Miss Mary A. Garlick, of Youngstown. He left one daughter, Ada Strong, now married and residing in Cleveland.

Jared Huxley was born in Ellsworth, Mahoning county, Ohio, July 23, 1840. His father, Socrates L. Huxley, was a native of New Marlborough, Massachusetts. His mother, whose maiden name was Pauline Spaulding, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut. After being graduated from Oberlin College in 1867, he read law with Charles W. Palmer in Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, April 3, 1871. During the Civil War he was clerk in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee, and at Mobile, Alabama. About 1868 he became professor of mathematics and the theory of accounts at the Star City Business College at Lafayette, Indiana, and subsequently for two years, or until his admission to the bar, he held the same position in Felton & Biglow's Business College at Cleveland. He began the practice of law at Canfield, but on the removal of the county seat to Youngstown he came to this city where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which took place about two years ago. He never married.

Albert J. Woolf was born in Berlin township, Mahoning county, Ohio, April 26, 1852. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Reichard) Woolf, were of German descent, the father being a native of Martinsburg, Virginia. Mrs. Jacob Woolf was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Married December 9, 1847, they came to Ohio in May of the following year, settling in Berlin township on the east bank of the Mahoning, nearly opposite the village of Frederick. There they resided until 1861, when they removed to Milton township.

Albert J. Woolf was graduated from

Mount Union College in 1876, after a four years' course of study, having completed a commercial course at Hiram College in 1871. During a part of the year 1874, also, he attended Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. Prior to entering college and during his collegiate course he taught school at intervals in Mahoning county, and also in Johnson county, Missouri. His law studies were pursued in Youngstown, with Van Hynning & Johnston at Canfield and with C. R. Truesdale at Youngstown. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1878, began the practice of his profession in Youngstown and continued to practice up to the time of his death, which occurred not long ago.

John H. Clark was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1857, a son of John and Melissa (Hessin) Clark. His father was a well known lawyer of New Lisbon, and at one time judge of the Court of Common Pleas. John H. Clark was graduated at the Western Reserve College at Hudson in 1877. Having read law with his father, he was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon in 1878, and commenced practice. In April, 1880, he removed to Youngstown, where he purchased an interest in the *Vindicator*, then a weekly Democratic newspaper, which he engaged in editing and publishing, at the same time practicing law in partnership with Leroy D. Thoman under the firm name of Thoman & Clark. He afterwards removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where is still engaged in the practice of law, being one of the attorneys for the Nickle Plate Railroad Company. He is well known as one of the most noted and able lawyers of that city. He was one of the promoters of the Youngstown Free Library. He still retains a part interest in the *Youngstown Vindicator*. He is not married.

Clate A. Smith was born in Canfield, Ohio, in September, 1850, son of Edwin E. and Jane E. (Crane) Smith. When quite young he removed with his parents to Youngstown. He read law with Jones & Murray of this city,

and being admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, commenced practice. About 1881 he became connected editorially with the *Evening News*, a daily and weekly newspaper, and subsequently, in chronological succession, with the *News-Register*, *Daily News* and *Telegram*, which succeeded each other in the order named. In 1891 he became city editor of the *Youngstown Indicator*, which position he still holds. He was married in 1870, to Miss Melinda Myers, daughter of Boston Myers of Youngstown, Ohio. She died, and he married for his second wife, July 10, 1905, Mrs. Catherine Lavoo, the ceremony being performed at Huron, Ohio.

Volney Rogers was born in Middleton, Columbiana county, Ohio, December 1, 1846, son of James and Elizabeth D. Rogers. He read law with Andrews & Rogers, at Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1871. In 1874 he formed a partnership with his brother Disney, under the style of Rogers & Rogers, at Youngstown, which was continued until 1901, when Disney Rogers was elected judge of the court of common pleas. In 1878 Mr. Volney Rogers was elected city solicitor of Youngstown, and re-elected in 1880. He was the promoter of Mill Creek Park, one of the most extensive and beautiful parks of the country, and from the beginning has been the most active trustee thereof, giving largely of his time and means to its development. He is unmarried.

Hon. Disney Rogers, judge of the court of common pleas, has been a resident of Youngstown since 1874, and prior to assuming his duties on the bench, was a member of the widely known firm of Rogers & Rogers, of this city. He was born at Middleton, Columbiana county, Ohio, December 19, 1844, son of James and Elizabeth D. (Jamieson) Rogers. His father was of Welsh, and his mother of Scotch descent.

After graduating from the public schools of Middleton, and the high school at New Lisbon, Mr. Rogers read law with James L.

Smith, at New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar by the district court at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, September 12, 1866. From 1866 until 1874 he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, in partnership with Judge Bertrand Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Rogers. In 1874 he became the law partner of his brother Volney, the style of the firm being Rogers & Rogers. For a number of years this firm maintained a marked reputation before the bar, both members being men of marked ability. In 1901 Disney Rogers was elected to the common pleas bench, a position for which he is admirably fitted, and in 1906 was re-elected to the same position. While residing in Mt. Gilead he was appointed by Judge Sherman, of the United States district court, a commissioner for the northern district of Ohio. He was also president of the Mt. Gilead council for five years. In 1880 he was made chairman of the Republican central committee of Mahoning county. Judge Rogers was married, February 13, 1869, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, to Ida S. Andrews, a daughter of Hon. Bertrand Andrews, his former law partner.

Hon. Louis W. King was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, born at Unity, November 24, 1854, son of Eleazer and Margaret (Mollenkopf) King. On his father's side he was of Irish ancestry. His mother, whose ancestors were German, was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Unity township. In 1873 Mr. King removed to Canfield, Ohio, where until January, 1875 he officiated as clerk in the office of the probate judge. From that time until February, 1877, he was assistant to the clerk of the court of common pleas, while holding these offices he studied law with Anderson & Roller, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. In 1877 he began practice as partner of William S. Anderson, in the firm of Anderson & King. Elected probate judge in October, 1881, he commenced his official term February 9, 1882, and served until 1888, being re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He then resumed the practice of law, as a partner of John E. McVey, under the firm

name of King & McVey, Mr. Harry Robinson being subsequently admitted as a member of the firm. Mr. King died July 14, 1899. He had gained a high professional reputation and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community. He was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and was prominently connected with the fraternal orders of Elks, Odd Fellows, and Free Masons. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the law firm of King, McVey & Robinson.

Henry C. Cassidy was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1856, son of Charles and Mary (McGillop) Cassidy. His father was a native of Ireland, his mother of Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to Youngstown, Ohio, in November, 1858. Graduated from Notre Dame University, Indiana, he read law with Moses & Arrel of Youngstown, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1880, and began practice in Youngstown. He was a man of more than ordinary talent, and an able young lawyer. He was postmaster of Youngstown during the second term of President Cleveland. He subsequently removed to Denver, Colorado, and thence to Cripple Creek, where he is now engaged in the practice of law, and is a prominent citizen of that place.

John J. Butler was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 9, 1848. He attended school there until the age of sixteen, when he enlisted in the army, serving under General Myer in the signal corps. He was present at the passage of the forts in Mobile Bay, and assisted in the reduction of Mobile City under General Canby. From the close of the war until 1867 he resided in his native city. He then engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1875, and in the meanwhile was admitted to the bar in Warren county, that state. He returned to Boston in 1878 with the intention of spending the remainder of his days there, but the climate proving too severe for the health of his wife, he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was independent in poli-

tics, supporting only those whom he regarded as worthy candidates, and denouncing wrong measures and false principles wherever found. His wife, in maidenhood, Miss Josephine Swisher, a native of Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, was a woman of literary ability, and at one time wrote for the Youngstown and other Mahoning county papers under the *nom de plume* of "Rose Wilde." Mr. Butler's father was a first cousin of General B. F. Butler, the noted lawyer, politician, and Civil War General of Massachusetts.

Robert B. Murray was born in Youngstown, Ohio, March 6, 1843, son of Ira and Hannah (Carothem) Murray. He attended the public schools of this city, was a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and afterwards attended Ann Arbor University, Michigan, for about two years. Six years of his life were devoted to teaching, during which he was principal of the Union School at Mercer, Pennsylvania, and of the academy, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He pursued the study of law at intervals, and was admitted to the bar at Canfield, in September, 1867. He at once began practice in Youngstown, and continued alone until 1870, when he entered into partnership with Asahel W. Jones, under the name of Jones & Murray. This connection was subsequently dissolved and Mr. Murray resumed private practice.

Mr. Murray was married in 1872 to Miss Sophia Bond, of Genesee, New York. She died November 19, 1895. January 30, 1897, he married for his second wife, Wealthy A. Darby, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. A fuller biography of Mr. Murray may be found on another page of this volume.

Hon. George F. Arrel of the firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington, was born in Poland township, October 1, 1840. His parents were David and Martha (Moore) Arrel, both born in Poland, the father on May 6, 1803. Mr. Arrel's grandparents were among the earliest settlers of Mahoning county. George F. Arrel's literary education was obtained at New Wilmington College, Lawrence county, Penn-

sylvania, where he was graduated in 1865. He read law with Francis E. Hutchins at Warren, Ohio, and afterwards attended the law department of Albany University, where he was graduated in 1867. After being admitted to the bar at Canfield, Ohio, in August of that year, he removed to Youngstown, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. For some time he was in partnership with Halsey H. Moses, under the firm name of Moses & Arrel. In July, 1870, Mr. Arrel was elected city solicitor of Youngstown, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation and removal from the city of Joseph Harris, and was re-elected for every successive term until 1878, when he declined a further reelection. Appointed judge of the court of common pleas in September, 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge E. B. Taylor, he was elected at the annual election in October, 1880, for the remainder of Judge Taylor's term; and was re-elected in October, 1881, for the full term of five years. On retiring from the bench he resumed his law practice, which has included much railroad and corporation work. Since January 1, 1906, he has been a member of the well known law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington. Mr. Arrel was married October 18, 1876, to Miss Grace Tod, a daughter of Governor David Tod. He has two children, David and Frances M. Further biographical mention of Mr. Arrel may be found on another page of this volume.

Charles R. Truesdale was born in Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 15, 1841. His father, Alexander Truesdale, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania; his mother, Harriet (Leach) Truesdale, was born in Morristown, New Jersey. As a member of Company E, Second Ohio Cavalry, he served in the Civil War from July, 1861, to July, 1865, taking part in many of the most important battles. He was graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1871, and read law with Taylor & Jones at Warren, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in April, 1872.

In 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county and held the office for two years. He has since continued in the practice of his profession in Youngstown and is well known to all its members as an able lawyer.

He was married in Youngstown, June 19, 1872, to Miss Louisa M. Jacobs, of Youngstown. A more extended mention of Mr. Truesdale may be found elsewhere in this work.

William J. Lawthers was born in Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, October 17, 1837. His father, Col. Garvin Lawthers, was of Scotch and Irish descent, and an able physician; his mother, whose maiden name was Price, was of Scotch and Welsh descent. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. He served several months in the Civil War, being discharged at Zanesville, Ohio, in December, 1864. After having read law with R. E. Knight of Cleveland, he was admitted to the bar in Carrollton, Ohio, in 1866. He began practice there, but removed in the spring of 1868 to Youngstown, where he has since resided, engaged in law practice. He has been in partnership at different times with H. B. Case, William G. Moore, and James P. Wilson. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio. From 1880 to 1884 he was mayor of the city of Youngstown. Mr. Lawthers was married at Cleveland, Ohio, September 20, 1870, to Miss Josephine Wilson, daughter of Captain William Wilson, of that city, and niece of Hon. David Wilson of Youngstown.

Mason Evans was born November 24, 1849, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Owen Evans, who was born in Montgomery county, that state, but who spent most of his life in Philadelphia, where he died in 1859. Mr. Evans' mother, whose name in maidenhood was Sarah Roe, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Evans was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of

1869, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia November 30, 1870. In September of the following year he removed to Youngstown, and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Warren. He was for some time in partnership with General Thomas W. Sanderson, under the style of Sanderson & Evans. On the organization of the Commercial National Bank in 1881. Mr. Evans retired from the practice of law to become cashier of that institution, and so remained until January, 1906, when he was elected president of the bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George M. McKelvey. This office he has since retained. Mr. Evans was married at Youngstown, June 8, 1876, to Miss Lucy E. Gerwig, daughter of Frederick Gerwig. A more extended biographical mention of Mr. Evans may be found on another page of this volume.

Cecil D. Hine was born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, August 3, 1849. His father, Samuel Hine, was a native of Youngstown, and son of Homer Hine, one of the earliest lawyers on the Reserve. Samuel married Ellen L. Montgomery, of Coitsville, daughter of Robert Montgomery, who, as early as 1806, built and operated in Poland a furnace for making iron.

Cecil D. Hine was educated at the Western Reserve College, which he attended up to the beginning of his senior year. He subsequently received from the college the degree of A. M. After reading law for two years with Taylor & Jones at Warren, Ohio, he was there admitted to the bar, April 15, 1872. Not long afterwards he commenced practice in Youngstown, where he has since resided. He is now a member of the firm of Hine, Kennedy & Robinson, one of the strongest law firms in Youngstown, and is a lawyer of exceptional ability. Mr. Hine married Miss Elizabeth W. Woodruff, October 9, 1872. Further biographical mention of Mr. Hine may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Moses H. Burky was born in Berlin, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 15, 1846, a

son of Jacob and Catherine Burky. His parents were of German ancestry. He pursued the study of law with F. G. Servis and G. Van Hyming, at Canfield, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar, April 19, 1869. Beginning practice in Canfield, he remained there until August, 1876, when he removed to Youngstown, where he has since resided. From April to October, 1870, he was in partnership with W. S. Anderson, under the firm name of Burky & Anderson. Since October, 1899, he has had as partner his son, A. E. Burky, the style of the firm being Burky & Burky. Mr. Burky was mayor of Canfield from April, 1871, to April, 1875. He was married October 23, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Burky, of Berlin, Ohio.

William S. Anderson was born at North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, December 31, 1847, son of David and Hannah L. (Shaw) Anderson. He studied law with Hutchins & Glidden of Warren, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar, April 7, 1870, shortly afterwards beginning practice in Canfield. In 1877 he removed to Youngstown, where he formed a law partnership with Louis R. King, which lasted until February, 1882, when Mr. King commenced his term as probate judge. October 6, 1864, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Shields, of Boardman, Ohio. A more complete biographical sketch of Mr. Anderson may be found elsewhere in this volume.

William T. Gibson was born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 20, 1850. His father, Samuel Gibson, was born in Youngstown, March 17, 1819, son of a pioneer settler here. Samuel married Nancy J. Gault, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825. William T. Gibson was graduated from the Rayen School at Youngstown, June 20, 1872, and from the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, June 25, 1876. He read law with George F. Arrel of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, September 3, 1878. He has since resided in Youngstown, engaged in the practice

of law, and has gained a high professional reputation. Since January 1, 1906, he has been in partnership with L. H. E. Lowry. In April, 1903, he was elected mayor of Youngstown and gave the city an able and satisfactory administration. He is now president of the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company.

Frank Jacobs was born in Youngstown, Ohio, May 22, 1855, son of Philip and Sally (Kimmel) Jacobs. He was graduated at the Albany Law School, March 26, 1877, and admitted to the bar in Youngstown March 26, 1878, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Further biographical mention of Mr. Jacobs may be found elsewhere in this work.

I. Barclay Miller was born January 16, 1850, in Mahoning county, Ohio, son of Joseph and Jane (Jones) Miller. He was mainly educated in Youngstown, and was graduated at the Rayen School in 1872. He read law with Gen. T. W. Sanderson and was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1873. He has since successfully practiced his profession in Youngstown, his present location being at No. 115 W. Federal street. While serving as justice of the peace he was elected mayor of Youngstown, and gave the city a sound business administration. In October, 1874, he married Miss Ella J. Coombs, of Youngstown. A further biographical reference to Mr. Miller will be found on another page of this work.

James P. Wilson was born in Lyons, Iowa, February 6, 1857, son of James and Harriet (Hawes) Wilson. His father was a native of Medina county, Ohio, his mother of Chester, Geauga county, Ohio. After graduating at the Cleveland High School in 1875, he read law in the office of Rufus P. Ranney at Cleveland, and subsequently attended the Columbia Law College in New York city, where he was graduated in 1878. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York and also in Ohio. He began the practice of law in

Youngstown, where he has since resided and

has gained a high reputation as an able and successful lawyer. A large part of his practice has consisted of railroad and corporation work. He was at first in partnership with his uncle, D. M. Wilson, and after the latter's decease, with W. J. Lawthers. Later he became a member of the firm of Wilson, McNab & Hamilton. Since January 1, 1906, he has been a partner in the law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington. Mr. Wilson was married, in 1887, to Frances E. Patton, a daughter of the late Thomas Patton, once proprietor of the Youngstown *Indicator*. He has three children—Richard B., James T., and Harold L. A more extended biographical sketch of Mr. Wilson may be found elsewhere in this work.

Benjamin F. Wirt was born in West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1852. His parents were William and Eliza Jane (Sankey) Wirt. His father was a native of Youngstown, Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. After being graduated from the Rayen School he read law with L. D. Woodworth of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1871. He then began the practice of law in Youngstown, where he has since resided. Until 1880 he was in partnership with his former instructor, L. D. Woodworth. Afterwards he became associated as partner with M. A. Norris, but since 1900 has practiced alone. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature and was re-elected for the second term in 1901. In 1881 he married Miss Mary McGeehan, daughter of Daniel McGeehan of New Bedford, Pennsylvania. Further biographical mention of Mr. Wirt appears elsewhere in this volume.

Hon. James Kennedy was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 3, 1853, son of Thomas W. and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy. His literary education was obtained in the common schools, at Poland Union Seminary, and at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1876, having taken high honors as a debater and class orator. His law studies were pursued

under the mentorship of Gen. T. W. Sander-son of Youngstown, and he was admitted to the bar, March 16, 1879. He immediately began practice in Youngstown, where for some years he was associated in partnership with William A. Maline, and later with Thomas Connell. He gradually began to take an active interest in politics, and soon became known all over the state as one of the most finished and effective speakers of the Republican party. In July, 1902, at Salem, Ohio, he was nominated for congress after a long and spirited fight, and was subsequently elected by an overwhelming majority. His subsequent career in Washington has been one to fully justify the judgment of his constituents in making him their standard-bearer, and has added lustre to his own reputation as a man of far-seeing wisdom in public affairs. Mr. Kennedy married in 1884, Miss Phebe Irwin, a daughter of Henry Irwin, of Newton Falls, Ohio. He has one child, Grace Kennedy. The reader will find a fuller reference to Mr. Kennedy in the strictly biographical portion of this volume.

L. H. E. Lowry was born at Lowellville, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1863, son of James J. and Margaret (Smith) Lowry. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of Robert Lowry, who came with his family from county Down, Ireland, in 1804, and settled at Poland Center. L. H. E. Lowry was reared on his father's farm. He obtained his preliminary education in the Lowellville schools and at Hudson Academy, and was later a student for a while at Adelbert College, Cleveland. In 1888 he was graduated from the University of Michigan. He subsequently read law with C. D. Hine and John H. Clark, and after being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession in Youngstown. In June, 1906, he became a partner of W. T. Gibson, in the firm of Gibson & Lowry, and has built up a large and successful practice. Mr. Lowry stands high in the local councils of the Republican party, and has served as secretary of the Republican county central committee. He is a past master of Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F.

& A. M. Further biographical mention of Mr. Lowry appears on another page of this volume.

Hon. Joseph R. Johnston, a member of both bench and bar, was born at Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 12, 1840, son of John and Caroline (Roberts) Johnston. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and his grandmother of Scotland. They settled in Milton township, Mahoning county, in 1811. Judge Johnston's father, John Johnston, was born in 1800, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; the Judge's mother was a native of Fayette county, that state.

Joseph R. Johnston spent his early years on his father's farm, and obtained his schooling in the academies of Canfield and Jackson. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. February 17, 1863, he was commissioned as second lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth battery of Ohio Light Artillery. He remained in the service until September, 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He had participated with his regiment in many of the most important battles of the war. After retiring from the army he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar September 12, 1866. He has since achieved great success in his profession, and is now recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Youngstown. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected probate judge, and was re-elected to the same office in 1869. After his retirement from the bench he took up practice in Canfield, where he remained until 1888. He then came to Youngstown, where he has since practiced his profession. A prominent member of the Republican party in Mahoning county, he was nominated in 1875 for the state senate, and was subsequently elected. He was re-elected in 1877, and during a part of his term did efficient work as a member of the judiciary committee. After retiring from the senate he resumed the practice of law, which he followed uninterruptedly for about seven years. He was then elected judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1891 was

re-elected to the same office. He has held numerous offices of trust and responsibility, and he belongs to several fraternal and military societies, including the Free Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion. He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his ability, and for the fidelity with which he has guarded their interests in the state halls of legislation. He was married, in 1868, to Mary S. Hartsell, a lady of rare culture and refinement, who died April 25, 1906.

Hon. James B. Kennedy was born in Youngstown, November 20, 1862, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Bird) Kennedy. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a descendant of James Kennedy who settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, late in the eighteenth century, and there married a daughter of Lord Stewart. When but six years old James B. Kennedy had the misfortune to lose both his parents, and he was placed under the care of his paternal grandfather. He first attended school in Coitsville, later in Youngstown, and afterwards in Poland, where he prepared for college. He entered Ann Arbor (Michigan) University, but after a year's study had to leave on account of ill health. Subsequently, after his health had somewhat improved, he took a commercial course at Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, with the expectation of entering commercial life; but having inclinations for the legal profession, he began about 1882-83 to read law, while engaged in teaching school. To this study he subsequently devoted several years. In March, 1885, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. Coming to Youngstown, he soon proved his ability and his practice began to grow in a very satisfactory manner. In November, 1890, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county. This proved for him a stepping stone to the bench of common pleas, on which he served from 1897 to 1900. Further details of his successful career may be found in another biographical sketch of him contained elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Kennedy was married, March 4, 1884, to Roxanna Rice, a native of Poland, Ohio,

who died in June, 1896. He later married Mary Swift Young, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Melvin Cary McNab was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, October 14, 1852. His parents were L. B. and Mary McNab, both natives of Poland. After graduating from Poland Union Seminary in 1870 he removed to Salem, Ohio. His law studies, begun in 1874, were pursued in the office of Brooks & Laubie, under the mentorship of L. L. Gilbert, and with William M. Osborn of Youngstown, to which city he removed in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in Youngstown April 3, 1877, and has since practiced his profession here. In 1880 and 1881 he was in partnership with Willis W. Powers, under the style of McNab & Powers. For four years, beginning with 1902, he was associated with James P. Wilson and J. J. Hamilton, the firm being known as Wilson, McNab & Hamilton. Since early in 1906 he has had as partners W. S. Anderson and W. N. Anderson, in the very successful law firm of Anderson, McNab & Anderson. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Clara P. Stambaugh, of Trumbull county, who died April 7, 1881. He has since married a Miss Ambler, a daughter of Judge I. A. Ambler, late of Salem, Ohio.

William A. Maline was born in Canton, Ohio, September 1, 1852. His parents, John and Catherine (Pirrong) Maline, came to the United States from Bavaria and resided for some years in Canton. Mr. Maline read law with Henry A. Wise in Canton, and subsequently with M. W. Johnson and Isaac A. Justice in Youngstown, where he was admitted to the bar April 3, 1877. He has since resided in Youngstown, and has built up an excellent practice, with a corresponding reputation as an able and successful lawyer. His present partner is G. J. Carew, with whom he became associated in 1903. In 1882 he was elected city solicitor of Youngstown. He was married in Youngstown June 24, 1880, to Miss Louisa Rudge, who is of English ancestry. Further biographical reference to Mr. Maline may be found on another page of this volume.

Sidney de Lamar Jackson was born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, April 9, 1855, son of Joseph W. and Rebecca L. Jackson. He was educated in the schools of Coitsville, and read law in Youngstown with Hon. David M. Wilson. He was admitted to the bar in Canfield, Ohio, in April, 1877. Soon after he began practice in Youngstown, of which city he has since remained a resident. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Cushing, of Fredonia, N. Y. A more extended biography of Mr. Jackson may be found elsewhere in this volume.

William McK. Osborn was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1842, son of Abner and Abby Osborne. He was educated at the Poland, Ohio, Academy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After being in the army a few months only he was taken sick, and being incapacitated for service was discharged. His law studies were pursued under Judge Glidden at Poland, and at the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, about 1869, and began practice in Youngstown, at first alone, but afterwards for a time with General T. W. Sanderson. At the close of this connection he again practiced alone. He was elected mayor of Youngstown in 1874. In February, 1878, he removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in law practice. His wife, whom he married in Boston, Massachusetts, was formerly Miss Fanny Hastings of that city, an adopted daughter of Walter Hastings, and a niece of Judge Glidden. After his marriage he removed to Boston, and was appointed and served as police commissioner. He was a cousin of President McKinley, and was by him appointed consul-general at London and died while serving as such in 1906.

Halbert B. Case was born in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1838. He was educated in the Western Reserve Seminary at Farmington, Ohio, and at Oberlin College. He read law at the Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar in Trumbull county, Ohio,

in 1863. He had previously served in the Civil war as captain of a company in the Seventh Ohio Regiment. Coming to Youngstown in 1864, he practiced law here for a few years, being a partner for awhile of A. W. Jones, in the firm of Jones & Case, and for a while also of William J. Lawthers, in the firm of Case & Lawthers; the rest of the time he practiced alone. About 1870 Mr. Case removed to Iowa, and thence subsequently to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he still resides. He was first married to Carrie, daughter of Austin D. Kibbee of Farmington. She died at Des Moines, Iowa. He afterwards married at Chattanooga Miss Jennie Spooner, a former resident of Ohio. He is still in practice at Chattanooga.

Henry G. Leslie was born in Poland, Ohio, May 17, 1839, a son of John G. Leslie. He was admitted to the bar in Canfield in 1862, and subsequently practiced his profession in Youngstown until his death. He was elected city attorney of Youngstown in 1864, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county in 1867. He died March 2, 1869, during his term of office. He married in 1865 Miss Amelia Burton, daughter of Rev. Lewis Burton, an Episcopalian clergyman, of Cleveland, Ohio.

James B. Blocksom was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, July 19, 1821. His father, Fisher A. Blocksom, a pioneer lawyer of this state, came from Wilmington, Delaware, settling in New Lisbon about 1800. His mother, Margaret (Graham) Blocksom, was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. After attending the public schools he read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842. He practiced his profession in New Lisbon until 1846, and then removed to Canfield. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and served one term. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace, and for several years also was mayor of the village of Canfield. He was in partnership in Canfield for some time with John M. Edwards, in the law

firm of Edwards & Blockson. In 1858 he became a partner of David M. Wilson, then a resident of Youngstown, in the firm of Wilson & Blockson, which, however, continued but a short time. He was again elected prosecuting attorney in 1862, and died in January, 1863, during his term of office. His wife, whom he married in 1849, was in maidenhood Miss Frances M. Church, daughter of John R. Church, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Church, one of the proprietors of the township of Canfield, who still survives, residing in California.

Ensign Church Blockson, son of James B. and Frances M. (Church) Blockson, was born in Canfield, Ohio, August 1, 1855. He read law in the office of Van Hyming & Johnston at Canfield and was admitted to the bar about 1877. He practiced law at Canfield about two years, and afterwards removed to Canton, where he was a member of the law firm of Bond & Blockson. In 1880 he went to San Francisco, California, where he retired from practice.

Emil J. Anderson was born in Sweden, May 18, 1878. He studied law in Youngstown with Charles Koonce, Jr., W. T. Gibson, and General Thomas W. Sanderson, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1903. He was in partnership with General Sanderson for about two years, and with A. M. Henderson for about a year. He is now practicing alone at No. 3 West Federal street, associated with General Sanderson and W. P. Barnum, Jr. He is a member of the Youngstown Board of Education. He makes a specialty of personal injury cases.

W. Noble Anderson was born at Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, May 25, 1873. He studied law with H. K. Taylor and with the firm of Jones & Anderson, being admitted to the bar in March, 1898. He has been in partnership with his father as W. S. Anderson & Son, and is now a member of the firm of Anderson, McNab & Anderson, located in the Dollar Bank Building. He gives his chief attention to criminal and damage cases.

William N. Ashbaugh was born in Freeport, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1854. He was

admitted to the bar in 1877, and has since practiced a part of the time in Youngstown. For some time past he has been clerk of the Youngstown Board of Education, and devotes his time to the interests of the schools of Youngstown.

Leroy A. Manchester was born at Canfield, Ohio, May 6, 1883. His law studies were pursued at the University of Michigan and he was admitted to the bar in June, 1905. He first practiced at Detroit, Michigan, in company with his brother, William C. Manchester and George G. Prentis. In Youngstown he is associated with the firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington and U. C. De Ford.

John S. Roller was born in Green township, then in Columbiana county, now in Mahoning county, Ohio, September 27, 1839. He studied law with Hon. F. G. Servis and J. C. Ryan, and was admitted to the bar, in May, 1872. He has practiced at Leetonia, Ohio, Canfield, Ohio, and Lowellville, Ohio, with W. S. Anderson as Anderson & Roller, and with Frank Jacobs as Roller & Jacobs. He has served in public office as mayor of Washingtonville, Ohio, mayor of Canfield, Ohio, prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, Ohio, Republican presidential elector for Ohio, campaign of 1884, and as city clerk of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Roller resides in Lowellville, Mahoning county.

William P. Barnum, Jr., was born at Rock Creek, Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 15, 1879. He read law with Frank L. Baldwin, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1902. With the exception of two years spent in Idaho, 1904 and 1905, he has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, and has been associated since September, 1900, with Emil J. Anderson. He has made a special study of the law relating to negligence cases. His office is in the Commercial Bank Building, at No. 3 West Federal street.

Harold L. Beard was born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 8, 1876. He studied law at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, where he obtained the degree of LL. B., and in the law department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, where he

was graduated in the class of 1902. He was admitted to the bar June 17, that year, and began practice in Youngstown. On June 1, 1903, he formed a partnership with his brother, Ralph A. Beard, under the firm name of Beard & Beard, and the firm has since carried on a general law business at No. 9 Wick avenue, Youngstown.

Ralph A. Beard, senior partner of the law firm of Beard & Beard, was born in Beaver township, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 10, 1871. He studied law with M. C. McNab, and was admitted to the bar March 11, 1897. He has since been engaged in the practice of law in Youngstown since June 1, 1903, in partnership with his brother Harold L., in the firm of Beard & Beard. He has made a special study of criminal law, but is engaged in general practice.

John J. Boyle was born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 7, 1876. He read law with A. J. Woolf, and spent a similar length of time in the law department of the Western Reserve University. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1902, and had since been engaged in general law practice in Youngstown. His office is in the Malony block.

D. J. Hartwell was born in Tryonville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1855. He read law with Judge J. E. Pickering at Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1888. From that time until 1890 he practiced law in Hubbard, Ohio, but since the date last named he has followed his profession in Youngstown. He is located at No. 115 West Federal street.

Theodore A. Johnson was born at Decatur, Indiana, in 1870. He read law with E. S. Atherton at Durand, Michigan, and with Frank Jacobs in Youngstown, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar December 22, 1905, and has since practiced in Youngstown, making a specialty of real property and negligence cases. He has served as attorney for the Retail Grocers' Association. His office is in the Dollar Bank Building.

George J. Carew was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November

10, 1867. He studied law under Judge George F. Arrel of Youngstown, Ohio, and Myron P. Davis of Meadville, Pennsylvania, at which last named place he was admitted to the bar in December, 1898. He practiced in Meadville until August, 1903, when he came to Youngstown and entered into partnership with William A. Maline, under the firm name of Maline & Carew. This firm is engaged in general practice, their office being located on Central Square.

Robert C. Huey was born at Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1872. He read law at the Ohio Northern University, where he was graduated in June, 1899, with the degree of LL.D., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1900. He has since been engaged in law practice in Youngstown, his office being in the Wick Bank building, at the corner of Federal and Phelps streets. Mr. Huey is now serving his second term in the Ohio General Assembly.

C. H. Baker was born at Granger, Medina county, Ohio, May 13, 1876. He read law at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., and with M. C. McNab of Youngstown, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar June 22, 1904, and has since been engaged in general law practice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William W. Zimmerman was born at New Middleton, Ohio, September 13, 1861. He read law in New York City for one year, and with A. W. Jones of Youngstown, Ohio, one year. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1887, and has since resided in Youngstown, engaged in general law practice.

Max E. Brunswick was born in Youngstown, Ohio, May 11, 1879. He read law at the law school of the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar June 17, 1902, and has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, his present office being at No. 3 West Federal street.

Charles W. Gilgen was born on a farm near Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, September 8, 1866. He read law with C. D. Hine and John H. Clark of Youngstown, and was

admitted to the bar January, 1895. He was associated for a time with S. D. L. Jackson and W. J. Jenkins, but since 1898 has practiced alone, giving his especial attention to probate court practice. His office is in the Dollar Bank Building. He served for four years as secretary of the county and city board of elections, and for the past two years has been secretary of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.

Arthur E. Burky was born in Youngstown, Ohio, August 12, 1877. He read law with his father, M. H. Burky, and was admitted to the bar October 14, 1899. He is engaged in general law practice with his father under the firm name of Burky & Burky.

George Edwards was born at Coalburg, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 8, 1871. He read law with A. J. Woolf, and was admitted to the bar June 8, 1893. He has since been engaged in general law practice in Youngstown. In April, 1896, he was elected a justice of the peace and served one term. He has an office in the Dollar Bank Building.

Venice J. Lamb was born in Youngstown, Ohio, October 1, 1879. He read law at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and with Emil J. Anderson of Youngstown, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar December 21, 1906, and has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, having an office in the Dollar Bank Building.

Edward E. Miller was born in Ohiotown, Ohio, December 27, 1869. He studied law with Hinkley & Rice at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar. He then pursued further studies under the tuition of Geo. F. Arrel, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus in April, 1905. In the same year he formed a partnership with J. P. Huxley, under the style of Miller & Huxley, which firm is now engaged in general law practice, with offices in the Dollar Bank Building. In 1899-1900 Mr. Miller held office as deputy revenue collector, during which time he suspended law practice.

Frank L. Zimmerman was born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1879. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, was

admitted to the bar in 1905, and has since practiced his profession in Youngstown.

Paul J. Jones was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 4, 1880. He studied law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1904. He practiced his profession for a year in Cleveland, this state, in connection with the firm of Jenkins, Russell & Eichelberger. He is now a member of the law firm of Hahn & Jones, of Youngstown, with offices at 17 North Phelps street. The firm is engaged in general practice.

F. R. Hahn, son of Dr. H. H. and Minerva J. (Clinker) Hahn, of Youngstown, the former of whom is now deceased, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1903. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 17 North Phelps street, being associated in partnership with P. J. Jones, and is numbered among the rising young attorneys of Youngstown.

Herman Brandmiller was born in Youngstown, Ohio, April 6, 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1905. He has since practiced law in Youngstown, having an office at No. 115 West Federal street.

Hon. Anthony B. Calvin was born at Washingtonville, Ohio, March 13, 1877. He read law at the Ohio State University, where he was graduated in the class of 1900. He has been a law partner of Hon. J. R. Johnston of Youngstown, formerly judge of the common pleas court, under the firm name of Johnston & Calvin. He has served as a member of the city council, of which body he was vice president. In November, 1904, he was elected judge of the criminal court and has held that office since January 1, 1905. He has an office at No. 3 West Federal street.

Clyde W. Osborne was born in Paris township, Portage county, Ohio, September 18, 1881. He read law with Emil J. Anderson, and was admitted to the bar December 21, 1906. He has since practiced his profession in Youngstown in partnership with David G.

Jenkins, as a member of the firm of Jenkins & Osborne, which until recently was located at No. 16 West Federal street. John H. C. Lyon has lately been admitted as a partner, and the style of the firm is now Osborne, Jenkins & Lyon. The offices of the new firm are at No. 107 West Federal street. Mr. Osborne has devoted special attention to damage suits. For five years, from 1901 to 1906, he was principal of the Hall Business College; and for one year, 1906-1907, was the owner and proprietor of the Excelsior Business College.

David G. Jenkins was born at Port Talbot, Wales, October 18, 1879. He read law at the Ohio Northern University, and with H. A. Ernst of Youngstown, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar December 21, 1906, and has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, in partnership with Clyde W. Osborne. The firm is now Osborne, Jenkins & Lyon, Mr. J. H. C. Lyon having been recently admitted as a member. Mr. Jenkins was formerly editor for three years of the Youngstown *Labor Advocate*.

John Henry Chalmer Lyon was born in Clarkson, Columbiana county, Ohio, December 10, 1878. He read law with E. L. Lyon and J. F. Johnston, and was graduated from the law department of the Ohio Northern University. He was admitted to the bar June 19, 1906, and practiced for a while in East Palestine and New Waterford, Columbiana county. In the present year, 1907, he formed a partnership with Clyde W. Osborne and David G. Jenkins of Youngstown, in the firm of Osborne, Jenkins & Lyon. The offices of the firm are No. 107 West Federal street.

Stephen L. Clark was born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, June 8, 1849. He studied law under the Hon. Stephen A. Northway at Jefferson, Ohio, and the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, also in the law department of Michigan University, from which he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1874, and since May of that year he has been engaged in general law practice in Youngstown. He has been president for four years of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees

of Youngstown, and is a trustee of the Law Library Association. His office is in the Dollar Bank Building.

Aaron Esterly was born in Columbiana, Ohio, October 22, 1858. He read law with Hiram G. Bye, and was admitted to the bar June 17, 1902. He has an office in the Dollar Bank Building, where he is engaged in the general practice of law.

Curtis A. Manchester was born at Canfield, Ohio, November 6, 1876. His law studies were pursued in the University of Michigan, and he was admitted to the bar in June, 1902. He has since been engaged in general practice in Youngstown, with an office in the Wick Bank Building.

Charles Koonce, Jr., was born at Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1869. He studied law under William Zimmerman and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in June, 1894. He is engaged in general practice, his office being located in the Maloney building, Youngstown.

Hon. John Calvin Ewing was born at North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 26, 1863. He studied law under Hon. A. W. Jones, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1893. He has since practiced law in Youngstown, his present location being in the Andrews & Hitchcock block. He served as probate judge from February 9, 1900, to February 9, 1906.

Roy I. Guthman was born in Youngstown, Ohio, October 17, 1880. He was graduated from the law school of the Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, June 18, 1903. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio on December 8th of the same year. Since November 1, 1905, he has been associated with A. J. Gillespie as law partner, in the firm of Gillespie & Guthman. The office of the firm is at 109 Wick avenue, Youngstown.

W. W. Watson was born at Mineral Ridge, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 10, 1878. His literary education was acquired at the Ohio Northern University, Ada. His law studies were pursued at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was admitted to

the bar in June, 1905, and has since been associated with Hon. B. F. Wirt, whose office is in the Second National Bank building.

Bramard Spencer Higley was born at Windham, Portage county, Ohio, September 1, 1837. He read law with Hon. S. J. Andrews, with Hitchcock, Mason & Estep, of Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Union Law College, Cleveland, Ohio. Admitted to the bar in July, 1860, he has until recently been engaged in general practice in Youngstown, and was for some time in partnership with Joseph N. Higley, but is now retired, owing to ill health. He made a specialty of equity cases. In April, 1864, Mr. Higley was elected mayor of Youngstown. Almost immediately afterwards the Ohio National Guard, of which he was a member, was ordered into the field. In consequence he neglected to qualify as mayor and his predecessor, Hon. Thomas H. Wells, retained the office until Mr. Higley's return, when he resigned and the council appointed Mr. Higley to succeed him. In 1865 Mr. Higley was re-elected to the same office. It is interesting to recall in this connection, that the entire village government elected in 1864 was sent to the front as members of the 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, except the village clerk and one member of the council.

Walter C. McKain was born on a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1876. He read law with J. L. Douglas, of Quaker City, Guernsey county, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar March 17, 1899. He began the practice of his profession at Quaker City, October 1, 1901, he came to Youngstown, where he has since been engaged in law practice. His office is in the Dollar Bank Building. He has been referee in bankruptcy since March 7, 1902.

Emery F. Lynn was born in Canfield township, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 9, 1858. His law education was obtained at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, where he was graduated in June, 1882, and in the law department of the Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated May 28, 1884. After being admitted to the bar he came to Youngs-

town, where he is now engaged in the practice of law, having an office at 120 Wick avenue.

Horace T. Smith was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1851. He studied law with H. H. Greer of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1880. From January, 1901, to January, 1904, he was a law writer for certain publishing companies, being engaged in writing articles for the Encyclopedia of Evidence, and also for other works on Annotations and Digests. During this period he did not practice. He now has a law office in the Dollar Bank Building.

Mark L. Gunlefinger was born at Warren, Ohio, acquired his knowledge of law at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1904. He has since been engaged in the practice of law in Youngstown, his office being in the Maloney Block.

James V. Murphy was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 25, 1875. He read law with L. T. Farr, attended the Western Reserve Law School one year, and was admitted to the bar June 4, 1902. He is engaged in general law practice, being associated with the firm of Norris, Jackson & Rose, of Youngstown.

Thomas L. Robinson was born in Ravenna, Ohio, studied law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. He is a member of the well-known law firm of Hine, Kennedy & Robinson.

Frank L. Oesch was born at North Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio, February 16, 1870. He read law with Hon. E. H. Moore of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar October 14, 1897. He has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, since 1901 in partnership with U. F. Kistler, under the firm name of Kistler & Oesch. January 1, 1906, Mr. Oesch became city solicitor of Youngstown.

Guy Taylor Ohl was born at Niles, Ohio, November 21, 1881. He read law with Smiley & Weiss of Niles, and with Emil J. Anderson of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1905. He is engaged in general law practice and is at present located in the Dollar Bank Building.

Earl G. Scott was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 27, 1882. He studied law with Hine & Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar December 23, 1904. He has since practiced law in Youngstown, being now a member of the firm of Scott & Shulman. He was an assistant clerk in the house of representatives in 1904. He devotes his attention chiefly to criminal law.

John Irving Williams, Jr., was born at Millvale, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1876. His law education was acquired at the University of Wisconsin, where he was a student from 1895 to 1897, and in the office of C. D. Hine, of Youngstown, 1897 to 1899. He was admitted to the bar March 17, 1899, and has since been engaged in law practice in Youngstown.

William M. Ousley was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1878. He studied law at the New York Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1903. He has an office in the Dollar Bank Building.

John Schlarb was born on a farm near Baltic, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 1, 1869. He was graduated from Scio College, Scio, Ohio, with the degree of Ph. B. in 1895, and from the Ohio Normal University in 1898, with the degree of LL.B. He had also pursued law studies under the tuition of Judge T. C. Roche of Coshocton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar March 11, 1898. He began practice in Youngstown in August of that year. On September 1, 1905, he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles F. Schlarb, which still continues under the firm name of Schlarb & Schlarb. Since October 10, 1906, he has been counsel for the Youngstown Humane Society. Mr. Schlarb was married December 29, 1898, to Gertrude McConnell, of Cadiz, Ohio, who was a class mate of his at Scio College. They are the parents of two children.

Benjamin O. Shulman was born in Russian Poland, December 15, 1884. He acquired his law education at the Western Reserve University Law School, and was admitted to the bar, June 19, 1907. He has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, being now a

partner of Earl G. Scott in the firm of Scott & Shulman. The office of the firm is at No. 13 Market street.

Joseph F. Williams was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 21, 1881. He was graduated from Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University in 1904, and from the Franklin T. Backus Law School of Cleveland in 1906, with the degree of LL. B. He is now practicing law in Youngstown, with an office in the Dollar Bank Building.

William R. Stewart was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1864. He studied law at the Cincinnati Law College, was admitted to the bar May 21, 1888, and began practice where he has since resided. He served two terms in the Ohio house of representatives—from 1886 to 1890.

William Harrison Woolf was born in Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio, June 26, 1863. He read law with his brother, A. J. Woolf of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar December 6, 1894. He has a law office in the Dollar Bank Building. For one year, from July 19, 1897, to July 19, 1898, he was in partnership with his brother, A. J. Woolf, above mentioned.

H. H. Smith was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 14, 1869. His law education was acquired at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar June 6, 1899, and began practice in Youngstown, where he has since remained. He is engaged in general law practice, and had as a former partner R. C. Huey.

John T. Harrington was born at Rock Creek, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 22, 1872. He studied law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He began the practice of his profession in Jefferson, Ohio, in 1896, and remained there about four years, coming to Youngstown in 1900. At different times he has been in partnership with Hon. George F. Arrel, John E. McVey, Robert W. Tayler, Henry M. Robinson, A. L. Rowland and James P. Wilson. He is now a member of the well-known firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington.

D. F. Anderson, a member of the Mahon-

ing county bar, has an office in the Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown.

Thomas E. Connell was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1871. He studied law with Hon. James Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He was formerly a member of the law firm of Kennedy, Moore, Williams & Connell, but in recent years has practiced alone. He has built up a large practice, and also takes an active part in political life. He belongs to the fraternal orders of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Hon. David F. Griffith, probate judge of Mahoning county, was born at Westfield, Ohio, July 21, 1865, son of David and Susan A. (Jones) Griffith. He was educated in the common schools of Westfield and at the Northeastern Normal College, from which he was graduated. Subsequently he devoted some time to teaching. He studied law with King & McVey at Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1894, subsequently becoming a member of the firm. Judge Griffith is a prominent member of the Republican party in Mahoning county. He was elected judge of probate without opposition in 1905. He belongs to the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

A. J. Gillespie was born March 9, 1861, at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the University of Toronto, Canada, and University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1886. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia, after which he returned to Greenville, where he entered into partnership with his father and brother in the law firm of A. D. Gillespie & Sons. In 1905 he came to Youngstown and entered into a partnership with R. I. Guthman, under the style of Gillespie & Guthman, which still continues. Further biographical reference to Mr. Gillespie will be found in another part of this work.

Stephen S. Conroy, Jr., was born at Youngstown, Ohio, March 26, 1870. He secured his literary training in the Youngstown public schools. He read law with H. K. Taylor of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. From 1900 to 1906 he served as city

attorney, ably performing the duties of that office. Further reference to Mr. Conroy may be found elsewhere in this work.

Myron A. Norris was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 24, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native county and at Willoughby College. He read law in the office of W. P. Howland at Jefferson, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1872. In 1884 he came to Youngstown and entered into a partnership with General Sanderson. On January 1, 1900, the firm of Norris, Rose & Jackson was organized, Mr. Norris becoming the senior partner. He is now practicing alone.

Hon. George E. Rose was born December 9, 1857, at Carlisle, Lorain county, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he became a student at Oberlin College, and afterwards entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1861. After his admission to the bar in 1883 he settled at Youngstown, and engaged in general law practice. He also took an active interest in local politics, and in the spring of 1888 was elected city solicitor on the Republican ticket. He served in that office for two terms and in 1893 was elected judge of the probate court. Since retiring from the bench in 1900 he has given his attention to his private practice, having been, since November of that year, a member of the firm of Norris, Jackson & Rose. A more complete sketch of Mr. Rose appears elsewhere in this volume.

A. W. Craver was born in 1872 at North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his township and at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, graduating from the law department in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and engaged in practice at Youngstown. June 1, 1904, he formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Moore, which still exists under the style of Moore & Craver. Further reference to Mr. Craver may be found in another part of this work.

Hon. Edmond H. Moore is a native of Mahoning county, Ohio. He attended the Rayen High School, and afterwards taught school for some eleven years. He subsequently

read law with his father, Alexander F. Moore, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, but did not begin practice till 1891. He was associated for a time with A. J. Woolf and others. On January 1, 1904, he entered into partnership with Mr. Craver, under the firm name of Moore & Craver. Mr. Moore has been identified with Democratic party councils for a number of years. Elected mayor of Youngstown in 1896, he gave the city a very creditable administration.

William R. Graham, prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, was born in 1864, near Lowellville, Ohio, just over the Pennsylvania line. He acquired his literary education at Grove City College, and then entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1889. In August of the same year he began the practice of law in Youngstown, and soon became associated as a partner with Judge James B. Kennedy. In 1896 Mr. Kennedy was elected to the common pleas bench, and Mr. Graham subsequently practiced alone until his first election as prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1902. In the fall of 1905 he was re-elected to this office, in which he has shown a high measure of ability. The reader will find mention of Mr. Graham elsewhere in this work.

Ensign N. Brown was born in 1854 at Canfield, Ohio. He was reared and educated in New York City, where his father was a merchant. In 1878 he returned to Canfield, and at the desire of his maternal grandfather, Hon. Eben Newton, entered upon the study of law in the office of Van Hynning & Johnston. Admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus in 1880 he settled in Youngstown, where he has since remained, and has gained a high standing in his profession. He is a member of the Law Library Association. A biographical sketch of Mr. Brown will be found on another page of this volume.

George H. Glazzard was born in England, October 31, 1864, a son of George Glazzard. He came to Youngstown with his father in 1866. He was educated in the public schools of this city and at the Northeastern Ohio Normal School at Canfield, Ohio, on leaving which

he taught school for a short time. He read law with James P. Wilson, was admitted to the bar March 11, 1897, and began the practice of his profession at Youngstown, where he has since remained, having built up a good practice. He has been an active worker in the Republican party, giving up a part of his time to promoting the success of its candidates. A more detailed reference to Mr. Glazzard may be found elsewhere in this work.

John J. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer and business man of Youngstown, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Poland Union Seminary, and came to Youngstown in 1888. He began the study of law with A. W. Jones and W. S. Anderson and was admitted to the bar June 4, 1891. Soon after he became associated as partner with the firm of Wilson & McNab, which then became Wilson, McNab & Hamilton. June 1, 1906, this partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Hamilton has practiced alone. He is identified with numerous important business interests of Youngstown, as officer, director, or stockholder. A further sketch of Mr. Hamilton appears elsewhere in this volume.

U. F. Kistler was born in 1865 near Cornersburg, Boardman township, Mahoning county, Ohio, a son of Joseph Kistler. He attended school in Boardman and Canfield, and subsequently spent ten years in teaching. He read law with R. B. Murray of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. In 1902 he entered into partnership with F. L. Oesch, under the style of Kistler & Oesch, which firm still continues.

Hon. Frank L. Baldwin, mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in this city June 29, 1863, son of Timothy Dwight and Lucretia (Manning) Baldwin. An account of his ancestry will be found in a separate sketch in another part of this volume. He was educated in Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio, read law with Hine & Clarke, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Youngstown in which office he is still serving. He was married, in 1890, to Miss Bessy Graham, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who died March 28, 1894. Mr. Baldwin

is a popular member of various fraternal societies in Youngstown, including the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Eagles and others.

Samuel M. Thompson was born June 28, 1861, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He attended the Fayette Normal school, and in 1891 was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School. Soon after he came to Youngstown, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, and in other business duties. He is a director in the Home Savings & Land Company and in the C. O. Mayberry Company. He was married in October, 1894, to Blanche Thompson, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and has three children—Kenneth L., Wayne C. and Florence Jane.

David Steiner came to Youngstown with his parents about 1885, when a lad of ten years. He attended the public schools, being graduated from the High school in 1896. He then entered the New York Law School from which he was graduated in 1898. After reading law for two years more in the office of Norris & Wirt he was admitted to the Ohio bar at Columbus in December, 1900. He at once located in Youngstown where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He is a member of several fraternal orders.

James E. Nevin was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 28, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, the National School of Elocution and Oratory, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He spent several years teaching, as principal of schools in Columbiana county, and for a while practiced law at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1890 he came to Youngstown, of which city he has since remained a resident. He is interested as a capitalist in various business enterprises, is president of the Cambrian Oil Company, and a leading officer in other organizations. By his marriage to Elizabeth Beattie, of St. Louis, September 3, 1890, he has three

sons—Kirkwood S., Robert B., and James E., Jr.

Gordon Cook was born in 1879 in Orleans county, New York. He was given a liberal education, attending the Syracuse University—where, in 1899, he graduated with the degrees of B. Sc. and LL. B.—and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. Coming to Youngstown on the completion of his collegiate course he formed a partnership in law with Hon. F. H. Moore which lasted for several years. Since its dissolution he has practiced his profession alone. He is a member of the Law Library Association. He married, in 1900, Miss Mary Stambaugh, daughter of D. B. Stambaugh of Youngstown.

James M. McKay was born in Brookfield township, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1859, a son of Wyatt and Elizabeth (Montgomery) McKay. He was educated at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of B. S. For several years thereafter he was engaged in teaching. In 1882 he entered upon the study of law, which he completed with the firm of Jones & Murray of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1884. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Home Loan & Savings Association, of which he has been since secretary and, with the exception of one year, attorney. He is also interested in Youngstown real estate. A fuller biographical reference to Mr. McKay may be found elsewhere in this work.

John E. McVey was born on a farm about one mile east of Lowellville, just over the line in Pennsylvania, May 2, 1858. After attending a country school he became a student at Poland Seminary, and subsequently at Hudson College. For a short time after he followed the occupation of teaching, and was for two years principal of the Lowellville high school. He subsequently spent a year in Germany engaged in further study. Returning to Youngstown he read law in the office of R. B. Murray, was admitted to the bar, January 3, 1885, and immediately began practice in Youngstown. Two years later he entered into

partnership with the late Judge King and in 1892 the firm was strengthened by the admission of Henry M. Robinson. After the death of Judge King in 1899, Hon. George F. Arrel entered the firm, which then became Arrel, McVey & Robinson, and so continued until the spring of 1901, when A. F. Rowland and John Harrington were admitted. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Robinson withdrew, and in February of the following year Judge Robert W. Tayler went into the firm when the style was changed to Arrel, McVey & Tayler. In February, 1905, on the elevation of Judge Tayler to the circuit court bench, the firm became Arrel, McVey, Rowland & Harrington. Mr. McVey developed a great aptitude for corporation organization and his record in this department of his law business will be found more fully alluded to in the more strictly biographical portion of this volume, as will be also his connection with various important business and financial enterprises of Youngstown. He died November 23, 1905, leaving a well won reputation as one of the most able and brilliant members of the bar of his state.

H. G. Bye was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1868, son of Samuel and Belle (Gaver) Bye. His paternal grandfather, also named Samuel, came to Columbiana from Maryland in 1808. Samuel Bye, second, was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, but is now living retired at Lisbon, Ohio. His wife was the daughter of Hiram Gaver, who came to Columbiana county with his father when about six years old. Some members of the Gaver family were Revolutionary patriots in the war for Independence. H. G. Bye acquired his literary education in the district schools of Columbiana county, at Mt. Hope Academy, and at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. After teaching school for five terms, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1894, and immediately began practice at Columbiana. In 1898 he came to Youngstown, where he has since remained, engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. Bye is also interested as a director in a number of business enterprises. He belongs to several

fraternal orders, including the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Knights of Pythias.

Harry A. Ernst was born in Greenford, Mahoning county, Ohio, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Crum) Ernst. The Ernst family was founded in Mahoning county by Abraham Ernst, who came here from Maryland in 1820, and was a prominent citizen of the county. Jonathan Ernst was born in New Middleton, Ohio, in 1828, and became a merchant. He died at North Lima, where he was engaged in mercantile business. Harry A. Ernst was educated at the Northeastern Ohio Normal School at Canfield, at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. He began the study of law in the office of Green, Grant & Seiber, at Akron, and afterwards continued it under A. W. Jones and W. S. Anderson of Youngstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and began practice in Youngstown, where he is one of the most successful among the younger lawyers in the profession. He is a member of the Mahoning County Bar Association. Having a taste for politics he is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party to which he belongs. He is a popular member of several fraternal societies.

John Wellington Davis was born at Youngstown, Ohio, August 18, 1875. He read law at the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1903, and in the same year was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. He has practiced at Youngstown since July, 1903, and was admitted in the same month to practice in the Federal court.

Thomas McNamara, Jr., was born at Niles, Ohio, December 26, 1866, son of Thomas and Elizabeth McNamara. He was educated at the Northwestern University, Ada, Ohio, read law at the Columbus Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus May 28, 1891. He was for one year a member of the firm of Justice & McNamara from May, 1891, to May, 1892; since then he has practiced alone. His office is in the Maloney building.

Charles F. Schlarb was born in Tuscarawas, Ohio, March 25, 1875. He attended the

Ada Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1905, at Columbus, Ohio. He has since practiced his profession at Youngstown in partnership with his brother John, under the firm name of Schlarb & Schlarb.

Jared P. Huxley was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning county, Ohio, July 13, 1874. He attended the Salem high school and studied his profession in the Law University at Cincinnati, being admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, September 26, 1895. He first practiced for a while in Salem, Columbiana county, coming to Youngstown in 1903. He is in partnership with Edward E. Miller under the firm name of Miller & Huxley. They are engaged in general law practice. Mr. Huxley was mayor of Salem from 1898 to 1902.

Abraham B. Livingstone was born in Youngstown, Ohio, February 1, 1867. He studied law with John E. McVey, Louis W. King and William A. Maline, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1892. He has since practiced law in Youngstown with his brother Michael Livingstone, as a member of the firm of Livingstone & Livingstone.

Michael Livingstone was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 26, 1869, son of Simon and Fanny (Brunswick) Livingstone. He acquired his literary education in the schools of Youngstown, and read law with the firm of Hine & Clark, that city. Admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1891, he has since practiced his profession in Youngstown. He is in partnership with his brother Abraham, in the firm of Livingstone & Livingstone.

Fred J. Heim was born in Paradise, Wayne county, Ohio, November 27, 1876. He was educated in the district schools of Ashabula county, and studied law at the University of Nebraska, in which state he was admitted to the bar in 1904, and in the same year to the bar of Montana. In the following year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and has since practiced his profession in Youngstown.

In addition to the members of the Mahoning county bar already mentioned there

have been others who practiced for a while, but who have moved away, discontinued practice or are now deceased. To these but brief allusion will be made.

Edward Rockwell, a native of Connecticut, where he was admitted to the bar, came to Youngstown in 1827, and practiced here several years. He was at one time justice of the peace. He removed to Cleveland about 1855.

William Ferguson born in Trumbull county, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, about 1844, and commenced practice in Youngstown. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county in 1846 at the special election held after the organization of the county; and was re-elected at the annual election held in October of that year. In 1853 he removed to DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, where he died in 1862.

Ridgeley J. Powers, born in Youngstown in 1822, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in 1844. He began practice in Youngstown as a member of the firm of Hoffman, Hutchins & Powers. After residing in Youngstown several years he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the law firm of Powers, Force & Powers. He served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, namely: 1852-53; 1854-55; and 1858-59.

Willis W. Powers, born in Warren, Ohio, was first admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and subsequently to the supreme court of that state and to the United States courts. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus, and removed to Youngstown, shortly after becoming a partner of M. C. McNab in the firm of McNab & Powers. He died September 8, 1881.

Francis E. Hutchins, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Youngstown when a boy. He read law with William Ferguson and was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1851. After practicing in Youngstown a few years he removed to Warren, Ohio.

William L. Brown born in New England came to Canfield, Ohio, when quite young. He read law and was admitted to the bar in

1863. He went to Montana, where he remained for several years. Then returning to Youngstown he engaged in practicing law and became publisher of the *Youngstown Indicator*. About 1879 he sold out his interests here and removed to New York City where he purchased an interest in the *New York Daily News*, with which he was subsequently connected as editor and publisher.

John L. King was born in Youngstown, Ohio, about 1827. After being admitted to the bar in 1852 he practiced law here for a few years, and was at one time justice of the peace. He died in 1858.

Robert E. Knight was born in Carroll county, Ohio, about 1831, was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, where he practiced some years, and removed to Youngstown in 1869. Here he was for a while in partnership with David M. Wilson. In 1873 he went to Nebraska, and three years later returned to Ohio, settling in Cleveland, where he engaged in law practice. He is now deceased.

George J. Ward, born in Austintown, Ohio, in 1850, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1874. He practiced there a short time, then removed to Youngstown where he died in March, 1877.

Elgin A. Angell, a native of the state of New York, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1876. He practiced for a short time in Youngstown, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

William C. Bunts, born in Berlin, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced law for several years in Youngstown. He served one term as prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, to which office he was elected in 1860. He served as a volunteer in the Civil war, and subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he died nearly thirty years ago.

Henry Camp, born in Jackson, Ohio, practiced law for a while in Pennsylvania. He removed to Youngstown in 1875 and began practice here. In 1877 he became connected with the Murphy temperance movement, and removed to Cleveland, devoting much of his

time thereafter as a speaker in the interest of the temperance cause.

William Porter, born in Ireland, came to the United States when a youth, and resided for some years in Milton, Ohio. About 1840 he was elected associate judge of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county under the old constitution. Admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1859, he practiced for a few years in Milton, and about 1870 removed to Youngstown, where he engaged in law practice. About 1879 he removed to Bristol, Trumbull county, and went into other business.

Ephraim J. Estep, born in Wellsville, Ohio, was admitted to the Ohio bar at New Lisbon in 1845. On the organization of Mahoning county in 1846 he removed to Canfield, where he was engaged in practice for several years. He subsequently removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and became a leading member of the bar of Cuyahoga county.

John C. Hutchins, a native of Warren, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1866. He commenced practice in Youngstown, but remained here but a short time afterwards removing to Cleveland, Ohio.

William W. Whittlesey was born in Canfield, Ohio, admitted to the bar at Warren about 1840, and practiced law a few years at Canfield in partnership with Hon. Eben Newton. He was clerk of court from 1846 to 1855. He was subsequently appointed a clerk in the United States treasury department and removed to Washington, D. C., where he died.

Cornelius M. Brown, born in Youngstown, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1878. After practicing here a short time he removed to Springfield, Ohio.

Edward G. Canfield, born in Portage county, Ohio, was there admitted to the bar. He removed to Canfield soon after the organization of Mahoning county in 1846, and was in partnership for some time with John L. Ranney, Esq., of Ravenna, Ohio. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county in 1850 and served one term. He afterwards removed to Trumbull county, Ohio.

Francis G. Servis was born in New Jersey in 1826, and when quite young removed with his parents to Berlin, Mahoning county, Ohio. From 1852 to 1855 he was clerk of the probate court of Mahoning county, during which time he read law. Being subsequently admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in Canfield. Appointed prosecuting attorney, in 1863, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James B. Blockson, he was elected to that office in 1864 and reelected in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant judge of Montana, but in a few years resigned the office, returned to Canfield, and resumed practice. In 1876 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, but died in March, 1877, without taking his seat on the bench.

John W. Church, born in Canfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar about 1850. He practiced in Canfield in partnership with David Wilson, but removed in a few years to Massillon, this state, where he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. He died many years ago.

Garretson I. Young, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1851 at Canfield. He was probate judge of Mahoning county from 1854 to 1860. He subsequently returned to Columbiana county and resumed the practice of law. He died at Columbus in 1870 while attending to his duties as representative in the Ohio legislature.

Samuel W. Gilson, a native of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Ohio bar in Columbiana county. He removed to Canfield soon after the organization of Mahoning county, and practiced law there until his death in May, 1874. He was elected representative in the Ohio legislature from Mahoning county in 1858 and served one term.

Theron M. Rice, born in Trumbull county, Ohio, was admitted to the bar and removed to Canfield about 1855. He removed to Missouri a few years later, was elected judge of the common pleas, and in 1880 a representative in Congress for his district.

Charles A. Harrington was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and there admitted to the bar. After practicing for a while in Canfield

he removed to Warren, where he was clerk of courts for several years.

Charles E. Glidden, born at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1835, was graduated at the New York State and Union Law College at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1855. Admitted to the bar at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1856, he came to Poland, Mahoning county, where he resided until 1862, engaged in practicing his profession. He was twice elected judge of the court of common pleas. He practiced law for some years at Warren, but subsequently retired and removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts. He gained a high reputation as a lawyer, and was but twenty-seven years old when first elected judge in 1862.

Giles Van Hyning was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1834. He studied law at the Ohio State and Union Law College, at Poland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Canfield, in 1858. In 1860 he was elected probate judge of Mahoning county, and reelected to the same office in 1863. At the expiration of his second term he resumed practice, forming a partnership with Francis G. Servis, in the firm of Servis & Van Hyning, and afterwards with Joseph R. Johnston, as Van Hyning & Johnston, with offices at Canfield and Youngstown.

John J. Moore, born at Milton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1863, and after practicing for a short time there removed to Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio.

Alexander H. Moore, born at Milton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1859, practiced there a few years and afterwards in Youngstown. He later returned to Milton, where he engaged in other business, occasionally practicing law.

Isaac E. Coffee, born in Salem, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1855, practiced law in Canfield in partnership with W. S. Gilson, and died there in 1859.

Charles Ruggles, son of a Canfield pioneer, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, about 1840. He practiced law in Canfield for many years, and was also engaged in farming and surveying. He afterwards retired from law practice and engaged in other business.

Horace C. Ruggles, son of Charles, above named, born in Canfield, was admitted to the bar about 1860. After practicing in Canfield for a few years, he removed to the West.

Edwin C. Ruggles, another son of Charles Ruggles, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1869, practiced there a few years, and removed to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

John H. Lewis, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1843. In 1846 he removed to Canfield, where he practiced about eight years, and then removed to Cincinnati. After practicing there a similar length of time, he settled in Greenford, Ohio, and engaged partly in other business.

Francis C. Nesbit, a native of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar of Ohio about 1860, and commenced practice at Canfield. He was justice of the peace from 1866 to 1869. He removed West about 1870.

Harrison J. Ewing, born in Milton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1876, and shortly after removed to Cuyahoga county.

William Knight, a lawyer of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, removed to Poland, Ohio, then in Trumbull county, about 1840, and commenced practice. He died in Poland in 1852.

Selden Haines, a graduate of Yale College, was admitted to the bar of Ohio about 1828, practiced for a few years in Poland, and then entered the gospel ministry. In 1882 he was the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Rome, New York.

Frederick W. Beardsley was born in Canfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in Canfield in 1866, and shortly after removed West.

Emery E. Knowlton, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, was educated at the Western Reserve Seminary, served through the Civil War, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1869. He was clerk of the court of common pleas from 1872 until his death, which occurred January 6, 1875.

Albert A. Logan, born in Poland, Ohio, served in the Civil War, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1866, and not long after removed to Missouri.

James M. Nash, born about 1832, was at first a printer and journalist in Youngstown. He served through the Civil War, returning as colonel of his regiment—the Nineteenth Ohio—and after the war was twice elected clerk of the court of common pleas. He was admitted to the bar about 1870.

John Cracraft, born in Poland, Ohio, in 1839, read law at the Ohio State and Union Law College in Poland, was admitted to the bar at Canfield, Ohio, about 1860. He practiced at Lowellville until 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment of Ohio Volunteers. After the war he removed to Charlestown, West Virginia, where he engaged in the practice of law.

We give below the names of a few others, with the date of their admission to the Mahoning county bar, of whom we have no further information: J. W. Stanley, 1860; W. V. S. Eaton, 1867; N. A. Gilbert, 1867; W. R. Brownlee, 1869; Augustus L. Heiliger, 1869; John B. Barnes, 1870; Hiram Macklin, 1870; Robert W. Tayler, Jr., 1877; David Burden, 1853.

The Ohio State and Union Law College, to which reference has several times been made, was established at Poland, Ohio, about 1856, by the law firm of Hayden, King & Leggitt. After being conducted there a few years it was removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Of the members of this firm Chester Hayden and Marcus A. King came to Poland from Poughkeepsie, New York, and were both admitted to the bar of Ohio at the district court at Canfield at the April term in 1857. Mr. Hayden, who was an elderly man, had been judge of one of the circuit courts of the state of New York. Mortimer D. Leggitt, who was born in Ithaca, New York, in 1831, removed with his parents, who were Friends, to Geauga county, Ohio, in 1847. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced a few years in Warren, as partner of J. D. Cox, afterward Governor of Ohio. When the law school was removed from Poland he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he became superintendent of public schools. He afterwards served through the Civil War, en-

tering the service as colonel of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and being commissioned major-general January 15, 1865. He was appointed United States

commissioner of patents in June, 1871. After holding that office a few years he took up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law.

CHAPTER XXII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Eminent Physicians of the Past and of the Present.

The first physician in Youngstown of whom we have any authentic information, was Dr. Charles Dutton, who came here in 1801 with a party of emigrants from Connecticut. He was born in Wallingford, that state, in 1777, and had had a thorough medical education for those days. The party with which he came was under the direction of Turhand Kirtland, one of the notable pioneers of Trumbull county, and with their goods, filled three four-horse covered wagons. The doctor, who was just then ready to begin practice, seems to have been of a somewhat eccentric disposition. He decided to accompany the emigrants and joined them at the last moment, jumping to the wagon with a patriotic song on his lips, possibly to disguise his real feelings at leaving his aged mother and relatives, of whom he seemed to take little notice. On reaching the Reserve, he selected Youngstown as the most promising location in which to settle, and securing a place of residence, at once began practice. In July, 1802, he purchased for \$200 a tract of 200 acres of land on West Federal street, near Spring Common, on which he at first built a log house, and afterwards a frame house, in which latter he resided for the rest of his life. He also purchased other lands near the village, and the latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to farming and stock-raising. He was the second postmaster of

Youngstown, being appointed in July, 1803, and holding the office until March 9, 1818. He seems to have been well fitted by nature for life in a pioneer community—of shrewd judgment, prompt in action and though somewhat rough in manner, of strong social proclivities. His brother physicians regarded him as an able man in his profession, if at times somewhat heroic in treatment. Yet he was generally liked and respected as an active, useful, and substantial member of the community. Dr. Dutton was twice married. His first wife, Cynthia, died in 1816, leaving one child, Jane, who became the wife of Dr. Lemmel Wick. He married for his second wife, in April, 1822, Miss Cordelia Poole, of Youngstown. He died in March, 1842, his wife surviving him several years.

Dr. Henry Manning was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, January 31, 1787. He came of old Massachusetts stock, and through his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Seabury, claimed descent from Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at intervals attended an academy at Colchester, Connecticut. Beginning at the age of twenty, he studied medicine two years under Dr. Hutchinson, of Lebanon, and one year under Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, New York. During this period, and previously, a part of his time

was spent in teaching school. Having prepared himself for the practice of medicine, he set out on horseback for the Western Reserve, arriving at Youngstown July 13, 1811. Although he had not as yet received a diploma from any medical college or institution, he began practice, and in spite of the small population of the place, succeeded in sustaining himself. The war of 1812 found him plenty of occupation. After Hull's surrender of Detroit in August, that year, he became surgeon on the staff of Col. William Rayen, who commanded the First regiment, Third brigade, Fourth division of Ohio militia, and with whom he went to the front. He was encamped for a while at Cleveland, and later at Huron and Lower Sandusky, finding much sickness, and gaining the esteem and affection of the men of his regiment by his efficient treatment and unwearying attention to their wants. In March, 1813, he returned to Youngstown, where he found his reputation had preceded him, and henceforth he found sufficient practice to occupy his whole time. His skill became widely recognized and he received honorary diplomas from several medical colleges. In his latter years he withdrew to some extent from practice, owing to the infirmities of age and the demands of other business interests, yet he was ever ready, when his health permitted, to minister to the sick who needed his assistance. In company with Colonel Caleb B. Wick, he conducted for about ten years, beginning with 1815, what was probably the first regular drug store in Youngstown. He was a prominent figure in local financial circles, in 1834 being elected president of the Mahoning County Bank; and in 1862 president of the newly organized First National Bank of Youngstown. He served several terms as one of the township trustees. Political honors were thrust upon him, in 1816 he was elected representative in the state legislature, in 1825 he was elected state senator, and again representative in 1843. In 1835 he was elected by the legislature an associate judge of the court of common pleas for a term of seven years. Perhaps no man of his day was more closely connected with the business,

social, and moral advancement of Youngstown, or did more to give it that impetus which has resulted in its present condition of prosperity, and in the stability of its leading institutions. Dr. Manning died January 11, 1869, at the age of eighty-two years, having suffered no serious impairment of his faculties, save that of sight, which failed about two years before his death. His demise caused universal sorrow in the community wherein he had so long made his home, and which he had done so much to benefit.

Timothy Woodbridge, M. D., was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in March, 1810, and was a son of John E. Woodbridge, who settled in Youngstown as early as 1807, and who was still living in the eighth decade of the century just closed. This hardy pioneer was a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the famous theologian and early president of Princeton College. After coming to Youngstown he purchased a tannery of Joseph Townsend, which he thereafter conducted for many years. One of his sons, John, was drowned in the Mahoning river while bathing, the subject of this sketch at the same time having a narrow escape.

Timothy Woodbridge passed his youth attending school and assisting in his father's tannery. Shortly before arriving at his majority he determined to adopt the medical profession, and placed himself for that purpose under the tuition of Dr. Henry Manning. He subsequently became a student at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1833. He first practiced a few months in North Lima, after which he returned to Youngstown, and entered upon his long and successful professional career. In 1847-48 he spent about a year in Rio Janeiro, as family physician of Hon. David Tod, then United States Minister to Brazil, returning to Youngstown with Mrs. Tod and the children. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed a surgeon of volunteers in the United States army, and was stationed at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, where he remained until the close of the struggle, when he

was honorably discharged and resumed practice in Youngstown. In 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes, a surgeon in the United States army and assigned to Fort Peck, Montana, where he remained about three years. He returned to Youngstown and practiced here until no longer able to do so on account of the infirmities of old age. He died in the city hospital in 1893, at the age of 83 years. He married, April 3, 1844, Miss Isabella McCurdy, daughter of Dr. Robert McCurdy, who came to Youngstown with his family, in 1843, from Ireland. She died in 1869, and he married for a second wife, in 1871, Mrs. Sarah E. Brewer, of New Lisbon, Ohio, widow of A. L. Brewer, Esq.

Charles C. Cook, M. D., another early physician of Youngstown, was born in Wallingford Connecticut, June 22, 1799. He was a nephew of Dr. Charles Dutton, whose history has been already sketched. His father removing to New Haven, he began his medical education in that city under the mentorship of Dr. Eli Ives, and subsequently attended lectures at the medical department of Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1822. Providing himself with a wife in the person of Miss Mary E. L. Salter, who was born in New Haven in February, 1800, he came to Youngstown, about 1824, and began practice here as a physician. He was successful in his profession, and gained a wide reputation throughout this part of the state as a more than usually able medical practitioner. He also occasionally performed operations, though making but slight pretensions to surgical skill. His personal character was of the highest, and he was a fine musician, both vocal and instrumental. In 1857 he was appointed by the court of common pleas one of the five trustees. He repeatedly declined political honors, preferring to devote his whole time to his profession, and to such useful work as he could accomplish locally for the advancement of education and the general improvement of the material and social conditions of the community in which he lived. He died September 26, 1893, having survived his wife not quite a year.

C. N. Fowler, M. D., in his day one of the best known and most successful physicians and surgeons of northwestern Ohio, was a son of Dr. C. R. Fowler, of Canfield, and was born February 13, 1828. He was educated at Canfield Academy and began the study of medicine under his father's tuition. In 1850 he was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College. For two years, 1849-1851, he served as clinical assistant in the hospital under Prof. Ackley. For a few years he practiced his profession at Canfield, in association with his father, but subsequently removed to Poland, where he engaged in general practice, and also had charge of the anatomical department of the Law College. In August, 1862, he entered the army, being commissioned surgeon of the One Hundredth and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was afterwards medical inspector in the Fourteenth army corps, serving in General Baird's division. Captured at Chickamauga, he was imprisoned for about four months in Libby Prison, by which his health became much impaired. He was mustered out of service in 1865. Soon after he began practice in Youngstown, where he attained an exceptional reputation as an able and successful physician and surgeon, never giving up a patient until he had exhausted in his behalf the very last resource of medical or surgical science. Dr. Fowler died in March, 1901, the immediate cause of his demise being an attack of the grip, though he had long been in failing health. In 1853 he was married to Mary Snyder, of Canfield, Ohio.

James F. Wilson, M. D., was born in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1847, son of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Wilson. He attended Mt. Union College, read medicine under Dr. W. K. Hughes, of Berlin Center, and was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, in 1872. After practicing his profession for a year in Wayne county, Ohio, he settled in Youngstown, where he remained until some nine or ten years ago, when he became a resident of the state of Georgia. He was a member of the American Medical Assoc-

ciation, was secretary for some years of the Mahoning Medical Society, and was twice elected county coroner—in 1879 and 1881. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary A. McGaw of Youngstown.

John S. Cunningham, M. D., was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1833, eldest son of Judge Joseph and Jeanette Cunningham. He was educated in the district schools and at the Poland (Ohio) Academy, and taught school for two years. At the age of nineteen he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he spent some three years. He prepared for a medical career, under the tuition of Hon. J. W. Wallace, M. D., at New Castle, Pennsylvania, subsequently attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and in 1860 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. After practicing medicine at Plain Grove, Pennsylvania, for about two years, he settled in Youngstown, of which place he became a prominent citizen, besides ranking high as one of the most able members of the medical fraternity here. He was frequently elected to public office. He was county coroner one term, a member of the Board of Health six years, and for a number of years served on the Youngstown Board of Education, a part of the time being president of the board. He was married at Plain Grove, in June, 1861, to Miss Sadie R. Campbell, by whom he had four children.

F. V. Floor, M. D., was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1836, son of Jacob and Agnes Floor. His youth was spent in Berlin, Mahoning County, Ohio, to which place his parents had removed in the spring of 1838. He was educated in the district schools and at Poland Academy, which latter institution he attended for about three years. After spending some time in teaching, he commenced at the age of twenty years to read medicine with Dr. W. H. Brown of Lordsburg, Trumbull county. After one term in Michigan University at Ann Arbor, he entered the University of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated about 1866. He settled in Youngstown in 1872, and within a few

years had built up a good practice. He received his medical degree from the Cleveland College, where in 1876 he attended a course of lectures.

Isaiah Brothers, M. D., was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1831. His literary education was obtained chiefly at Poland Academy, which he attended for several terms. He began the study of medicine, in 1850, under the tuition of Dr. E. F. Davis of Hillsville, Pennsylvania, and continued with him until the winter of 1852-53, when he went to Cincinnati to take his first course of lectures. Soon afterwards he began practice in Lancaster, where he remained for several years. He then took another course of lectures, and in 1857 commenced practice in Hillsville, in which place he remained for fifteen years, coming in 1872 to Youngstown, where the rest of his life was passed. He was married in 1853 to Miss Rhoda Patterson, a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Wilson, M. D., was born in Youngstown township, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 14, 1836, son of William J. and Mary (Kincaid) Wilson. His paternal great-grandparents emigrated to America from the north of Ireland. Their son, Joseph, Dr. Wilson's grandfather, who was born on ship board during their passage across the Atlantic, settled with his family on land about two and a half miles west of Youngstown, as early as 1799, and there cleared a farm. He was a prominent member of the pioneer community, was famed as a mighty hunter, and was a member of the jury in the McMahan murder case, at the first court held in Trumbull county. William J. Wilson, the doctor's father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and died on the homestead near Youngstown in 1870. His wife Mary, who was the daughter of Robert Kincaid of Youngstown township, survived him many years. They were the parents of seven children.

Joseph Wilson, the immediate subject of this notice, resided on the home farm until he was about nineteen years of age, attending school, as he was afforded opportunity, in Youngstown and Girard. He then found em-

ployment as a drug clerk, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of materia medica that was useful to him in his professional career. Beginning in 1858 he read medicine for three years with Dr. Isaac Barclay, and during this period he also attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated in 1862. He first practiced three years in North Jackson, Mahoning county, removing in 1865 to Girard, where he remained fourteen years. In 1879 he came to Youngstown and was a prominent member of the medical fraternity here until his retirement about three years ago. In 1862 Dr. Wilson married Miss Emily P. Shepherd, a native of Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio. Of this union there were two children—Blanche M. and William G.

John MacCurdy, M. D., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, January 21, 1835, and with his parents emigrated to America in 1843. They came directly to Youngstown, Ohio, settling three miles above the city. The father, Robert MacCurdy, was a physician—a graduate of Edinburgh University. After removing to the Mahoning Valley he purchased 500 acres of land and engaged in stock-raising in which business he was quite successful. He raised a family of nine children. His death occurred in 1867.

John MacCurdy, son of the above named, fitted himself for the practice of his profession at Cleveland and Philadelphia, being graduated in the former city in 1857, and in the latter in 1858. He began practice under Professor Ackley, at the Marine Hospital, Cleveland, coming to Youngstown, where he has since resided, in 1858. Early in 1861 he entered the army, was passed before the medical board of examiners, at Columbus, and was ordered to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as assistant surgeon, serving in West Virginia. After he had held this position for about a year, General J. D. Cox detached him as medical inspector of his district—of West Virginia—in which capacity he served until assigned to the duty of surgeon of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which occurred on the field of Antietam, immediately after the battle. Captured at Chick-

amauga, he remained a prisoner for about four months, most of the time in Libby prison. On being exchanged he joined his regiment, and as its surgeon served in the Atlanta campaign. While thus engaged he was requested by General Cox to submit to an examination before the United States examining board for entrance into the United States Volunteer Corps which he passed, and receiving his commission, was ordered on the staff of General Palmer, as assistant medical director of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was again captured, this time before Atlanta, and was a prisoner some six weeks, going the rounds of the rebel prisons. After his exchange he was assigned on the staff of General Thomas, as medical inspector, which position he filled until the dispersion of General Hood's force, when he resigned and came home, the war being virtually ended. After the war he was appointed United States examiner for pensions, at Youngstown, and filled that position for about twenty-five years. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary L. McEwen and has a family of five children. He is still in active practice at Youngstown.

William L. Buechner was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, December 3, 1830. He completed his literary education at the University of Giessen, where, after a five years' course of study, he was graduated in 1853. His ancestors in direct line, for several generations, had been physicians, as also were four of his uncles, one of whom served under the first Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign, and perished in the retreat from Moscow. Dr. Buechner came to America in the fall of 1853 and began the practice of his profession in Pittsburg. In the spring of the following year he removed to Youngstown, of which place he subsequently remained a resident until his death, which took place in September, 1904. He was a skillful physician and surgeon, and a citizen whose loss was deeply felt by the community in which he had cast his lot.

He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and was local surgeon of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Rail-

road. He served one or more terms as councilman, was for a number of years a member of the Board of Education, and of the Board of Health, and also served as health officer. He was a Free Mason of high rank in the order. He married in March, 1858, Elvira Heiner, a native of Pennsylvania, whose father, John Heiner, was the first mayor of Youngstown.

William H. Buechner, M. D., was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in May, 1864, son of Dr. William L. and Elvira (Heiner) Buechner, mentioned in the preceding sketch. He was educated in the schools of his native city, including the Rayen High School. His preliminary medical studies were pursued under his father's direction, and he was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve University in 1885. He then took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania. Afterwards, to acquire a still more perfect knowledge of his profession, he spent four years in Europe, during three of which he was assistant to the famous surgeon, Prof. Von Volkman, of Halle, Germany, and had exceptional opportunities for gaining surgical knowledge and experience at the university hospital in that city. In 1890 he returned to Youngstown, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has taken a high rank. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association. He is a prominent Free Mason, and a member of the Elks.

William J. Whelan, M. D., was born in Ireland, September 27, 1840, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. He began the study of medicine in Detroit, Michigan, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then joined the First Michigan Cavalry as hospital steward. He was captured at Winchester, Virginia, in the Shenandoah campaign and paroled in January, 1863. During the winters of 1863-64 and 1864-65, while on duty at Benton Barracks hospital, St. Louis, he attended two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. In the spring of 1865 he was sent to Fort Kearney, Ne-

braska, where he remained until February, 1866. He then resigned his position in the army and going to Chicago attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, from which he received a diploma. After practicing for a while at Saratoga, New York, he came to Youngstown in March, 1867, and has since been a resident of this city. He attended the session of 1874-75 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated from that institution. In 1867 Dr. Whelan married Miss Jennie E. Hewitt.

Dr. Theodatus Garlick settled in Youngstown in September, 1834, and practiced medicine and surgery here until 1853, when he removed to Cleveland, where he was living in 1874. He was an intimate friend of Hon. George Tod, Hon. William Rayen, Dr. Henry Manning, James Hillman, James Mackey, and other leading citizens of Youngstown in early days. He established a high reputation in Cleveland as a surgeon.

John E. Woodbridge, M. D., was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1841, son of Henry and Elizabeth (White) Woodbridge. Through the mother of his paternal grandfather, he was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent New England divine and theologian. His paternal grandfather, John Eliot Woodbridge, settled in Mahoning county in 1807. After beginning his education in Youngstown the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he attended more advanced schools. He read medicine under Dr. B. C. E. Weber, of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1866. He served one year as house surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland, and was afterwards for two years post surgeon at Fort Inge, Texas. In 1871 he returned to Youngstown, where he subsequently followed his profession for nearly thirty years. He twice enlisted in the Civil War; first in the Twenty-seventh Kentucky (Union) regiment, from which he was discharged on account of ill health, and afterwards in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment of Ohio National Guard. He was mustered out at Cleveland in September, 1864.

He was an able physician, and originated a new method of treating typhoid fever, which caused a considerable stir in the profession, but which is now little used. He died in Germany in 1900 of consumption, while endeavoring to introduce his method of treatment into the hospitals there. His wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Carlyn C. Price of Detroit, Michigan, had fallen a victim not long before to the same fell disease.

William H. McGranaghan, M. D., of the medical firm of McGranaghan & Blaine, is a native of Maysville, Kentucky, and son of Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians west of the Allegheny mountains. He was graduated from Center College at Danville, Kentucky, with the degree of A. M., and received his medical degree at Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, which was named after the father of homeopathy. At the age of twenty-one years Dr. McGranaghan came to Youngstown and has since practiced medicine here with remarkable success. He is obliged to devote a part of his time to out-of-town consultations, and it is doubtful if any physician in Youngstown has a larger individual following. The doctor is one of the best known citizens in the Mahoning valley, and it is claimed for him that he has taken part in more charitable entertainments than any other resident. He is a member of the Elks and other social organizations, and no gathering of his associates is considered complete unless he is present.

Myron S. Clark, M. D., was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, October 9, 1840. His parents, P. P. and Sarah E. (Barber) Clark, were natives of Massachusetts, and were descended from old colonial stock. They came to Ohio in 1834, and for some years resided on a farm in Portage county, where Mrs. Sarah Clark died in 1859. The father subsequently contracted a second marriage and removed to Fulton county. Myron S. Clark, after attending an academy at Freedom, Ohio, became a student at Hiram College, of which James A. Garfield, afterwards President, was then principal, and which he attended at intervals from 1855 to 1861, his winters being occupied in teaching.

Graduated in the year last named, he enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, of which he was made corporal. He served out his term of enlistment, and in the winter of 1863-64 attended medical lectures at Michigan University. He then re-enlisted in the army, this time in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned hospital steward, and served until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. At Cinthiana, Kentucky, he was taken prisoner, but was subsequently re-captured by Union troops. Again entering Michigan University, he resumed his medical studies, and was graduated from the university in March, 1865. He first practiced for short periods in Austintown, Warren, and Bristolville, after which, in 1873, he came to Youngstown, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a popular physician, well versed in his profession, and enjoys a lucrative practice. He is at present serving as vice-president of the Board of Health, and as one of the United States pension examiners at Youngstown. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters, and the Sons of St. George. He was married, in 1867, at Hiram, Ohio, to Miss Hettie J. Smith, daughter of Rev. John T. and Esther (Cheney) Smith. A separate sketch of Mrs. Clark, as also of the doctor, appears elsewhere in this volume.

James A. Sherbondy, M. D., was born in Jamestown, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1877, son of Philip H. and Sarah A. Sherbondy. His medical education was acquired in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1902. He has since practiced in Youngstown, where he is associated in partnership with Drs. A. M. and C. R. Clark, and is now recognized as one of the most able among the younger members of the profession. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical associations.

Aldison M. Clark, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of which place his father, Dr. Matthew H. Clark, was a

prominent physician. He was graduated in 1877 from the Washington and Jefferson Medical College at Washington, Pennsylvania, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1880. He then spent a year as resident physician and surgeon in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg, and came to Youngstown in the spring of 1881. For about a year, 1890-91, he was associated with Dr. H. A. Zimmerman. Since 1900 he has been in partnership with his nephew, Dr. C. R. Clark, and since 1904, Dr. J. A. Sherbondy has also been a member of the firm. They are physicians and surgeons to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, and Dr. A. M. Clark is also one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. Dr. Clark is a prominent member of the Elks and the Free Masons, in which latter order he has attained to the 32d degree. He belongs to several social clubs, and is also a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Clark was one of the promoters of the City Hospital, giving largely of his time and efforts to make it a great success. He is still connected therewith.

Milton V. Cunningham, M. D., was born in 1869 at Grove City, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and at Grove City College, and was engaged in teaching school at intervals for a number of years. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, where he obtained his medical degree in 1894. Beginning practice in Youngstown, he has since remained a resident of that city, being now recognized as one of its leading medical practitioners. He was in partnership for a short time with Dr. John Woodbridge, and afterward with Dr. Dickson. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Youngstown Club.

William M. Blaine, M. D., of the well-known medical firm of McGranaghan & Blaine, was born in 1873, at Marysville, Kentucky,

son of John E. Blaine. His grandfather, Samuel Blaine, was an uncle, on the paternal side, of the great departed statesman, James G. Blaine. The subject of this sketch acquired his literary education in the public schools and under private tutors, subsequently beginning the study of medicine. In 1895 he was graduated M. D. at the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterwards took a post-graduate course in New York city. Coming to Youngstown, he formed a business association with Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, which has lasted up to the present time and has proved very successful. Dr. Blaine belongs to the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society, the northeastern Ohio College and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Further biographical mention of the doctor may be found elsewhere in this work.

Sidney McCurdy, M. D., a rising young physician of Youngstown, is a native of Massachusetts, and son of Matthew S. McCurdy, who is engaged in educational work in that state. After being graduated from Dartmouth College, he entered the Western Reserve University, where he obtained his medical degree in 1903. He immediately began practice in Youngstown, where he has already built up an enviable reputation as an able physician and surgeon. Besides having an extensive private practice he is assistant surgeon for several large corporations. He is a member of the State and County Medical societies.

Benjamin F. Hawn, M. D., was born at North Lima, Mahoning county, Ohio, July 4, 1848, son of Nathan and Catharine Hawn. His father, who was a physician also, settled in North Lima in 1846. Young Hawn attended the district schools and was a student for three years at Poland (Ohio) Academy. He taught school for several years, during which time he was engaged in the study of medicine. He finished his course of reading with his father and elder brother, Amos, and pursued further medical studies at the University of Michigan, subsequently becoming a student also at Bellevue Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1873. After practicing for a while at Newton Falls, Trumbull county,



ST. COLUMBA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
AND PARSONAGE, YOUNGSTOWN



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BOARDMAN CENTER



TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN

he came in 1874 to Youngstown, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of medicine. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married in May, 1871, to Ella N. Robins, of Trumbull county, Ohio. They are the parents of one son, Frank S., who was born in 1874.

John J. Thomas, M. D., is a native of England, son of Rev. John M. Thomas, a Congregational minister. He was brought to America when an infant of but six months, and was reared and educated in New York city. His medical education was acquired at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he obtained his diploma in 1881. After practicing his profession for a short time in Pennsylvania he came to Youngstown, of which city he has now been a resident for twenty-four years. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, member of the consulting board of the Youngstown City Hospital, lecturing on obstetrics, and from 1891 to 1906 he was city police surgeon. In 1881 he married Mary Davis, and they are the parents of three children—Arthur, Helen and Louise.

Harry E. Welch, M. D., health officer of Youngstown, since 1893, was born in this city in 1861. His father, Anthony Welch, who was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, came to Youngstown about 1858, and helped to establish some of the great iron and steel industries here. He is still living and a resident of Youngstown. Harry E. Welch was graduated from the public schools of Youngstown, including the High School, and in 1885 received his medical degree from Western Reserve University. In the winter of 1885-86 he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the following year went to Europe to acquire more advanced knowledge in the hospital clinics of Berlin and Vienna. On his return he engaged in the practice of his profession in Youngstown, where he has since had a successful career. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical associations, and has served as president of the first-named. He has been coroner of Mahoning county, 1892-93, is surgeon for the Erie Railroad, and is a member of the

medical staff of the Youngstown City Hospital. Dr. Welch was married in June, 1899, to Adelaide Winsper, daughter of Henry Winsper of Youngstown. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Free Masons, and in the latter order has attained to the commandery.

Howell C. Davies, M. D., who has been established in Youngstown for the past eight years, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in July, 1875. After being graduated from the Pittsburg High School, he entered upon the study of medicine and received his diploma from the medical department of the Western Reserve University in 1897. He subsequently took post-graduate courses at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at the New York Polyclinics. In 1899 he settled in Youngstown, where he has met with gratifying success. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations. Dr. Davies has other business interests besides those pertaining to his profession, and he is a member in good standing of the fraternal orders of Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship. In 1902 he was married to Elizabeth Tarr of Lisbon, Ohio.

H. W. Ferry, M. D., is one of the more recent additions to the ranks of the medical profession in Youngstown, having begun practice here in 1906. He was born February 9, 1879, in Washington, D. C. His literary education was obtained in the University of Iowa, and he was graduated in medicine from the University of Illinois in 1904. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced his profession for a while in Texas.

Renwick H. Montgomery, M. D., was born at Grove City, Pennsylvania, in 1862. He attended Grove City College, and afterwards studied medicine in the University of New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1887. After practicing for some five years in Lowellville, this county, he removed in 1892, to Youngstown, where he has since resided. He is president of the County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the National Medical Association.

Jared E. Cone, M. D., was born at Cones-

ville, Iowa, in 1856. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Iowa, where he remained until his sophomore year. He was subsequently graduated from the medical department of the same college, and began practice in Brule county, South Dakota, where he remained for several years. After looking for a more eastern location, he selected Youngstown, of which place he soon after became a prominent citizen. In 1898 and again in 1900 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and in that office found congenial employment outside of his profession. He died at his home on North avenue, in September, 1905, widely regretted as well by his medical confreres as by the citizens of Youngstown generally. He served at different times as treasurer and president of the Mahoning County Medical Society, and belonged to the State and National Associations. He was also examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies. He stood high in Free Masonry, being a prominent member of the commandery, and was an active member of the First Christian Church. He was married in 1880 to Lucy A. Simon, daughter of David Simon of Youngstown. He and his wife were the parents of three children.

John Deetrick, M. D., was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1844, son of Jonas and Ann Jane (Smith) Deetrick. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, including the High School, and read medicine under T. C. Wallace of Allegheny City. In 1870 he was graduated from the Homeopathic College at St. Louis, and two years later from the Hahnemann Homeopathic College at Chicago, Illinois. He began practice in Chicago, where, however, he remained but six months, going thence to Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, for a residence of five and a half years. He afterwards practiced in the city of Washington for one year. He then took an *ad eundem* degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, subsequent to which he practiced five years in Petrolia, Pennsylvania. In 1882 he came to Youngstown, where he is a highly esteemed member of the medical profession, being recognized as an

able specialist in abdominal surgery. In November, 1860, he married Lizzie Park, daughter of James and Lucinda Park, of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

James A. Dickson, M. D., was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 26, 1858, son of William and Hetty (Niswonger) Dickson. The father, a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, came to Mahoning county with his parents, settling in Canfield. He was graduated from Poland (Ohio) Union Seminary, and afterwards attended Mt. Union College until his senior year. Then returning home he continued his studies under his father's direction. In 1879 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, and was graduated after a four years' course in 1883. He practiced medicine five years at Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1888, went to Philadelphia, where he took a post-graduate course, also receiving private instruction in gynecology from Drs. Price and Goodell. He came to Youngstown in the spring of 1889 and has here built up an extensive private practice. He makes a specialty of abdominal surgery, and has performed numerous successful operations. September 18, 1882, he was married to Clara A., daughter of Emery and Elizabeth Clark, of Poland, Ohio. He is still in active practice.

John S. Cunningham, M. D., was born on his father's farm in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1833, son of Joseph and Janet (McGregor) Cunningham. Both his parents are natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen he became a student at Poland Academy, and afterwards taught country school. When nineteen years old he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. John Wallace of New Castle, Pennsylvania, afterwards attended medical lectures in Cleveland and Cincinnati, and in 1860 was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He began his professional career at Plain Grove, Pennsylvania, remaining there two years. He then came to Youngstown, where, with the exception of two years

spent in Marietta, he resided until his death, which occurred July 3, 1893. He was a man who was held in the highest esteem, not only for his skill as a physician, but also for his many fine attributes as a man and citizen. He lent an earnest hand to every practical movement for the moral and social betterment of the community; he never shirked a duty, or grudged his time, money, or personal effort, in behalf of a worthy cause. He served for six years on the Board of Health, and was for sixteen years an active and useful member of the School Board. He also served efficiently in the City Council. A Republican from the organization of the party, he never failed to vote at an election until the day before his death. He was jail physician for a number of years, and also served for a while as county coroner. He was a charter member of the Mahoning Medical Society. His remarks on medical topics were founded on deep scientific knowledge, combined with personal experience, and were listened to with interest by his professional brethren. He married, in 1889, Mrs. William (Sheeby) Kerr, widow of the late William Kerr, and daughter of Lucius M. and Julia A. Bedell Sheeby.

Carlos C. Booth, M. D., was born December 1, 1861, in Trumbull county, Ohio, son of Dunham P. and Hannah H. (Andrews) Booth. He began the study of medicine about 1879, with Dr. O. M. Bailey of Greensburg, and was graduated, in 1883, from the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland. After practicing for some years in Greensburg and North Jackson, he came, in 1888, to Youngstown, where he has since followed his profession.

Silas Schiller, M. D., was born in Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, June 3, 1846. He comes of the same stock as the famous German poet, Schiller, and is a descendant of John G. Schiller, born in Germany in 1769, who emigrated with his family to America in 1812, settling in that part of Columbiana county which is now included within the limits of Mahoning county. Silas Schiller acquired his education in the public schools, at Mahoning Academy, Canfield, Ohio, and at

the Union Seminary at Poland, Ohio. He began teaching at sixteen years of age and followed the same occupation at intervals for five years. In 1867 he began reading medicine, which study he pursued for some time in Columbus, Ohio. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in the class of 1870. After practicing his profession for about a year at New Middletown, Ohio, he removed to North Lima, of which place he remained a resident until 1895. During this period—in 1883—he took a post-graduate course in New York City. Coming to Youngstown in 1895, he has since practiced his profession in this city. He is a man of high standing in the medical circles, and was president of the Ohio State Medical Association in 1902. He also belongs to the State and National Eclectic Medical Associations. He married in 1871, Mary E. Welker, daughter of John Welker, of New Middletown, Ohio. He and his wife have been the parents of four children—Charles F., Dorothy, who married Rev. Virgil Boyer of Marietta; Hawley H., and Grace G. Dr. Schiller is affiliated fraternally with St. John's Commandery, K. T., and with the Elks.

Harmon E. Blott, M. D., was born at North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, April 2, 1865, son of John and Amanda (Carver) Blott, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Dr. Blott prepared himself for a medical career in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated M. D. March 28, 1888. In the following August he began practice in Youngstown, and has since been very successful. He belongs to the County, State and National Medical associations. A Republican politically, he was elected coroner in 1901 by a large majority. He is a member of several fraternal societies, including the Elks, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Golden Eagles. In 1888 he married Miss Cora Strouse, daughter of Josiah and Caroline Strouse. He has three children—Myron S., Caroline S., and Edgar M.

William T. Whan, M. D., homeopathist,

was born at Wampum, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1860. He was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College March 17, 1897. He began practice at Columbiana, Ohio, afterwards removed to Heppner, Oregon, where he remained for one year, and then, returning east, settled in Youngstown, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the general practice of medicine.

Charles D. Hauser, M. D., was born at Girard, Ohio, June 11, 1875, son of David and Mary (Bixler) Hauser. He studied medicine at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, where he was graduated in 1896. He began practice at Youngstown, Ohio, in June, 1897, and has since remained here, his office being located at 224 North Phelps street. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Though engaged in general practice he gives special attention to surgery.

Cooper F. McBride was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1851, son of Alexander S. and Maria A. (McKee) McBride. The home of his parents was in Butler county, Pennsylvania, their residence in Harrisburg at the time of his birth being but temporary. He was reared in Butler county and educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He read medicine with Dr. A. M. Neyman of Butler, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which he was graduated March 12, 1875. He began practice at Butler, where he remained until May, 1877, going thence to Harrisville in the same county, where he was in partnership with Dr. J. H. Elrick until the fall of 1879. He then removed to Fairview, that county, and in May, 1882, to Youngstown, Ohio. Here he opened a drug store, which he has since conducted, besides being engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Butler county (Pennsylvania) Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He has been a delegate to the Ohio State Medical Society, and is eligible to membership in the National Medical Society. He

was married in May, 1876, to Miss Fanny E. Borard, daughter of George Borard of Manorville, Pennsylvania. He has three children—George B., Frank F., and Helen Irene.

George S. Peck, M. D., who has practiced medicine in Youngstown for the past thirty years, was born in Akron, Ohio, July 16, 1851. He was graduated from the high school of his native city, and then found employment with the Akron Forge Works, where he remained for five years. He began the study of medicine in 1873 in the medical department of Wooster University, and the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1876. He was then house surgeon for eighteen months at St. Vincent's Hospital, Cleveland. He subsequently attended medical clinics in London, Edinburgh, Vienna, and Paris. He began the practice of his profession in Youngstown in April, 1877, and has since remained a resident of this city. He has been attending surgeon at the Youngstown Hospital, and surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the National Steel Company, and other manufacturing concerns. His practice is limited to surgery and gynecology. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the Ohio State (Sixth District), and the Mahoning County and other medical societies. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Emeline E. Arms, daughter of Myron J. Arms, and has two sons—Warner A., and George. He is a member of St. John's Commandery, K. T.

Ephraim M. Ilgenfritz, M. D., was born of pioneer stock in the village of New Middletown, Mahoning county, December 14, 1855, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Ilgenfritz. He is great grandson of a Hessian soldier who came to America in the employ of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. Captured by the Americans, he learned from them the true cause of the quarrel, cast in his lot with them, and fought in behalf of Independence, after the war was over receiving a government grant of 100 acres of land in Pennsylvania. He died at Little York, that state, at an advanced age. The subject

of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native place, where he remained until he was twenty-three years of age. He then became a student at Poland Seminary, and afterwards taught school one term in Springfield township. He began to read medicine at New Middletown in 1875, and subsequently entered the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated January 24, 1878. Beginning practice at Edinburg, Pennsylvania, on March 4, 1878, he remained there until April, 1887. On September 13th of that year he came to Youngstown, and has since been numbered among the progressive members of the medical fraternity in this city. He is a member of the Ohio Eclectic, and Northeastern Eclectic Medical Societies. He was a member of the Medical Auxiliary Committee at the World's Fair in 1893. In July, 1896, he married Miss Grace Black of Youngstown.

Frank S. Merwin, M. D., was born at Nelson, Portage county, September, 1868, son of Van Buren and Sarah A. (Dilley) Merwin. He was educated in the schools of Portage and Trumbull counties, and at the high school in Youngstown, from which he was graduated in 1886. He was graduated from the Western Reserve University at Cleveland in 1893, and has been in general practice in Youngstown as physician and surgeon. He is a member of the State and County Medical societies, and is a constant student of everything connected with his profession. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to various fraternal societies. He was married, in 1894, to Miss Mary Barclay, who died in 1896, leaving a son—Clayton B. Dr. Merwin was again married, in November, 1900, to Miss Nellie Turner, daughter of Edward H. Turner of Youngstown.

Howard B. Hills, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1849, son of Townsend and Eliza (Cochran) Hills. He received a good literary education, and was graduated M. D. at the Pulte (Homeopathic) Medical College in 1888. He began the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, where he remained for three years, during which time he was ad-

junct professor in the eye, nose, ear, and throat clinic of Pulte Medical College. He is widely recognized as a specialist in diseases of these organs and has practiced as such in Youngstown since 1891. He is a close student, and a frequent contributor of articles to medical journals. Though a homeopathist, he recognizes no strict line separating the systems, but avails himself of all scientific means of curing disease. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; also of the Society of the United States Pension Examining Surgeons. He has served as president of the staff of Mahoning Valley Hospital. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Alice D. Smith, daughter of George A. Smith of Mt. Auburn, Ohio.

John B. Kotheimer, M. D., was born in Rheinhessen, Germany, April 14, 1862, son of Frederick A. and Anna M. (Ruppert) Kotheimer. He was given a good education in his native land, graduating from the University of Giessen, from which he received a medical degree. In 1883 he came to America, accompanied by a brother and sister. He settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the English language, and was graduated from the medical department of Wooster University in February, 1885. In the same year he began practice at Brier Hill, Youngstown, of which city he has since remained a resident. He is a member of the Mahoning County and the Ohio State Medical Societies, and has served as a member of the Board of Education and as United States Pension Examining Surgeon for the past sixteen years. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Amelia Deibel, daughter of Christopher Deibel of Youngstown.

William P. Love, M. D., was born in Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1870. He was educated at the Northwestern Ohio Normal College, at Canfield, Ohio, Volunt Academy, Pennsylvania, and Grove City College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from the classical and military departments in 1893. One of the three honor men in the military department, he was recommended to the adjutant-general of Penn-

sylvania and to the adjutant-general of the United States army as a distinguished cadet. As an officer in the cadet corps he saw actual service at the time of the Homestead strike. In the fall of 1893 he began his medical education in the college at Baltimore, and in 1896 was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland. Still later, to perfect his medical education, he took courses at the post-graduate college at New York, the New York Polyclinic, and the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He came to Youngstown in November, 1896. In August, 1897, he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon in the Fifth Infantry, O. N. G. May 4, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of major and surgeon of the same regiment. Five days later he was commissioned as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, with the rank of major, and served in camp with that command at Tampa and Fernandina, Florida, until September 9th of the same year. The rest of the doctor's military record may be found elsewhere in this volume. He is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Daniel H. Arterholt, M. D., was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 18, 1838. He first studied medicine at Hartford, Connecticut, and he received his medical degree at Philadelphia in 1864. He has been a member of the medical fraternity of Youngstown since 1897. He is a member of the Northeastern Eclectic Society.

Jay H. Radley was born at Paw Paw, Illinois, October 16, 1863. His medical education was acquired at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, which now forms the medical department of the University of Illinois, and he was graduated from that institution February 26, 1889. He began practice at Hinckley, Illinois, and afterwards followed his profession for some time in Brooklyn and New York City, before settling in Youngstown.

Edward Brinkerhoff was born at Grand View, Edgar county, Illinois, August 26, 1861. He read medicine at Dudley, Illinois, and was subsequently graduated M. D. at a

Cincinnati Medical College in June, 1886. He began practice at Bristolville, Ohio, coming to Youngstown about one year ago. He took a post-graduate course in Chicago in 1895, and another in New York City in 1905. He is a member of the Northeastern Eclectic Medical Society, also of the Trumbull county Medical Society, and has held the office of United States pension examiner at Warren, that county. Dr. Brinkerhoff has lately left Youngstown, but contemplates returning at an early date.

Thomas A. Burneson, M. D., was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1861. He was educated at Pearsol's Academy, Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, in May, 1897. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced for a while at Mansfield and at Savannah, Ohio. He is engaged in general practice, giving special attention to dermatology.

James Allen Cross, M. D., was born in Toronto, Canada, October 18, 1865. He studied medicine in Toronto and also in London, England, and was graduated M. D. at Toronto in 1888. He began practice at Martta, Victoria, Australia, and afterwards followed his profession for a while at Cape Colony. Since locating in Youngstown he has been engaged in general practice. Dr. Cross is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, England.

Victor V. Wick, M. D., was born in Coitsville, Mahoning county, Ohio, May 21, 1876. He pursued the study of medicine at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B. S. in 1897, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1900. He is a member of Mahoning County Medical Society, and of Prof. H. A. Hare Medical Society, Philadelphia.

Thomas J. Arundel, M. D., was born at Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, July 4, 1868. He was graduated M. D. at the Albany Medical College, Union University, Albany, New York, in 1897, and took a post-graduate course at London, England, in 1904. He has

been engaged in the practice of his profession in Youngstown since July, 1897. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, and the Ohio State and American Medical Associations. He was treasurer of the local organization in 1906-07.

Julia March-Baird, M. D., was born at New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio, March 17, 1864. Dr. Baird received her literary education at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, being graduated in the class of 1887. On May 8, 1896, she was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and began practice at Boston, Massachusetts, where she was resident physician in the New England Hospital for women and children. She is engaged in general practice, with special attention to the diseases of women and children. She is a member of the Mahoning county, Northeastern Ohio, Union Medical, and State Medical Societies.

Lebanon U. Howard, M. D., was born in Ellsworth, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 24, 1859. He is a member of one of the oldest families in the county, his grandfather having settled in Poland township in 1803, and removed to Ellsworth in 1816. He was graduated from the Ohio Normal University in 1883, and has the degree of M. S. from that institution. He studied medicine at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated March 1, 1893. After practicing for a while in Parkman, Ohio, he came to Youngstown, where he has since followed his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Robert H. Barnes, born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1845, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1870. He began practice at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, was afterwards a physician in Coalburg, Ohio, and subsequently settled in Youngstown, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, which he has served as president, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is also medical examiner for several insurance companies.

John M. Shaffer, M. D., was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1873. He studied his profession at the Ohio Medical University, the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Polyclinic, and was graduated M. D. at Columbus, Ohio, in 1898. Before coming to Youngstown he was engaged in practice for a while in Sandusky, Ohio, and at Shawmut, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Elk County Medical Society. He was chief surgeon for the Shawmut Mining Company, at Horton City, Elbon, Drummond, Shawmut, and Cartwright, Pennsylvania; surgeon for the Youngstown Foundry & Machine Co.; surgeon for the Sandusky Portland Cement Co.; and for the Warren Electric Light Co., besides other industrial and manufacturing concerns; also for the P. S. & N. R. R.

John W. Keppel, M. D., was born at Tiffin, Ohio, April 21, 1855. He was graduated M. D. from the medical department of the Western Reserve University in 1886, and came to Youngstown after some previous practice at Old Fort and Greensprings, Ohio. He is a member of the Seneca Medical Society, besides having other society affiliations.

William Aldovar Metzger, M. D., was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 22, 1871. He was graduated from the Rush Medical College at Chicago, in 1896, and began practice in his native city. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced his profession for a while in Phoenix, Arizona. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society.

Bertram B. McElhany, M. D., was born at Sharon, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1872. He was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve University in June, 1900. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced for a while in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was physician to the Fresh Air camp, and afterwards in Jamestown, New York. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations. He is surgeon for the Haselton Blast Furnaces.

Ferdinand H. Simpson, M. D., was born in Akron, Ohio, June 4, 1874. He studied his profession at the Western Reserve Uni-

versity, from the medical department of which he was graduated June 14, 1900. Before coming to Youngstown he had previous practice in Akron and Dayton, Ohio.

Daniel Warnock Baker, M. D., was born at New Sheffield, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1862. He was graduated M. D. at Cleveland, Ohio, March 26, 1890, and began practice in Youngstown April 7, of the same year. He is physician to the Mahoning county jail.

Isaac M. Beatty, M. D., was born at Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio. He studied medicine in Jeffersonville, Delaware and Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1894 was graduated M. D. at the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. Locating first in Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio, he practiced there, and in Wayland and Niles, before settling in Youngstown. For some time before entering the university he was engaged as a professional nurse. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Eastern Ohio Medical Society, the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, and the international Hahnemann Association. He was relief surgeon in Cleveland for the Associated Bethel Charities, and was assistant surgeon in the general surgical and gynecological clinics. He gives special attention to the surgical diseases of women and children.

John P. Kenny, M. D., was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1873. He studied medicine at the Western University of Pennsylvania and was graduated M. D. March 16, 1896. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced medicine for some time in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

John H. Bloom, M. D., was born at North Lima, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 1, 1855. He pursued the study of medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1878. He practiced first at Hillsville, Pennsylvania, and afterwards for a while in Lectonia and New Middletown, Ohio, finally settling in Youngstown. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association and the Northeastern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association.

Raymond Edward Whelan, M. D., was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 27, 1869. He studied his profession in New York City, Baltimore, Maryland, and Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland in 1890. After two years' hospital service there he came to Youngstown, and began practice. He was five years commissioned officer in the medical corps of the United States army, in the United States and foreign service. On leaving the army, he returned to Youngstown, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the Union Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and other medical organizations. He is assistant visiting surgeon of the staff of the city hospital.

Arba S. Green, M. D., was born at Johnstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1869. In 1898 he was graduated from the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Medical College, and began practice in Youngstown on June 11th of the same year. He gives special attention to gynecology, and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Robert Dixon Gibson, M. D., of the medical firm of Gibson & Hartzell, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, October 18, 1855. He was graduated M. D. June 3, 1880, from the medical department of the Western Reserve University, and subsequently took post-graduate courses in the medical schools of New York and Philadelphia. He began practice in Youngstown in 1861. Since 1890 his practice has been limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Sol M. Hartzell, M. D., was born in Girard, Ohio, in 1879. His medical education was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (where he graduated in 1901), in Berlin, Germany, and at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. He

is a member of the medical firm of Gibson & Hartzell, his practice being limited to the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He is assistant oculist and aurist to the Youngstown City Hospital, medical examiner of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and of the Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Association.

James H. Bennett, M. D., was born at North Sewickley, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1859. He was graduated in medicine from the Western Reserve University in 1887, and began practice in Youngstown, where he has since been a progressive member of the medical fraternity. He has served nine years on the Board of Education, and is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

William L. Carroll, M. D., was born at Toronto, Ohio, November 20, 1868. He studied medicine at the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated in 1894, and at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He settled in Youngstown after a previous practice of five years in Toronto, Ohio. He gives special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He spent one year as house surgeon of the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Eastern Ohio Medical Society (which he has served as president), and the Toronto Medical Society.

Charles A. Moore, M. D., was born at Marysville, Ohio, December 2, 1859. After reading medicine in his native town, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he was graduated M. D. in 1884. After some previous practice in Columbus, Indiana, he came to Youngstown, of which place he has since remained a resident. He is a member of the Ohio State and Northeastern (Eclectic) Medical Societies. He is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Bernard Henry Nichols, M. D., was born at Ravenna, Ohio, December 18, 1876. His medical education was acquired at the Johns

Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, and at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he was graduated May 10, 1904. He has since practiced in Youngstown, Ohio. He is a member of the Mahoning and Portage County Medical Societies.

Louise Santoro Cervone, M. D., was born at Mantua, Ohio, April 17, 1878. Dr. Cervone studied medicine at the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, Ohio, where she was graduated May 2, 1900, and has since practiced medicine in Youngstown. Dr. Cervone took a post-graduate course at the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, New York City.

Harry A. Zimmerman was born in New Middletown, Mahoning county, Ohio, July 1, 1859. After studying medicine in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Chicago, he was graduated at Miami Medical College, in 1888, and began practice in Youngstown in the following year. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations, and is an associate of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

Consuelo Clark-Stewart, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1860. She studied medicine in Cincinnati, as a private pupil of Dr. Elmira Y. Howard, and at Boston University School of Medicine, being graduated M. D. at Boston June 4, 1884. She has since practiced her profession with much success in Youngstown. She is a member of the Alumni Association of the Boston University School of Medicine.

Elmer W. Coe, M. D., was born at Charlestown, Ohio, May 7, 1871. He was graduated M. D. at the Ohio State Medical University March 19, 1896, and began the practice of his profession at Welshfield, Ohio, subsequently removing to Youngstown. He belongs to the County, State, and National Medical Associations. For some time he was United States pension surgeon at Chardon, Ohio.

Frank T. Hamilton, M. D., was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1876. He was graduated M. D. at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago,

Illinois, in 1904, and has since practiced medicine in Youngstown. He is medical examiner for several insurance companies and for Idora Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees.

Albert L. King, M. D., was born at Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 24, 1844. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1870. Began practice at New Springfield, Ohio, removed to Columbiana, whence he subsequently came to Youngstown, where he was engaged in general practice until his death, which occurred July 28, 1906. He was a member of the Union Medical Society, and of the Mahoning County Medical Society. He was United States pension examiner, and was general surgeon for the Mahoning Valley Railway Company.

Frank S. Myers, M. D., was born at Muncie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1860. He studied medicine at the Baltimore Medical College, and at the Medical-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, being graduated from the first-named institution in 1897. He had been principal for five years of a High School in Pennsylvania. He began medical practice at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1897, but since July, 1898, has been numbered among the medical fraternity of Youngstown, Ohio. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations.

Lamont B. Smith, M. D., was born at Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1875. He was graduated M. D. at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1898, and began practice in that city. Thence he went to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, from that place he came subsequently to Youngstown, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

Robert A. Mehard, M. D., was born in Wurttemberg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1872. He was graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1902, and began the practice of medicine at Steubenville, Ohio. After a short stay there he settled in Youngstown, of which city he is now a resident practitioner.

L. B. Townley, M. D., was born at Mead-

ville, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1851. His literary education was acquired at the State Normal School of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1872; and at the State University, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1879. He received his medical diploma from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, March 26, 1890, and has practiced his profession in Youngstown for the past fifteen years, after having had some previous medical experience in Buffalo, New York, and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

R. M. Morrison, M. D., was born at Wurttemberg, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1872. He was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, March 21, 1895, and began practice in Youngstown, May 1st, of the same year. He is a member of the County, State and National Associations.

Charles A. Pettiford, M. D., was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 24, 1867. He studied his profession at the Indianapolis Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the Indiana Medical College, and was graduated M. D. March 24, 1892. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced in Springfield, Illinois, Indianapolis, Indiana, Portsmouth, Ohio, Chillicothe, Ohio, Lancaster, Kentucky, and Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He is a member of the Ohio Medical Association.

William E. Ranz, M. D., was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 20, 1873. He was graduated M. D. at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1899, and began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He was assistant surgeon at the Ohio Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, in Erie county, Ohio, for three years, afterwards coming to Youngstown. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations.

Wallace W. Ryall, M. D., was born in Jacksonville, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1874. He acquired his medical education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M. D. March 27, 1897. Previous to his advent in Youngstown he practiced in Burbank, Wayne

county, and Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

William Haverfield Taylor, M. D., was born at Oberlin, Ohio, October 9, 1878. He acquired his medical education at the University of Michigan, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1902. After some preliminary practice at Niles in 1902, he came at Youngstown, where he has since been numbered among the progressive physicians of the city. He received the degree of A. B. from Oberlin College. He was surgical interne at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and medical interne at the Youngstown City Hospital. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

Jennie P. Turner, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26, 1874. Her medical studies were pursued in Cleveland and Philadelphia, and she was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1898. She is now engaged in the successful practice of her profession in Youngstown, Ohio.

V. D. Viets, M. D., was born at Fowler, Ohio, July 11, 1871. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, obtaining his diploma in 1895. He has since practiced his profession in Youngstown, giving special attention to the diseases of women and children. He belongs to the Northeastern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association.

J. Scarnecchia, M. D., was born at Barrea, Aqu., Italy, December 14, 1867. He was graduated in medicine at the Royal University of Naples, Italy, August 9, 1900, and was authorized to practice in the state of Ohio after examination held in Columbus at the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, in June, 1901. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

Adin Vincent Hinman was born at Kendall, New York, October 3, 1872. In 1898 he was graduated M. D. at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, and soon after began practice in Youngstown, where he has since remained. He belongs to the Mahoning County Medical Society.

John J. Louis, M. D., was born in Rutland county, Vermont, January 20, 1853. He is a medical graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1881, and has practiced medicine in Youngstown since the fall of that year. He belongs to the local Medical Society.

Edward H. Hake, M. D., was born at Vienna, Ohio, October 21, 1873. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, April 20, 1901; and took a post-graduate course at Dunham Medical College at Chicago, graduating in April, 1902. He began practice at Church Hill, Ohio, and subsequently followed his profession for a while in Niles before coming to Youngstown.

John S. Zimmerman, M. D., was born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1864. He obtained his medical degree at the Western Reserve University in 1895, and has since practiced in Youngstown, Ohio. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

Charles L. Marsteller, D. O., was born at Fairview, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1875. He began the study of his profession at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated there, at the American School of Osteopathy, in June, 1899. He is in partnership with Dr. Nellie M. Fisher, in the firm of Marsteller & Fisher. He is a member of the Ohio Osteopathic Association, and of the American Osteopathic Association.

Nellie M. Fisher, D. O., was born in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, September 23, 1874. She was graduated at the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, June 22, 1904. She began practice at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and subsequently followed her profession for a while at Sharon, Pennsylvania. She is now in partnership with Dr. C. L. Marsteller, in the firm of Marsteller & Fisher, osteopathic physicians. She is a member of the State and National Osteopathic Associations.

L. d'Orville Chabut, M. D., was born in Paris, France, in 1860. He studied medicine in Paris, and also at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1890. Before coming to Youngstown he practiced for a while in Philadelphia. He was also assistant surgeon in the

United States army, and saw service as such in the Philippine Islands.

George Brinton Sturgeon, M. D., was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in December, 1863. After previous medical study in Wadsworth, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio, he was graduated at Cleveland in 1892, and began practice in that city. He also followed his profession for some time in Hartsgrove, Ohio, subsequently coming to Youngstown.

Dr. John D. Reese is a native of Wales, and came to America in 1887 at the age of thirty-two years. He had worked in rolling mills in his native land, and after coming to Youngstown continued in that occupation for some five years. The nature of his employ-

ment had given him some practice in amateur surgery, even in his early years, and had moreover given a bent to his mind which was to determine his future career. He gave up mill work and entered upon the practice of minor surgery, at the same time applying himself to gain a fuller theoretical knowledge of the subject in the works of standard authors. He has since acquired a considerable reputation in his special field of activity, and is one of the best known citizens of Youngstown. He is a 32d degree Mason. He was married in Wales to Sarah Richards, and he and his wife are the parents of five children. Further biographical mention of Dr. Reese is made in another part of this volume.

CHAPTER XXIII

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT

First Churches and Pioneer Ministers—General History of Religious Organizations—Churches and Clergy of Today.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterians of Redstone (1781) and Ohio (1798) were the first organized west of the Allegheny mountains. The First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown belonged originally to the Presbytery of Ohio, but became a part of the Presbytery of Erie when the latter was erected by the Synod of West Virginia, October 2, 1801.

This embraced all the churches and settlements north and northwest of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, extending from Beaver, Pennsylvania, on the south, to Lake Erie on the north, and from the Allegheny river on the east to Canfield, Ohio, on the west. The population was mainly Presbyterian. The Youngstown Church remained in this connection until 1808, when it was included in the newly organized Presbytery of Hartford. In 1839 it was received under the care of Trumbull Presbytery, of which it was a member until the formation of Mahoning Presbytery in 1870.

The exact date of the organization of the Youngstown church is not known, the early records being lost. William Wick and Joseph Badger were the first regular preachers on the Reserve. The latter was sent west by the Connecticut Missionary Society, and held the first

Presbyterian service at Warren in the fall of 1800. Baptist services had previously been held at that point, but no church society was organized. Mr. Badger says in his journal that he reached Youngstown in the latter part of December, 1800, and "arrived at the cabin of Rev. Dr. Wick about dark. I was received by this brother and sister as a familiar friend. William Wick was settled in charge of three small settlements, Hopewell, Neshannock and Youngstown a few weeks before I reached the Reserve." Mr. Badger preached at Youngstown on the last Sabbath of the year 1800. It is possible that the church had not then been formally organized. The late Calvin C. Wick, youngest son of Rev. Mr. Wick, stated that he had been informed that the organization took place in May, 1800; that his father had preached in Youngstown early in 1799, and that an occasional sermon had been given by a pioneer minister of Western Pennsylvania as early as 1798, in Youngstown or vicinity, at a private house.

At any rate, in 1801, Mr. Wick was released from the pastorate at Neshannock and installed over the congregation at Youngstown for half his time.

All that is known as to the date of the erection of the first meeting-house is that it was prior to 1805. It was built of logs and

stood about at the present intersection of Wood and Market streets. This house was occasionally used for public meetings, and also for the village school. It served a useful purpose until 1832, when a new structure was built on East Federal street, between Champion and Walnut streets. The first elders were Caleb Baldwin and William Stewart, the former of whom died in 1813, the latter, October 28, 1831. Other elders elected during the pastorate of Mr. Wick were William McClelland, elected 1805, withdrew 1830; Samuel Bryson, elected 1806, died 1832; John Duncan, elected 1806, resigned 1813; John Nelson, elected 1811, dismissed 1832.

The church prospered under the faithful ministry of Mr. Wick, though, owing to the country being new and sparsely settled, its increase in membership was slow.

William Wick was of Puritan descent, and was born on Long Island, New York, June 29, 1768, son of Lemuel and Deborah Wick. In 1790 he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and about 1794 married Miss Elizabeth McFarland, youngest daughter of Colonel Daniel McFarland, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He had settled down to farming, but an acquaintance with Dr. McMillan, an earnest Presbyterian divine, changed his course of life, and he was prevailed upon to enter upon a course of study, preparatory to the work of the Christian ministry, for which his talents and piety designated him. He completed an academical course at Cannonsburg in 1797, and read theology in Dr. McMillan's log cabin. Licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, August 28, 1799, he soon after became pastor at Neshannock and Hopewell, and subsequently at Youngstown. After receiving aid from the Connecticut Missionary Society for about two years, his charge became self-sustaining. "He took a warm interest in missionary work and associated with Revs. McCurdy, Marquis, Badger, Hughes, and other early divines in devising means for religious service in border settlements. About 1803 there was an awakening of religious interest, which greatly strengthened the church at Youngstown."

The period of Mr. Wick's ministry was brief. Before leaving the farm he had experienced delicate health, and on that account hesitated to enter the ministry. There was no cause for alarm, however, until 1814, when, in October, a severe cold affected his lungs. He continued to preach during the winter, but his strength rapidly failed, and he died at Hopewell, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1815, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the sixteenth of his ministry. At his own request he was buried at Youngstown. His family consisted of eight sons and three daughters, "most of whom have been among the most prominent citizens of Youngstown."

It is not known who served the church during the year succeeding Mr. Wick's death. Rev. John Core, licensed to preach in 1816, was ordained pastor at Youngstown, June 25, 1817, at which time he was thirty-two years old. He was a successful pastor and served in this field six years, during which time more than one hundred were added to the church at Youngstown. A Sunday-school was formed in 1820, Elder Samuel Bryson being superintendent, but it is probable that it had not a continuous existence, as a union Sunday-school of all denominations was organized in the "Academy" in 1827, by the Rev. Mr. Harned, which the Presbyterian children attended until the completion of the church on East Federal street in 1832.

In April, 1823, Mr. Core resigned and from that time until 1830 the church was dependent upon stated supplies. The Rev. Enoch Bouton served as stated supply from 1824 till 1826; and from 1826 till 1829 Rev. Nathan Harned acted in that capacity. Mr. Harned was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1780. His name first appears upon the records of the Erie Presbytery in 1824. After serving as pastor of several small congregations in Pennsylvania, he joined the Hartford Presbytery in 1826 and was called to Youngstown as stated supply. Failing health compelled him to resign this charge in 1829. His ministerial labors really ceased here, although he subsequently acted as a supply whenever his health would permit. He died in New York in 1854.

In 1827 Abraham Nelson and John McMurray were chosen to the eldership. Both were dismissed in 1832.

Rev. Ward Stafford was called to the pastorate of Youngstown in January, 1830, and April 5, following, was ordained pastor by the Presbytery of Hartford. Mr. Stafford was born in 1789, and entered the ministry in 1815. Until 1829 he had been engaged in missionary work in New York city, gathering together and preaching to the poorer classes. During his seven years pastorate in Youngstown about one hundred members were added to the church. He resigned his charge in 1837. A new church was built in 1832 on Federal street, and was used until 1866, in which year the present building was erected.

The subject of building, as is often the case, caused considerable discord in the congregation, which added to previous differences on the subject of choir singing, threatened serious trouble. But these difficulties were finally solved by the organization of the church at Liberty. Forty-three members of the Youngstown Church were dismissed, among them being three of the four elders composing the session. Their places were filled by Dr. Henry Manning, John Laughbridge and James Thorn. "Those who attached themselves to the Liberty Church were generally opposed to choir singing. When the Presbyterian Church was disturbed by the unfortunate division into Old-school and New-school, Youngstown was almost unanimous in its adherence to the New-school. One member, William McClelland, chose the Old-school, but was refused admittance by the Liberty Church on a letter from the Youngstown Church. This incident shows the bitterness of feeling then existing among these two branches of Christians. The period of Dr. Stafford's pastorate was the most embarrassing in the history of the congregation, but by the time his successor was installed all differences had been settled. The questions which had divided the congregation were of a general character, and no blame for their intrusion upon the peaceful growth of the church can be attached to the pastor." He had done all that lay in his power to preserve unity.

Mr. Stafford's successor in the pastorate was Rev. Charles A. Boardman. He was born in Connecticut in 1788. He was ordained in 1818 in Preston, Connecticut, the charge being delivered by the Rev. Lyman Beecher. Before coming to Youngstown, Mr. Boardman preached at New Haven and Westport, Connecticut, and was agent for the Western Reserve College. He was installed pastor at Youngstown, August 6, 1839, by the Presbytery of Trumbull, which had lately been formed. "It was largely, indeed, owing to his influence," says the *Church Manual*, "that the church voted to attach itself to the New-school wing, as he positively refused to become its pastor while it remained an Old-school congregation." The same publication refers to him as much more than an ordinary man, possessed of a fine intellect, "and universally beloved for his many virtues, both as a man and a Christian." In 1854—three years after the death of his wife—he asked the congregation to unite with him in a petition to the Presbytery to release him from the charge. The request was reluctantly consented to. From this time until his death in 1860, he resided with his son-in-law, S. B. McEwen, at Monroe, Wisconsin. His body was brought to Youngstown for burial. The funeral services, held July 29th in the Presbyterian Church, were attended by two thousand persons.

During the year 1843 three elders were elected—William Rice, dismissed, July 1, 1872; James Buck, died April 12, 1856; and Lemuel Wick, dismissed December 23, 1846.

From 1855 to 1859 the church was supplied by Rev. Frederick H. Brown, who, however, was never regularly chosen pastor. He was a man of tact and energy, but of feeble health, which caused him finally to abandon ministerial labors. He died at Elyria, July 31, 1861.

Dr. Levi B. Wilson, the fifth regular pastor of this church, was born at Plymouth, Ohio, in 1821. He graduated in 1848 from the literary department of Western Reserve College, and from the theological department in 1850. He had charge of Central College, Blenden, Ohio, till 1855, and before coming

to Youngstown served as pastor of the Central College Church (consisting of six members, one of whom was his wife), and the Congregational Church, Windham, Ohio. His call to Youngstown was received and accepted in September, 1859. Just ten years later he resigned the charge and removed to Kansas. It was during his ministry that Youngstown began its rapid growth. Simultaneously the church increased in wealth and numbers, making the erection of a new meeting-house a necessity. The present structure on the corner of Wood street and Wick avenue, was completed in 1866. Three elders were chosen in 1857: Jonathan Warner, Robert M. Montgomery and John Gibson. In 1865 William Bonnell, Augustus B. Cornell and Reuben McMillen were chosen to the eldership.

May 5, 1870, Rev. Daniel H. Evans was installed pastor by the Presbytery of Trumbull, having begun his labors here in the preceding February. Mr. Evans was born in Ripley, Ohio, in 1838. He entered Miami University in 1855, and was graduated in 1859. Beginning his theological studies at the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, he was graduated from Andover, Massachusetts, in 1862. He was ordained in 1863, and settled as pastor at Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1866. Subsequently stationed for a short time at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he came to Youngstown in 1870. Here he remained as pastor until March, 1901.

Mr. Evans married Sarah J. Livingston, in January, 1863, and had a family of three daughters and five sons. During his pastorate the following elders were chosen: 1873, Gideon Cornell, who died in 1877; and Thomas H. Wilson. In 1877 George Cornell and Robert McCurdy were elected.

Rev. William Herbert Hudnut was called in July, 1899, to assume the co-pastorate with Rev. Dr. Evans. This relation continued until March 31, 1901, when Dr. Evans withdrew and Mr. Hudnut assumed full charge of the church.

Mr. Hudnut was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1865. His college course was taken

at Princeton and Union Seminaries, from the latter of which he was graduated in the spring of 1890. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Hudson in 1890, having previously accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Port Jervis, New York. He was married in June, 1890, to Miss Harriet S. Beecher. In the summer of 1905 he accepted a call to Grace Church, Brooklyn, where he remained until coming to Youngstown.

The Helen Memorial Chapel was dedicated May 4, 1890, for the use of the Sunday school and other religious services of the church. It was built and presented to the church by Myron C. Wick and his wife, Elizabeth Bonnell Wick, as a memorial of their daughter Helen.

In May, 1900, the church celebrated its centennial anniversary, beginning on Sabbath morning, the 27th, and continuing throughout the week. At the opening service an historical sermon was preached by Rev. D. H. Evans, D. D., and in the evening Rev. W. G. White, of Westminster Church, preached on the Presbyterian Church on the Western Reserve. On Monday evening, the 28th, a reception was given in honor of Rev. Dr. Evans upon the completion of his thirteenth year as pastor. A missionary celebration was held on Wednesday, addressed by Rev. A. W. Halsey, secretary of the board of Foreign Missions, and Rev. John Dixon, secretary of the Board of Home Missions. At the Thanksgiving service on Thursday Rev. Charles H. Gatman preached the public sermon.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The membership of the First Church steadily increased through the years and when, in 1893 the number of communicants had reached 775, a division seemed to promise increased usefulness, and Westminster Church was formed. One hundred and fifty-two members of the First Church received letters of dismissal to the new organization, and became charter members.

Services was held in a hall until July, 1900, when the congregation entered the building

on the corner of Forest and Market streets.

Rev. William Garrison White was installed as pastor in February, 1894, holding this relation until his death, March 4, 1904. Mr. White was born in Port Bryon, New York, in 1863. He was graduated from Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary, after which he assumed a pastorate at Cuba, New York, remaining there until he was called to Youngstown. He was a man of rare gifts, spiritual, intellectual, and social. Devoted to his church, his devotion was repaid in a high degree by the love and loyalty of his people. His commanding character and his broad spirit, fearless, yet ever kindly, made him a power for righteousness in the city, where his loss was as deeply mourned as in his church. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Thomas J. Stevenson.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Memorial Presbyterian Church was organized November 16, 1903, with 95 members. The church building on the corner of Wick avenue and McGuffey street, was dedicated December 4, 1904, and Rev. Daniel H. Evans, D. D., was installed as pastor, December 6, 1904.

EVERGREEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Evergreen Presbyterian Church had its infancy in a union mission Sunday school on Iron street (now Fairmont avenue). Those interested in the mission offered to transfer their interests to the Presbyterian Church. April 27, 1903, a committee previously appointed by the Mahoning Presbytery, consisting of Rev. William G. White, Rev. J. P. Anderson, Rev. W. H. Hudnut, Jacob C. Barrett, and D. M. Ramsey, met and took preliminary steps toward the organization of a church. Articles of incorporation were drawn up and signed. The lot on Iron street was sold and a lot on Dallas avenue was secured. Here the Sabbath school and preaching services were held in a tent. The church was duly organized August 8, 1904. About forty were

enrolled as charter members. The tent was used until October, when a temporary structure was built. The church was supplied by students until April, 1905, when Rev. Francis A. Kearns came from the First Presbyterian Church of Kinsman, Ohio. He was installed May 5, 1905.

HUNGARIAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH.

In 1883 a mission chapel was built by the First Church on Mahoning avenue and a Sunday school organized, which flourished until 1905, when the location was given over for the erection of a Presbyterian Church for Magyars. This church, called the Hungarian Evangelical Reformed Church, had been organized in 1902, through the efforts of Rev. Julius Hamborsky, of Lackawanna Presbytery, who, visiting Youngstown, found several hundred Protestant Magyars in the city and neighboring towns without a preacher or church. The congregation occupied the mission chapel until the erection of the church, a handsome stone edifice, which was dedicated October 15, 1905. The first pastor was Rev. Geza Kacziany, Ph. D., who was in charge from March, 1903, to October of the same year. Rev. Bela Bassa acted as stated supply from January, 1904, to March, 1904, when he was installed as pastor, this relation continuing until March, 1907. In March, 1907, Rev. Louis Manassy was called.

The Second Presbyterian Church was an outgrowth of the Mission Sabbath school work started in Youngstown in 1872 by a few of the enterprising church members of this and other denominations. J. F. Wilson, I. A. Justice, Henry B. Shields and Henry A. Evans were among the number. In 1874 a building was secured on Covington street, as a place of worship, and was thus used until 1879, when the church removed to a new meeting house on the corner of Rayen avenue and Liberty street, a frame structure 35x60 feet, tastefully furnished.

The first pastor was Rev. Robert Scott, a graduate of Auburn College. After a suc-

cessful pastorate, ending in the fall of 1879, he was succeeded by Rev. S. G. Hair, a successful Christian laborer, who accomplished a great work for the church. His efforts were well seconded by his wife, who was an earnest worker. She was an accomplished organist, and with the assistance of L. A. Justice as leader of the choir, contributed an important feature of the church service.

Rev. Wesley M. Hyde and Rev. Julius A. Herold were subsequent pastors of this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism began its career in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio in 1800. Self-sacrificing itinerant preachers followed closely after or kept company with the sturdy pioneers who grappled with the hardships of frontier life and prepared the way for the pleasant homes, commercial prosperity and religious blessings which we enjoy today.

The Rev. Shadrick Bostwick, originally a physician, who had been appointed in April 1803, by the Baltimore conference as missionary to Deerfield Circuit, erected a house at Deerfield and established his family there. Penetrating the forest he organized a number of societies in different places, and among others visited Youngstown, where he was refused permission to preach in the Presbyterian Church and on the invitation of Judge Rayen conducted Methodist services in the latter's barn. With this exception cordial relations have always existed between the two churches. A class was formed, consisting of Moses Crawford and his wife Isabel, John Hogue and wife, Isaac Powers and Jeremiah Breaden. Mr. Powers was especially noted as a faithful and earnest worker in the church until his death in 1861. His wife, Mrs. Leah Frazee Powers, became a member two years after the organization of the Society and "for fifty-nine years her sweet spirit and gentle manner were a benediction to all who met her."

In 1804, Shadrick Bostwick was again appointed to the Deerfield Circuit, which was then more than 400 miles in circumference, and the hardships of the four weeks' round made on horseback through the untamed wil-

derness were almost incredible. At the end of this year Dr. Bostwick returned to the practice of medicine, locating first in Youngstown and then in Canfield. He continued to preach however, until his death which occurred in 1837. A young man named Robert R. Roberts was appointed to the circuit in 1805 who afterwards rose to distinction in the church and worthily filled the office of Bishop.

"For a while the little society worshipped in the log school house on the Diamond. Soon the meetings were moved to the home of Mr. Crawford, a log building standing on Front street west of Hazel. Afterward they were held in the home of Mr. Hogue. The quarterly meetings were held in such large buildings as could be secured, the ball room of Mr. Holland's tavern being sometimes used on such occasions."

A lot was purchased about the year 1810 on Phelps street north of the present edifice for the sum of \$20.00, and a small unpretentious building erected thereon. In 1828, the Society built a substantial brick church on the site where the old church now stands, northwest corner of Front and Phelps streets. It had a gallery on three sides and accommodated quite a large congregation.

Two years later about fifty members, representing the greater proportion of the Society, seceded and formed a new organization—the Methodist Protestant Church. This division was keenly felt by the remaining few, but though some felt almost discouraged they set to work with indomitable energy to repair the breach, and it was proved that the days of the Methodist Church in this community were not yet numbered.

"A commodious frame building took the place of the brick building in 1841 which was enlarged and remodeled during the pastorates of Rev. G. W. Maltby and Dr. John Peate. The charge became a station in 1842 and we find this interesting entry of that date: "The charge estimated for the support of the preacher, consisting of himself, wife and one child, \$305.00, including \$40.00 house rent. The entire sum was paid in full."

Ground was broken for the beautiful tem-

ple in which the society now worships, in May, 1883. Eighty years after the establishment of the society, the corner stone of the new church was laid with appropriate services, Bishop Andrews officiating, and the building, completed at a cost of over \$70,000.00, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by Bishop Bowman. Thus was completed a beautiful temple of worship whose foundations were laid in the pastorate of Dr. C. V. Wilson and whose dedication came in that of Dr. D. C. Osborne. With the completion of Trinity Church, the Society entered upon its most prosperous period and now numbers between 1,300 and 1,400 members.

From the mother church have branched out several other efficient and flourishing societies. In 1877, the Belmont Society was organized; in 1888, Epworth; and in 1901, Grace. Wilson Avenue M. E. Church was started as an independent organization and is now a regular part of the regular organized Methodism of the city.

The first Methodist Sunday-school in Youngstown was organized in 1826, in the pastorate of Robert Hopkins. W. H. Fitch was superintendent; Alva U. Upham and Samuel Black were teachers. Other noted superintendents were Alexander McKinnie, John F. Hollingsworth, William Breaden, Richard Brown (who served nearly twenty years), Prof. J. A. Leonard, Edmund L. Brown, Arthur O. Fording, and George L. Fordyce. Phillip M. Haas served the school as chorister more than thirty years.

Trinity has ever been known as a young people's church. Among the many young people's organizations that have been active in advancing the welfare and work of the church should be mentioned one that was started in 1872 by a Sunday-school class of children, and was called "The Chimes," taking its name from the initial effort to raise money to procure chimes for the new church under contemplation. The children raised \$1,200.00, which was eventually used as part payment on the organ. Later the old name and object were abandoned, and "The Guild" continued the ag-

itation, raising \$6,000.00 to help furnish the church and parsonage. Out of this organization grew the Oxford League, and later the present Epworth League, a strong society of great spiritual power.

The Ladies' Aid and the Ladies' and Pastors' Union have contributed very materially to the prosperity of the church. The former was organized in June, 1855, with Mrs. Nancy Breaden as the first president. This society contributed \$6,000.00 toward the new church, and \$6,500.00 to the parsonage; many hundreds also have been contributed for furnishing and renovating the church. The church contributes largely and regularly to missionary and benevolent enterprises.

Among the host of noble workers for religion in connection with this society may be mentioned John F. Hollingsworth, class leader, chorister and Sunday-school Superintendent; Stephen F. Burnett, who for years conducted a Sunday afternoon class at his house at 310 West Federal street, and his wife Harriet; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKinnie, the former a steward for many years; Edward and Mary Irwin Moore, earnest and faithful workers who were led to accept Methodist doctrine by a chance sermon which Mary's father heard John Wesley preach while on a tour through Ireland; Edwin Bell, formerly church treasurer, and his wife Isabell; Dr. William Breaden, an ordained local preacher of great ability and piety; James Cartwright, leader and for many years secretary of the Sunday-school; Henry Dove, class leader; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Brown, C. P. Hutchinson and Richard Brown. Of the last named a sketch may be found in another chapter of this volume. Of a strong and beautiful Christian character he "made possible by his generosity and tireless activity the beautiful edifice" in which the Society now worships.

More than one hundred ministers have served this charge during the century and more of its existence, as for much of this period it was a large circuit, and the preacher in charge had one or two colleagues. The Rev. C. W. Tinsley, the present pastor, who came

here from Terre Haute, Indiana, assumed pastoral charge of Trinity in September, 1906.

RICHARD BROWN MEMORIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHAPEL.

Mrs. Henrietta A. Brown, desiring to advance God's kingdom, and to honor the memory of her late husband, Richard Brown, Esq., determined to erect for that purpose a memorial Sunday-school Chapel. With this object in view she selected the following Board of Trustees:

Mr. William A. Kingsley, president; Mrs. Cyrus E. Felton, vice-president; Mr. Walter C. McKain, secretary; Mr. W. Marcus Wallace, treasurer; Mr. George Tod, Jr., Mr. Will V. Faunce, Miss Arabelle Crandall, Mr. Charles R. Clegg, Mr. Thomas McDonald.

The Board was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, November 28, 1904.

Mr. Kingsley was a most efficient president, but was compelled to resign on account of a change of residence, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted. Mr. George Tod, Jr., was elected president, and Mr. George E. Dudley was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

In June, 1904, a location on the corner of Elm street and Woodbine avenue was secured. Plans were adopted for a memorial chapel and also for a future church, sufficient space having been reserved for that purpose. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. George Tod, Jr., Mr. W. Marcus Wallace, Mr. Will V. Faunce, Mr. Charles R. Clegg, Mrs. Cyrus E. Felton.

The chapel is now completed and stands as a memorial of the kindly and beloved Christian gentleman, whose life of forty-seven years was identified with all the best interests of Youngstown, with the cause of Christ in all this region, and in particular with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he so devotedly loved.

"Uncle Richard" was a life-long Sunday-school worker. Twenty-one years of the time he was superintendent of the Sunday-school at Trinity Church. His wife, "Aunt Hetty"

was a Sunday-school teacher for fifty consecutive years.

The chapel is an expression of the wife's devotion to her husband. But in this community for generations to come, when the name carved on the stone over the entrance is read, the thought in the mind of the reader will be, of the two lives that flowed together for so many years in blessings to others.

The chapel stands as a free gift to the Methodist Episcopal Church to be used for the training of men and women and children in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

From a Sketch by J. M. Butler, Junior Warden

The first public services, according to the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church, held on the Western Reserve, were held in our neighboring township of Boardman, in 1807 by Joseph Platt as lay reader, and was so continued, alternately in Boardman and Canfield, until the summer of 1817, when the Parish was regularly organized and called St. James Parish by Rev. R. Searle from Plymouth, Connecticut. The members of the organization were citizens of that and neighboring townships, pioneers from the older States, Episcopalians who brought their prayer books, as well as their Bibles, with them. Among them were— from Connecticut—Joseph Platt and his son, Eli, from New Milford; Ethel Starr, from Danbury; Mrs. George Tod, from New Haven; Judson Canfield, from Salisbury; and Judge Turhand Kirtland, from Wallingford.

A meeting was held June 20, 1809, to consider the organization of a church. At this meeting the following petition was presented, which has been copied verbatim from the old record:

"BOARDMAN, June 20th, 1809.

"We, the subscribers, Inhabitants of the Towns of Boardman, Canfield and Poland, in the County of Trumbull and State of Ohio, being desirous to promote the worship of God after the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having for some time past met and attended

divine service according to the established forms of that Church & finding ourselves under great inconveniences for the want of Prayer Books & Sermons, to remedy which and to endeavor to procure the assistance of a worthy teacher, judge it best to form ourselves into a regular Episcopal Society, investing the same with the proper officers, thereby putting ourselves in a proper situation to petition the Rt. Revd. the Bishop of the State of New York, praying him to incorporate us and grant us such relief as in his wisdom he may deem meet and consistent.

"We appoint Saturday the 12th day of August next to meet at the Town of Boardman for the above purpose.

| Subscribers' Names. | Subscribers' Names. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Turhand Kirtland, | Eleazor Fairchild, |
| Ensign Church, | Ziba Loveland, |
| Chas. Chittenden, | Arad Way, |
| Josiah Wetmore, | Eleazor Gilson, |
| Samuel Blocker, | Eleazor C Fairchild, |
| Joseph Platt, | Russell F. Starr, |
| Ethel Starr, | Eli Platt, |
| Francis Dowler, | John Loveland, |
| John Liddle, | Lewis Hoyt, |
| John Dowler, | Joseph Liddle, |
| Jared Kirtland." | |

"Saturday 12th, August, 1809.

"Met and adjourned to the 4th of Sept., Turhand Kirtland, Esqr., appointed Moderator & Ethel Starr, Clk., when the following persons were duly appointed as officers (to wit) Joseph Platt, Warden, Turhand Kirtland, Ethel Starr & Lewis Hoyt, Vestry.

ETHEL STARR, Society Clerk."

BOARDMAN, Sept. 4th, 1809.

"At a meeting of the professors of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, inhabitants of Boardman, Canfield & Poland in the county of Trumbull & State of Ohio, holden at the School house near the center of Boardman by appointment aforesaid for the purpose of forming themselves into a regular Episcopal Society & investing the same with proper society officers, voted at this meeting unanimously. Turhand Kirtland, Moderator, Ethel Starr, Clerk, Joseph Platt, Warden, Turhand Kirtland, Ethel Starr & Lewis Hoyt, Vestry."

"At a meeting held Aug. 27, 1810, it was on motion voted that a committee be appointed to draw a subscription for the obtaining and supporting a respectable Clergyman from the States of Connecticut or New York to come to this place and visit us, and tarry as long as the Society and himself can agree * * * Voted, that we will associate with any persons in the

town of Young's Town who will associate with us and that they share with us all the benefits of said Society."

The first clergyman of this Church who officiated in Boardman or on the Western Reserve, so far as is known, was Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterwards widely known as Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, and subsequently as Bishop of Wisconsin. Mr. Kemper, in the Fall of 1814, was on a Missionary tour in Western Pennsylvania, under the auspices of "The Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania," which he had aided in forming. He visited Pittsburgh, and there Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rector of Trinity Church, informed him of the Episcopal Church in Boardman, and that Joseph Platt, during a business visit to that city the previous Summer, had requested that, if possible, some clergyman of the Church might be sent to them. Mr. Kemper cordially accepted the invitation, went to Boardman, and spent some weeks in preaching there and in Canfield, Poland, and probably Youngstown, though we have no authentic information as to his preaching in the latter place. During this time, in September, 1814, he baptized twenty-nine persons, among whom were Hon. Sheldon Newton and Billius Kirtland. Two years later, from September 19 to 22, 1816, Rev. Jacob Morgan Douglas, in the employ of the same society, visited Boardman and neighboring townships. He baptized fifteen persons.

On March 23, 1817, Rev. Roger Searle, who had come from Plymouth, Connecticut, to Ohio, as a missionary, officiated in Boardman. He called a meeting of the Vestry, and then a new formula was adopted and subscribed, in which was incorporated the name of the Parish, Saint James, and a declaration of submission to the constitutional Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Rev. Searle visited various places in Ohio and Kentucky, performing missionary work, returned to Connecticut, and in the Fall removed with his family to Canfield. He preached, for a time, in Boardman and Can-

field, and other places in Ohio, also organizing parishes, and then removed to Medina, Ohio, but visited his old parishes of Boardman and Canfield occasionally. He died September 6, 1826. Says one who knew him well:—"He will ever be regarded as the chief pioneer missionary of the Western Reserve, so far as this (Episcopal Church) is concerned. During the nine years and over of his labors in this field he organized thirteen parishes in Ohio and four in Kentucky."

The Diocese of Ohio was organized at a convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Columbus on January 5, 1818, Rev. Philander Chase, a missionary from New York, being its president. An adjourned meeting of the convention was held at Worthington, Ohio, on June 3, 1818, where, on June 21, Mr. Chase was unanimously elected Bishop of Ohio. He was consecrated in St. James' Church, in Philadelphia, on February 11, 1819, by Rt. Rev. William White, one of the American Bishops consecrated in Lambeth Chapel, England, assisted by Bishops Hobart of New York, Kemp of Maryland, and Croes of New Jersey. His journey from Ohio to Philadelphia and return was made on horseback.

He made his first Episcopal visitation to Canfield October 6, 1819. He also visited Youngstown, passing through, but for want of time did not preach there. He again visited the parishes of Boardman and Canfield in August, 1823, and baptized and confirmed several persons. He visited Youngstown in 1825 and preached there.

Rev. Marcus Tullius Cicero Wing was the first settled Rector in the new Church. Having raised \$400 for him, on September 5, 1829, the Vestry decided to give him a call to take charge of the Parish, in connection with Youngstown and Vienna. He was then an instructor in Kenyon College, the new Episcopal College, at Gambier, Ohio. He accepted the call. We have no record of the services he held, if any, at Youngstown, but it is on record at Boardman that after the first year he was engaged for two thirds of the time for the same sum, \$400 per year. He resigned this charge on September 25, 1831, and re-

turned to Gambier, where he held for many years a professorship in Kenyon College.

Rev. John L. Bryan was then engaged as Rector, and continued in that relation, two-thirds of the time, at Boardman, until October 13, 1834.

Rev. Joshua L. Harrison, from West Farms, New York, was called December 25, 1835, accepted the call, and came to the Parish in the Spring of 1836. He also officiated at Canfield, a new Church having been erected at that place. He was the first to hold regular services at Youngstown; prior to this time the services had been very irregular.

The Rectorship was vacant until May, 1840, when Rev. Joseph T. Eaton came to the Parish and remained until April, 1845, holding services in Warren part of the time. Rev. William Granville, from Medina, Ohio, on July 13, 1845, preached, for the first time, in Canfield, and officiated there and at Boardman until March 22, 1846.

Henry M. Boardman removed to Boardman in 1819, and resided there until his death, resulting from an accident, on December 17, 1846. Soon after his arrival he was elected Clerk of the Parish. He was succeeded in May, 1848, by Rev. Joseph Adderly, who was succeeded in December, 1852, by the Rev. C. S. Doolittle, who officiated about four years, until after September, 1856. There was again a vacancy and Rev. A. T. McMurphy entered upon the Rectorate about October, 1857, and continued as Rector of Boardman and Canfield until 1863, officiating occasionally in Youngstown and other places, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Parish of St. John's in Youngstown.

CHURCH EDIFICE IN BOARDMAN.

At a meeting held in the house of Mr. Ethel Starr, September 5, 1825, on motion it was resolved to build a Church, and a building committee, consisting of Asa Baldwin, H. M. Boardman and Trial Tanner, was appointed. On August 23, 1829, the Church was consecrated by Bishop Chase.

The building was remodeled in 1881, but

the chancel remains practically the same as it was built in 1827. Many articles of furniture belonging to the original edifice are still in use, some of them very old, among which may be noted the quaint old baptismal font brought from New Milford, Connecticut, an old-fashioned Communion table, and the stained glass window erected in memory of Hon. Elijah Boardman and his wife Mary Anna. This window was for many years in the Church at New Milford, but was removed to Boardman when the old Church at that place was taken down.

The Youngstown Church had its beginning through the Sunday school work begun in the early fifties by Mrs. Jesse Thornton, *nee* Miss Henrietta Foster, a sister of Stephen C. Foster, the song writer. Mrs. Thornton, who was an Episcopalian, taught a class of young children every Sunday in one of the rooms of her home on West Federal street. Her daughters, Mary (afterwards Mrs. Major Crosman) and Eliza, assisted in this work, which was continued for several years, until the Thorntons removed to Warren, Ohio. Some of the scholars who attended her class became teachers of the Sunday School held in the old brick schoolhouse, corner of Wood and Champion streets, of which mention is made further on.

Rev. A. T. McMurphy, as already stated, became Rector of St. James' Church, in Boardman, in 1857. He frequently held services in Youngstown. Rev. C. S. Abbott, of Warren, also held services occasionally, the Presbyterians and Methodists generously furnishing the use of their Churches on these occasions. With her increasing population many additions were made to the number of Episcopalians, and it was considered desirable to form a Church organization. For this purpose a meeting of "The Friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Youngstown" was held on July 7, 1859, of which Mr. M. T. Jewell was chairman, and Hiram A. Hall, secretary. Revs. McMurphy and Abbott were present. They instructed the meeting as to the measures necessary to effect an organization. It was resolved that "It was desirable and practicable to organize a Parish of the Protestant Episcopal

Church in Youngstown," and on motion of Mr. Jewell, "St. John's" was adopted as the name of the Parish. Committees were appointed, one to prepare a petition and procure signatures, and another to procure a suitable room for holding church services, and Revs. McMurphy and Abbott were invited to hold services here as often as might be convenient, it being understood that their services would be remunerated and they would be hospitably and handsomely entertained. Rev. C. S. Abbott, in a letter dated February 8, 1898, stated that "at odd intervals in preceding years, Clergymen had been invited by friends of former parishioners to visit them and hold services, but there was no thought, so far as I know, from these invitations, of any permanent work as their result. I held services and preached on the afternoon of Trinity Sunday, June 19, 1859. The Methodist Church was kindly loaned to us for the service. This was the beginning of the Church movement. On Thursday night, July 7, Mr. McMurphy and myself took the incipient steps towards organizing the Parish. The meeting was held in a small frame building,—session room, I think it was called,—on the grounds of and belonging to the Presbyterian Church."

Bishop Bedell visited Youngstown on November 29, 1859, and the requisite number of names having been signed to the petition, he advised a notice to be given for a meeting to be held for organization.

On December 13, of the same year, the Vestry met, and after electing Mr. Jewell their secretary, took steps toward having a Church of their own by starting a subscription paper to obtain subscriptions "for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a suitable Church edifice."

BUILDING THE FIRST CHURCH.

On Easter Monday of the year 1861 the Vestry appointed Messieurs W. J. Hitchcock, F. O. Arms, John W. Ellis and M. T. Jewell as the building committee, and on May 27, of that year, the corner-stone of the Church

was laid by the then Assistant Bishop, Gregory T. Bedell, assisted by the Rev. A. T. McMurphy, of Boardman.

The building was completed in the early part of the year 1862, and consecrated by Bishop Bedell, October 21, 1863. Rev. Wylls Hall, of Portsmouth, Ohio, came to the Parish on invitation in October, 1861, and on December 15, of that year was elected rector. On September 15, 1865, he resigned, and his resignation was accepted, to take effect on the 25th of the same month. This was Mr. Hall's first charge, but he is favorably spoken of by those who knew him and remember the good work he did when the Parish was new and struggling for existence. Mr. Hall is now retired and lives at San Mateo, California.

REV. SAMUEL MAXWELL, RECTOR.

Mr. Maxwell was born August 6, 1839, at Albany, New York. He graduated as an A. B. from College of the City of New York. After a post graduate course, he received degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took a course at the Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia. In 1861 he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter in the Church of the Epiphany and became Assistant Rector at St. Mark's Church, New York. In 1863 he went to Akron, Ohio, and on March 23, 1866, the Vestry of St. John's Church, Youngstown, unanimously elected him as Rector. He accepted the call and entered upon his duties May 1, 1866. During Mr. Maxwell's administration of seventeen years the Parish prospered exceedingly, making it possible to extend the work and add improvements to the Parish. The increased growth of the Parish having made it very necessary to have more church room, there were commenced in 1879 a series of improvements, all under the supervision of Mr. Maxwell. The thoroughly remodeled Church was opened with appropriate services by Bishop Bedell on May 20, 1880. Mr. Maxwell built up St. John's Church from a small Parish to a vigorous, self-sustaining, aggressive institution, and when his energies

and ability had finally excited the interest of other Parishes and a call was given him to extend his labors into the wider field of Trinity Church, of Pittsburg, his people were compelled reluctantly to give him up. After many years in Pittsburg, Mr. Maxwell went to a Parish on Long Island, New York, and in the Autumn of 1896 was stricken with apoplexy while conducting services. He never regained consciousness, dying in a few hours.

On March 20, 1883, the Vestry elected the Rev. F. B. Avery, who accepted and held his first services Sunday, April 8, 1883. In 1883-1884 St. James' Chapel was built on a lot given by James and David Mackey, at the southwest corner of Albert and State streets, near the mills of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company. The Chapel was opened February 24, 1884.

Mr. Avery resigned February 12, 1889, to take charge of St. Mark's Church, Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia.

September 23, 1889, the Vestry extended a call to Rev. Robert R. Claiborne, of Silver Spring, Maryland, who accepted at once, and held his first service on Sunday, October 13, 1889.

During the rectorship of Mr. Avery a movement was started for the erection of a new Church edifice as it was felt that the old building was insufficient for the needs of the Parish, but no practical measures were adopted to that end until, in April, 1891, a building committee was appointed which recommended the purchase from Dr. Woodbridge of his lot on Wick avenue. On the approval of the vestry, the purchase was made for \$14,000. Owing, however, to the period of financial depression which followed, no steps were then taken for the erection of the building. The immediate necessity for such action became apparent when in December, 1895, the old Church was seriously damaged by fire. On January 6, 1896, the Vestry appointed a building committee consisting of James Mackey, J. L. Botsford, W. J. Hitchcock and Henry Tod. Messrs. Tod and Mackey resigning in the May following, their places on the committee were

taken by E. L. Ford and J. M. Butler. Plans were obtained from Mr. William H. Wood, the architect and accepted. The contract for the superstructure was let in April, 1897. The Church, though not quite completed, was formally dedicated by the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., May 22, 1898, with appropriate ceremonies, the Bishop's address being listened to by an audience of nearly one thousand people.

From the time Mr. Claiborne resigned February 4, 1892, until the autumn of the same year, services were conducted by Lay-reader Mr. J. M. Reno, and Clergy from Kenyon College and surrounding Parishes. On invitation of the Bishop, the Rev. A. L. Frazer, Jr., of Lima, Ohio, held services on Sunday morning, August 14, 1892, and after services the following Sunday, the Vestry extended a call to him, which he accepted, entering upon his duties on All Saints Day, of the same year.

Mr. Frazer was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1858, where he received his education, until he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. Graduating in 1880, he entered upon a business career, which was pursued until 1886. At that time he began his theological course at Bexley Hall, Kenyon College, remaining there two years. He served as lay-reader the second year of his course at Berkshire, Galena, and at Trinity Church, Columbus. September 28, 1887, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, and ordained to the priesthood September 30, 1888, at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Immediately thereafter he went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, as Assistant Rector of St. Luke's Church. In October, 1889, he became Rector of Christ Church, Lima, Ohio. In 1895 he was elected Dean of the Northeast Convocation, which office he now holds.

Mr. Frazer's work with us is better told by its visible results, in the enlarging of the Parish and many progressive ideas introduced. Through the succeeding years of his ministry, our Church History has accumulated very rapidly. Mr. Frazer has been very intimately identified with it all, watchful, energetic, and enthusiastic.

ASSISTANT RECTORS.

At different times during Mr. Avery's ministry, he had as assistants the Reverends H. L. Gamble, C. W. Hollister, Douglas I. Hobbs, and Edwin S. Hoffman.

For a short time Mr. Claiborne had as Assistant Rector the Rev. Henry J. Beagen, and Mr. Frazer had for a brief period Rev. C. Gaylord. Most of these men also assisted in the work at Boardman, which Parish for a time was without a Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH.

The history of the Catholic Church in Youngstown begins as early as 1826 when missionary priests began to visit the scattered Catholic families in the vicinity. Among the first of these was Father Thomas Martin, who came in that year from the Dominican convent at Somerset, Perry county. His missionary duties brought him to the Catholic settlement at Dungannon, Columbiana county, whence he extended his labors to Youngstown. Soon after he made a second visit and after that at long intervals, between 1830 and 1840, visits were made by the Revs. John H. McGrady, V. De Raymacher, A. Fahey, N. D. Young and E. P. Montgomery. The Very Rev. E. T. Collins of Cincinnati, came once in 1834; the Rev. James Conlon of Steubenville, once or twice in 1835. For many years these priests said Mass in private houses, principally in the homes of Daniel Sheehy, William Woods and Neal Campbell—pioneers of Catholicity in the Mahoning Valley. From 1840 to 1847 Youngstown was regularly attended as a station by the Rev. James Conlon, resident pastor of Dungannon.

The number of Catholics was increased soon after 1835 by the laborers on the canal. In 1843 James Moore and his family settled here, and about the same time some members of the Kessiker family became converts to the Church, so that the first nucleus of a congregation may be said to have been found about

that time. Between 1847 and 1858 Youngstown was visited by the Revs. M. Howard, of Cleveland, until January, 1848; James Moran, of Dungannon, 1848-49; J. Ringele, C. PP. S., of Randolph, 1850-51; F. McGann, of St. Vincents, Akron, 1851-52; William O'Connor, of Dungannon, 1853; F. Stroker, of Summitville, 1853-54; P. Flinn, of Dungannon, 1855-56; and M. Prendergast, of Summitville, 1856-58. In July, 1858, the Rev. William O'Connor was appointed the first resident pastor of Youngstown.

The small frame church then in use was commenced by Father McGann in 1851, but owing to the poverty of the few Catholics then in Youngstown, it was not brought to completion until 1853. It stood at the corner of Wood and Hazel streets.

From Youngstown Father O'Connor also attended a number of missions and stations, and by his zeal and earnestness endeared himself to all who were under his pastoral care. He resigned his pastorate in 1861 and was succeeded by Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, who was pastor of St. Columba's Parish from May, 1861, until January, 1871.

The congregation had outgrown its little frame church some years before this, and Father O'Callaghan was therefore obliged to provide better Church accommodations. He at once began to raise funds for the erection of a new edifice, taking the site of the old Church for that of the new one. The structure was of brick, 135 feet in length by 50 feet in width, and with a belfry tower 104 feet high. It was first used in the summer of 1864, before its interior had been finished. Whatever the cost, it required much generous giving on the part of the laity and prudent management on the part of the pastor to defray the cost of such a structure in those days. Father O'Callaghan lived in a rented house for some years. He afterwards bought a lot on West Wood street, nearly opposite the Church, and moved on it the old frame Church which he fitted up as his residence.

The Parish School was established in 1860 by Father O'Connor. Lay teachers were employed until 1868, when they were superseded

by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary. From June, 1871, until 1876 lay teachers were again employed. In September, 1864, the school was transferred from the old frame building, erected by Father O'Connor, to the basement of the newly erected Church. But with the increase in the size of the Parish ampler quarters for school purposes became necessary. Father O'Callaghan therefore bought a large lot at the corner of W. Rayen avenue and Elm street and began the erection of the present three-story brick school. In 1870 he was absent for some months on a visit to Rome, his place being filled for a part of the time by Rev. E. J. Murphy. On his return he resumed his pastoral charge in which he continued until August, 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Gibbons, who completed the school. With its furnishings it cost about \$30,000.

In August, 1872, Father Gibbons was succeeded by Rev. P. H. Brown. Father Brown in 1876 put the school in charge of the Ursuline Sisters and they have conducted it ever since. In July, 1877, Father Brown resigned on account of ill health and his death occurred in the following year. The Rev. Edward Mears succeeded him as pastor of St. Columba's Church in July, 1877. He applied himself to pay off the large debt of \$40,000 which burdened the Parish, and in doing so was most generously supported by his parishioners. This debt was entirely cancelled by the close of the year 1881.

The large increase of population in Youngstown which had continued since its recovery from the financial panic of 1871 had by this time made the formation of a new parish a necessity. Accordingly with Bishop Gilmour's approval the Immaculate Conception Parish was organized in 1882. St. Columba's Parish paid for the Church lot besides giving \$5,000 towards paying for the erection of the new Church.

In 1884, in accordance with a decree of the Diocesan Synod and also because St. Columba's Parish cemetery had become nearly filled with interments, Father Mears purchased for \$6,000 twenty acres of land for a "Union Cemetery" for the use of all the Parishes. Six

years later he purchased for \$1,700 an adjoining tract of ten acres. This land was subsequently graded, put in proper shape and named Calvary Cemetery. In May, 1886, was begun the foundation of the present substantial brick rectory, which was completed in January, 1887 at a cost of \$12,000.

In order to obviate the danger to the children attending school from the South Side in crossing the growing network of railroad tracks, it was resolved to establish a school in that part of the city. Father Mears therefore, in the spring of 1887, purchased four lots at a cost of \$2,600 and in September of the following year a commodious six-room frame school costing \$3,000 was ready for occupancy.

In July, 1887, a lot adjoining the pastoral residence at the corner of Wood and Elm streets was bought for \$6,000 as a site for the future Church. After paying off existing debts the new Church was commenced in April, 1893. Soon after, owing to the effects of the financial panic and the consequent closing of mills and the stagnation of other local industries, work had to be stopped; but not until the walls were raised high enough to make a very commodious hall of the basement, a temporary roof being also constructed. This hall was used for six years, many of the Church entertainments being held therein, and it was also the source of much revenue to the Church rentals.

In May, 1900, the building of the new Church was resumed. The corner stone was laid by Mgr. F. M. Boff, V. G., on Sunday July 1, 1900. When completed the total cost was about \$100,000. This structure which is at present easily the most imposing ornament of the city is in Gothic style of architecture. It is 75 feet wide by 175 feet long, and is one of the largest and handsomest Churches in the diocese of Cleveland. The Parish is also one of the largest in the diocese, now numbering about 1000 families, and is noted for its generous response to all calls of religion and charity. Its long history has never been marred by discord, or want of respect for those charged with its spiritual or temporal interests. In

January, St. Columba's Parish was made a rectorate and its pastor was appointed its first irremovable rector, both well merited distinctions.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.

The Parish of the Immaculate Conception which has been already casually referred to was organized in July, 1882, by the Rev. W. J. Manning, who erected the first Parish building. This was a combination School and Church built on lots bought on Oak street by Rev. E. Mears in March, 1881. The two-story frame building, 40 by 100 feet, was commenced in August, 1882, and was ready for use early in December. The Parish School was opened on the first floor in February, 1883, being in charge of three Ursuline Sisters and a lay teacher.

Both church and school were soon found inadequate to the rapid increase in the growth of the parish, and Father Manning therefore bought two additional lots on Oak street opposite those secured in 1881, the purchase price being \$2,600. The present brick church commenced in the fall of 1887 was brought to completion in the Spring of 1891, although used for the first time on Christmas, 1890. It was dedicated on May 10, 1891, by Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. M. Boff, then administrator of the diocese. The church cost about \$40,000, and is of Gothic architecture, its length being 140 feet and its width 60 feet. A part of the large basement is used for a primary school and part for society rooms. The handsome and commodious pastoral residence, was commenced by Father Manning in 1891 and was ready for occupancy in December of the following year.

Father Manning's health gave way under the care and strain of his arduous pastoral duties and he died on July 2, 1899. His loss was deeply felt by his parishioners whose love and respect he had won in a high degree. The Rev. D. B. Crotty, who had been sent to assist him in June, 1898, took temporary charge of the parish until the appointment in August of the Rev. M. P. Kinkead, the present pastor.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

Up to 1869 the Catholics residing in the vicinity of Brier Hill were identified with St. Columba's Parish, but in September of that year Bishop Rappe authorized the formation at Brier Hill of a separate congregation, appointing Rev. E. J. Murphy as the first resident pastor.

Purchasing a lot on Federal street for \$1,000, Father Murphy bought for the sum of \$700 a frame building which had been formerly used as a store. This building he moved onto a lot and had it fitted up as a temporary place of worship and as a school. In September, 1870, he bought on the same street, for \$1,550, an additional lot, the frame house on which he made his residence. He was succeeded in October, 1870, by Rev. Patrick McCaffrey, who in the following year built the first church, a plain frame structure 45 by 65 feet, at a cost of about \$3,000. Father McCaffrey was soon obliged to resign his charge on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. F. J. Henry, who, notwithstanding the financial depression following the great panic of 1873, reduced the debt contracted by his predecessor. Father Henry was succeeded in July, 1876, by Rev. Francis McGavern who added by improvements to the value of the church property. He died in August, 1887, and St. Anne's Congregation was attended from Hubbard until the following December, when the present incumbent, Rev. J. P. Barry, received his appointment as pastor. In 1888 Father Barry built a frame parish house at an expense of about \$2,300. He also remodeled and enlarged the frame school and placed it in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. It having been found that the church was situated too far away from the majority of the parishioners, Father Barry obtained permission in 1892 to secure another and better location; and in March of that year he purchased four lots with a frontage of 200 feet on Federal street and 142 feet on Jefferson street. In April, 1893, the foundation of the present church on the new site was commenced. Owing, however, to lack of means due to the financial panic of 1893, the build-

ing progressed but slowly. The basement was used for the first time on April 25, 1897. The church was finally completed at a cost of about \$40,000. It is a brick structure, trimmed with sandstone, with two towers, in keeping with the Norman style of architecture.

In 1898 Father Barry built near the church a two-story school and a neat pastoral residence, both frame buildings, the former costing \$2,400 and the latter \$3,500. The old church and lot on which it stands were sold in 1898 to the Italians who were organized in that year under the patronage of St. Anthony of Padua. In 1898 the balance of the former property was also sold, the proceeds from both sales amounting to nearly \$6,000. The parish now numbers over 225 families, all dependent on the iron industry of Youngstown.

ST. ANTHONY'S (ITALIAN) CHURCH.

Prior to 1898 the Italians in Youngstown attended divine service at St. Anne's and St. Columba's churches. They were occasionally visited by Rev. P. Capitani of St. Anthony's Church, Cleveland, and by other priests of their own nationality. In May, 1898, Rev. Anthony Petillo was appointed their resident pastor. In June of that year he bought for the sum of \$2,500 the former church of St. Anne's Parish, in which he made various improvements. The present pastor is the Rev. Charles Doria.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The Catholic Germans of Youngstown were identified with St. Columba's Parish until March, 1870, when Bishop Rappe appointed Rev. Peter Becker as their first pastor. They then numbered about 50 families. Father Becker secured for \$3,500 the lot, 90 by 150 feet, at the corner of Wick and West Rayen avenues, a most desirable location. The frame house on the lot was made the pastoral residence. At an expense of about \$3,000 Father Becker built a small brick church on the rear end of the lot facing West Rayen avenue, which was dedicated to St. Joseph, in the summer of 1870. Father Becker was succeeded in



WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN



HELEN CHAPEL, YOUNGSTOWN



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN

the pastorate of St. Joseph's by the Rev. H. D. Best, who, however, only remained until May of the following year, when St. Joseph's was attended from Hubbard. Then for a short time until April, 1873, the Rev. C. Barbier was resident pastor, after which St. Joseph's was again made a mission of Hubbard, with Rev. T. T. Shaffield in charge. In July, 1873, the Rev. Joseph Eyler was appointed resident pastor, in which position he labored in spite of ill health until he resigned his pastorate in May, 1881, when St. Joseph's for a few weeks again became a mission of Hubbard, with Rev. J. Klute as attending priest.

The Rev. Charles Seltzer was the next resident pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, from June, 1881, to December, 1882. He took up the project of building a new and much larger church, which by this time was greatly needed, and for which a subscription of \$2,000 had already been raised by Father Eyler. The corner stone of the new church was laid by Bishop Gilmour on September 4, 1881. The church was ready for use in September, 1882, although its interior was far from being complete. The Rev. M. Becker, who succeeded Father Seltzer in December, 1882, had the church plastered and furnished with stained glass windows. His pastorate ended in August, 1883, when the present incumbent, the Rev. John Klute, was given pastoral charge of St. Joseph's Parish.

Father Klute at once set to work to finish the interior of the church and to supply it with the necessary furnishings. This task was gradually but finally accomplished and the building was dedicated by Bishop Gilmour on Sunday, July 20, 1884, in the presence of a large concourse of people. It had cost about \$30,000, exclusive of its furnishings and had a debt on it of less than \$5,000 when it was dedicated—a result alike creditable to the eighty families composing the parish and the several pastors who had been concerned in it. The church, which is of Gothic architecture, is built of brick with stone trimmings. It has a frontage of 56 feet on Wick avenue and a depth of 116 feet on West Raven avenue; the height of the spire is 171 feet.

"The Parochial school was established by

Father Becker in 1870. In 1883 the first church was remodeled to serve as a temporary school. A large lot 75 by 175 feet was bought in June, 1890 for a school site at a cost of \$8,500. The two-story frame house on the lot was fitted up for school purposes; its four large class rooms were ready for use in September of that year, and placed in charge of two Ursuline Sisters and two lay teachers. The former school building was then changed into a parish hall, which purpose it served for some years. In 1893 the present brick school was erected on the site bought in 1900, as above mentioned. It is a three-story building, has four well ventilated cheery class rooms, a fine parish hall on the third floor, and all the appliances and conveniences found in a modern school." Its cost was \$15,000. Four Ursuline Sisters are now engaged as teachers and the school has a large attendance.

The fine pastoral residence adjoining the school lot was built by Father Klute in July, 1900, for \$10,000, the former residence being both inadequate and unsanitary. St. Joseph's congregation now numbers about two hundred families.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS CHURCH.

The parish of Haselton was formed by Bishop Gilmour in October, 1888, at the request of Catholics in that vicinity who found it difficult to attend Mass on account of their distance from the nearest church and the almost impassible condition of the roads at certain times of the year. Two lots, at the corner of Montgomery (now Wilson avenue) and Walnut streets, were purchased by the Rev. W. J. Manning at a cost of \$1,500. In October, 1888, the Rev. George W. Leeming was appointed as pastor. The first services were held in a class room in the village public school. The site purchased in 1887 being found unsuitable, Father Leeming with Bishop Gilmour's consent bought, at a cost of \$1,500, a tract of land fronting on Wilson avenue. Here the present frame church was erected and used in its unfinished state for the first time on Christmas morning, 1888. In the follow-

ing January it was completed with accommodations for 300 people. The church cost about \$4,000. The pastoral residence was added during the same year at a cost of \$3,000. In 1892 Father Leeming bought the Haselton public school, a frame building consisting of three class rooms and a large hall, 32 by 80 feet, with a fine basement of the same dimensions. The structure will serve the purpose of a school admirably when that necessary adjunct to the future welfare of the parish is once established. In the years 1899 and 1900 a number of improvements were made in the property and the church was removed from its first location sixty feet eastward and placed upon a substantial basement. Most of the stained glass windows by which the church is enriched were donated, as was also the main altar. These and other improvements that might be mentioned evidence the generosity and religious earnestness of the congregation, which numbers sixty-five families.

STS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS (SLOVAK) CHURCH.

The Catholic Slovaks who began to settle in Youngstown and the vicinity about 1880, and who for a number of years had attended the churches nearest to their homes, called a meeting in 1896 for the purpose of taking steps to organize a separate congregation. A subscription was started, but nothing further was done for several years owing to the fact that the Rt. Rev. Bishop could not send them a pastor conversant with their language. In May, 1899, with the Bishop's approval, the Rev. J. Klute bought two lots for the Slovaks as a church site, at the corner of East Wood and Watt streets for the sum of \$5,500. In June of the same year the Rev. A. Kolar was appointed resident pastor of the Slovaks, whom he organized as a congregation under the patronage of Sts. Cyril and Methodius. The foundation of the church—a brick structure of Roman architecture—was commenced in the summer of 1900. Its cost on completion was about \$35,000. The parish now has a membership of over 260 families and is

steadily increasing, as a large number of the foreigners who arrive almost daily are Slovaks. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Becka.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The "Brown Church," as the Methodist Protestant Church in Youngstown has been usually called, was established about 1841, the church building being erected in that year. This religious body is an offshoot from the Methodist Episcopal Church and dates its origin to 1828, when an agitation that had been started within that church a few years previously for a representation of both ministers and laymen in its law-making department, culminated, after some persecution of the reformers, in the withdrawal of some 250 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati. The reformers subsequently withdrew in considerable numbers in other parts of the United States, and at a convention held at Baltimore in 1830 drew up the constitution and discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church on the principle of constituting the General and Annual Conferences of an equal number of effective ministers and duly delegated laymen, there being neither bishops nor elders.

Philip Kimmel, Abraham Powers, Jonah Stout and Wilson Thorn were the chief founders of the church in this city, which began with about fifty members. Owing to internal dissensions, however, the annual attendance was reduced in 1881 to no more than twenty. At that time the Rev. E. W. Brindley, a graduate of Bristol College, Pennsylvania, succeeded to the pulpit, and within a year the congregation had increased to 150, with a Sunday school membership of thirty-four.

The next pastor was the Rev. J. F. Dyer, who served for nine years, being followed by Rev. J. M. Bennett and S. F. Crowther. Rev. J. F. Dyer was then recalled and was pastor again for six years, or until September, 1906, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Gladden, who now has charge.

Rev. W. H. Gladden has been a member

of the Pittsburg Conference for more than twenty years, and has been especially successful in evangelistic work. He was formerly pastor of the Fifth Street Methodist Protestant Church at East Liverpool and received 700 members into that church. During his pastorate at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, he was able to double the membership of the church. At Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to which church he was sent in 1892, and where for seven years there had not been even a pastor, he succeeded in building a fine church, which now numbers 300 members, and a second church of 200 members. He has also held successful revival meetings in nearly all the leading churches of his conference. He hopes to be able to accomplish a good work in the upbuilding of the church in Youngstown, the present membership of which is about one hundred.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Regular Baptist worship was not instituted in Youngstown until 1860, although there were a number of members of that church living in the vicinity. In July, 1859, Mrs. Young, an aged lady, succeeded in having a Sunday school organized, and it is probable that the formation of a church was the outgrowth of this movement. This school was formed with thirty-seven scholars, in a hall on Federal street.

A meeting of Baptists in regular communion was held in the Protestant Methodist Church June 6, 1860, which resulted in the formation of a church society. W. M. Ingersol was ordained first pastor. He resigned in 1872, and B. F. Ashley succeeded in 1873. C. F. Nicholson was ordained pastor in the fall of 1875, and D. B. Simms, in October, 1879.

In June, 1881, Rev. John A. Snodgrass assumed pastoral charge, having come to Youngstown in January of the preceding year. Mr. Snodgrass was born in Noblestown, Pennsylvania, in 1836. At the age of eighteen years while a student at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, he was suddenly thrown upon his

own resources, owing to the business reverses of his father, and began teaching school. In 1862, with nine other teachers in the McKeesport school, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and became the first lieutenant. Of his associates who went out with him only four returned. He was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1865. After his return he took charge of the union school at McKeesport. March 29, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva J. Haney, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, who had been his efficient assistant in the various schools of which he had been the head. Soon after his return from the army he began the study of theology and was ordained, September 10, 1868, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church of Allegheny City. As pastor of the First Baptist Church of Youngstown, Mr. Snodgrass added about one hundred names to the membership and discharged a debt of six thousand dollars.

On January 6, 1887, the church building was destroyed by fire, which originated from an explosion of natural gas in the Andrews block, which stood at the southwest corner of Boardman and Market streets. The church at once made plans for rebuilding on the same site. The new building was first occupied in the basement December 18, 1887. It was completed and the dedication took place July 1, 1888.

The Rev. J. A. Snodgrass presented his resignation, effective February 1, 1889.

In the following June the Rev. Clement Hall was called to the pastorate which he assumed about September 1, 1889.

On January 1, 1899, Rev. Clement Hall tendered his resignation to take effect from the first of the following April.

On October 4, 1903, the Rev. Henry Parish tendered his resignation effective January 1, 1904.

On January 31, 1904, the present pastor, the Rev. C. H. Pendleton was called. He assumed the pastorate February 10, 1904. His previous charge was at Mount Holly, New Jersey.

It is a fact worthy of note that at the present writing, March, 1907, the first pastor of the church, the Rev. W. M. Ingersol, is still living, residing in Cleveland, Ohio.

The present membership is about 550.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Welsh Congregational Church, whose place of worship is on Elm street, near Wood, was started about 1845 in an old log school-house at the intersection of Hamburg and West Federal streets, Brier Hill. Rees Herbert, Thomas Morgan, Joshua Davies, David Evans, John Edwards, William Owens and William Matthews, with their wives, constituted the original members. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Rev. D. Davies, who came from Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, to officiate. For some years the pulpit was filled at intervals by visiting pastors.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Thomas Evans, who at the time he took charge was a lay preacher and a recent immigrant from Wales, and who was ordained some time after becoming connected with this church. At the time the call was extended to him the church had about twenty-five members. It continued as a small community of worshippers until about 1865, at which time the city was experiencing a rapid growth along industrial lines. Rolling mills were being erected, and other important industries springing into life or developing with new vigor. These conditions attracted large numbers of immigrants, among whom were many Welsh miners and iron workers. Thus the church became infused with new vitality, and it was soon found necessary to seek more commodious quarters.

A piece of land including the present church site and extending to Wood street was purchased, and the present frame building erected. That part of the lot bordering on Wood street, not being needed, was sold.

At this time the church extended a call to its present pastor, Rev. Thomas W. Davies, who continued in the pastorate for about three years.

In January, 1870, Rev. Thomas W. Davies

was succeeded by Rev. David S. Davies, a bright young man from Centreville, Ohio, a fluent speaker, possessed of considerable oratorical power, and an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. His temperance lectures and sermons are remembered and spoken of to this day by the older members of the congregation. The next pastor was the Rev. Lot Lake, an eloquent preacher, who came from South Wales. He remained with the church until 1875. His successor, Rev. John Morgan Thomas, was also from Wales, and had the advantage of a former personal acquaintance with many of the original members of the church in their native land. During his pastorate 161 members were added to the church. The Sunday school was also in a flourishing condition. The singing at this time was led by Thomas Griffith, Jr., whose sisters, talented vocalists, rendered able service in the choir. His father, the elder Thomas Griffith, had previously been chorister.

About this time some of the younger element in the church demanded a pastor who could speak the English language, all the services up to this time having been held exclusively in Welsh. In 1880, therefore, a call was extended to Rev. John L. Davies, of Paddy's Run, Ohio, who was a fluent speaker in both languages. During his pastorate, which continued till 1885, he organized and solidified the English element, which in that year separated from the mother church to form the organization now known as Plymouth Congregational Church. Their first meetings were held in the court house, but subsequently they built an edifice on West Rayen avenue, where they worshipped until it was burned down in 1891. They then built the present large edifice on West Rayen avenue. Mr. Davies remained pastor of Plymouth church until 1890.

He was succeeded in the pastorate of the Elm street church by Rev. Lot Lake, mentioned above, to whom the church had extended a second call. The latter returned and continued as pastor until 1888. Rev. J. P. Williams, of Racine, Wisconsin, was the next pastor. While he had charge the church

reached a membership of over three hundred. In 1894 he left. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Davies, of Genoa, Illinois, who took charge on the first Sunday in December, 1895.

In 1887 the church was remodeled and a pipe organ installed.

The church services are conducted in the Welsh language, except one sermon a month, which is in English. The Sunday school has several Welsh classes, but eight out of eleven classes are taught in English.

Rev. John B. Davies was born in Pembroke-shire, Wales, in 1859. He was educated in his native land, where he took a college course and also studied theology. In 1884, when a young man of twenty-five, he came to this country, and in the following year was ordained to the ministry at Radnor, Ohio. After his ordination he pursued further theological studies at Oberlin College, taking the regular three year course. Before coming to Youngstown he had filled none but English pastorates. His first charge was the English Congregational Church at Frederickburg, Ohio, whence he went to Lexington, Ohio, and subsequently to Chenoa, Illinois. From the last-named place he came, twelve years ago, to Youngstown, where he has since remained in the pastorate of the Welsh Congregational Church. He was married in 1885 to Miss Emma Watkins, a native of Radnor, Ohio, but of Welsh parentage.

WALNUT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church had its origin in 1845 when the Rev. Robert Probert, who came to Brier Hill, Youngstown, from Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, began preaching the gospel in private houses to the Welsh people who had flocked to the place on the opening of the coal mines by David Tod, afterwards governor of Ohio.

In December, 1846, a few of the brethren and sisters organized themselves into a church in the house of Thomas Edwards.

In 1847 the two deacons, Mr. Thomas Probert and Mr. David Jones, were instructed to look for a suitable lot upon which to erect a

building that should be a house of worship and church home for the members. An acre of ground was purchased on West Federal street and a neat frame house erected thereon, the balance of the ground being reserved for a cemetery. About this time the church was strengthened by the addition of Richard Wooley, a pious and able man who came from Brady's Bend and who was elected deacon. The chapel was completed free from debt in June, 1847, by which time it numbered sixty members. Here the congregation worshipped for nineteen years during which time it had a gradual and regular increase of many hundreds by baptism, restoration and letters of dismissal from other churches.

The membership in Brier Hill was composed mostly of coal miners, consequently with the approaching exhaustion of the coal mines which became apparent about 1863, and the erection of the iron works, some began to move to other places and some to the town.

Under these circumstances the church in Brier Hill came to the conclusion to build a church edifice in the town and abandon the cause in Brier Hill.

Accordingly in 1866 a committee of three was appointed who selected the lot on Walnut street, on which the church edifice now stands, the cost of which was \$600.00. The church building was erected at the close of 1866, the total cost, including the lot, being about \$5,000. When the church was dedicated in January, 1877, it was entirely free from debt. The membership at this time numbered about ninety.

In December, 1871, Rev. D. Probert resigned the pastorate of the church and was succeeded by the Rev. Lumley Evans who was pastor for eleven months. He was followed by Rev. D. Rhys Jones, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who officiated for two years and one month. In 1877, Rev. Probert again became pastor and so continued until his final resignation in February, 1895, after a pastorate of forty three years and of fifty-three years in the Christian ministry.

In 1883 extensive improvements were made in the church. Rev. Probert was suc

ceeded in the pastorate in 1895 by Rev. R. C. Morgan of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. On his coming the order of services was changed, a Welsh sermon being preached on the Sabbath morning and an English sermon in the evening, as there were many Welsh in the city not conversant with the language of their fathers.

Owing to the increasing congregation it was resolved in the spring of 1896 to erect a more commodious place of worship. The work was commenced in May of that year. The new building contains several handsome memorial windows and was dedicated November 10, 1896.

Rev. R. C. Morgan resigning after a pastorate of one year and ten months, the church was without a pastor until a call was extended to Rev. J. T. Lloyd, of Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, an eloquent preacher and tireless worker who commenced his ministry in December, 1898. Since he became pastor the church debt has been raised and some further repairs have been made and paid for.

MARTIN LUTHER GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

"Owing to the large number of Germans among the early settlers of Mahoning county, whose ancestors were members of the Church of the Reformation, we find the German Evangelical Lutheran Church established in different parts of the county at an early date. In those days ministers served from ten to fifteen congregations, sometimes scattered over several counties.

"The Rev. G. Kranz of North Lima, who served in Boardman in 1857, frequently preached in Youngstown and attempted to organize a congregation here about that time. In the following year the Rev. Mr. Fehr, who had just been called as pastor of the German Reformed Church of Youngstown, proposed that the two parties should unite and build a union church. After the church was built, it was claimed as a Reformed Church. The Lutherans being thus deceived, resolved to organize themselves as a German Evangelical

Lutheran congregation, which was done August 1, 1859. There were at first twenty-two members. Rev. F. C. Becker served the church temporarily, until in July, 1859, the Rev. L. Krebs of Brookfield was called to be their pastor. For some time services were held in various localities, until the lot on the corner of Wood and Champion streets was purchased on which the church now stands. To this lot which was 45x120 feet, fifteen feet more was subsequently added by purchase.

"In the spring of 1862 the corner stone of the church edifice was laid, and on November 2d the church was dedicated. There were then fifty members in the congregation. The Rev. L. Krebs, who moved to Youngstown in 1862, was called to be their regular pastor. January 1, 1869, he was succeeded by the Rev. G. F. H. Meiser. During this year a piece of ground adjoining the church was purchased and a parsonage erected thereon.

A parochial school, for the purpose of training the children in the German and English languages, and to combine religious with secular instruction, was established in 1876, with Prof. A. W. Lindemann as teacher. At first this school was held in the church building, but in the following year a school house was erected on the lot belonging to the congregation, which by this time had increased to some 200 families, with 120 scholars.

In 1880 a pipe organ was purchased for the church. Soon after, it becoming apparent that the congregation had outgrown the church and school accommodations, it was resolved to make a division, and in 1881 St. Paul's Church at Brier Hill was organized, and soon a suitable church and school house were erected. The building plat was donated to the congregation by Messrs. David James and Robert Mackey."

In the early part of 1885 Rev. G. F. H. Meiser received a call to Detroit, which he accepted. To fill the vacancy a call was extended by the church to Rev. E. A. Boehme, of Columbus, Ohio. He arrived April 15, 1885, and has since continued as pastor of the church. A Ladies' Society had been organ-

ized in 1870; and in August, 1885, a Young People's Society was organized. Both these societies have been of great benefit in the up-building of the church. In October, 1890, English evening services were introduced, and were held regularly until the organization, in September, 1895, of the English Lutheran Trinity Church, when they were discontinued. In 1891 it was found necessary to build an addition to the church, not only to provide sufficient accommodation for the people at the regular church services, but also because more room was needed for the school. This addition, 35x60 feet, and costing \$12,500, was so constructed as to give the church the form of a double cross. The parochial school was taught by Prof. R. O. Kieling for sixteen years—from 1885 to 1901. Towards the end of his connection with it an assistant had been engaged, and the school formed into two classes. The present teachers are Prof. C. F. Theiss and Miss Caroline Walther. The present strength of the congregation is 860 baptized members, 580 communicant members, and 125 voting members.

Rev. E. A. Boehme was born in Zittau, Germany, May 11, 1848. He was educated at the Gymnasium (College), at the same place, completing his studies there in 1864. He studied theology at the German Lutheran Seminary, at Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained to the holy ministry July 31, 1868. His first pastorate was at Union City, Indiana, where he remained until 1878. He was then pastor at New Washington, Ohio, up to 1882. From that time until 1885 he held college professorships at Columbus, Ohio. Since then he has been pastor of Martin Luther's Church, Youngstown. From 1886 to 1890 he was the German secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states, and has since been first vice-president of the same body. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, since 1870, excepting four years, and has been president of the seminary board since 1894. He was editor of the *Kinderfreude* (Sunday school paper) from 1886 to 1898,

and editor of *Kirchenzeitung* (German organ) from 1898 to 1904.

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Thirty years ago, in the month of September, 1877, a small number of German Lutherans met together under the leadership of the Rev. Samuel Baechler, to hold divine service. The service was held in the English language. These persons formed the nucleus of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Youngstown. It continued its services as a mission in the Reading Room Hall, on Federal street, with the Rev. E. J. Meissner, pastor. In the spring of 1878 a Sunday school was organized, embodying the name and faith of the organization, together with rules of business. The mission grew slowly but substantially. Soon a longing was felt to worship in a consecrated church home. During the summer of 1880 active steps were taken toward building such a house of worship. Committees were appointed to secure a location and to solicit subscriptions. Through their efforts a plot of ground was purchased, at the corner of Wood street and Belmont avenue (then Liberty street), and a building erected, which was consecrated to the service, December 31, 1881. The organization of the congregation was fully completed by the formal adoption of its constitution, December 31, 1882. In the fall of 1885 the mission became a member of the Pittsburg Synod of the General Council of the Lutheran Church. In the early part of the year 1887 Rev. E. J. Meissner tendered his resignation as pastor, which was accepted April 24th of that year.

He was succeeded by the Rev. H. W. Tope, D. D., who began his labors in the fall of 1888. During his pastorate the mission became self-sustaining, a parsonage was built and the church enlarged at a cost of \$5,000. After a period of a little more than seven years Rev. Tope resigned in the spring of 1895.

He was followed by the Rev. A. D. Potts, Ph. D., who entered upon his duties in the spring of 1896, but on account of ill health,

was obliged to relinquish them and to resign in the early part of the ensuing year.

July 18, 1897, the congregation extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Jesse LeRoy Miller. August 1 the call was accepted and a new page began in the history of the congregation. The first thing necessary was a change of location. The pushing and pulling of the powerful freight engines over multiplied tracks, the puffing and blowing of the electric powers, both in proximity to the church's situation, made such a change most desirable. And an old debt, which always hangs like a millstone around the neck of a congregation, appeared at the time like one of the Himalayas. But after many prayers and much generosity, the debt disappeared and the mortgage was burned May 30, 1897. It was a moment of great relief and was followed by an increased desire and renewed hopes for a better and more beautiful place of worship. March 3, 1901, the old church property was sold and a new site was secured on West Rayen avenue, on which, August 10, 1902, the corner stone of a new church was laid.

The new church property is valued at \$35,000. The membership of the congregation is now 450, and has a Sunday school with an enrollment of 325 scholars. The income from all sources for the year 1906 amounted to \$4,500.

Rev. Jesse LeRoy Miller, the present pastor, was born June 9, 1870, at Germano, Harrison county, Ohio. He is the tenth son of John and Susannah (Mikesel) Miller. After finishing the course of study in the common school, he entered Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1889, from which institution he graduated *cum laude* in the spring of 1894. In the fall of 1894 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Ayr, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and finished his professional course there in the spring of 1897. And on August 1, 1897, he began the work of the ministry and assumed its duties as pastor of Grace Church. On June 25, 1902, Rev. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ada Elizabeth Ritter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ritter.

TRINITY ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states, was organized January 3, 1896. Rev. W. M. Kibler was its first pastor. Called by the Mission Board, he began his labors in Youngstown about August, 1895, at which time a number of members of the Martin Luther congregation, favoring English services, received their dismissals. At the organization the "Model Constitution" was adopted and the congregation received the name "Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Youngstown, Ohio."

The first Sunday school was held September 8, 1895, in the Y. M. C. A. building. The total attendance was ten. Divine service was held the same evening with an attendance of twenty-four. The congregation worshipped here for about six weeks, after which services were conducted in the City Council Chamber until November of the same year. The Township Hall was then secured, where services were held until the dedication of the present church building on Wilson avenue.

November, 1897, after a faithful service of two years and three months, Rev. Kibler was called to another field. The mission was then served by Rev. O. S. Oglesby and other neighboring pastors. The following June, 1898, Rev. G. C. Schaub, a graduate of the Theological Seminary, Columbus, Ohio, assumed the work and for two years and five months was the faithful pastor of the mission. March, 1901, he followed a call to another parish, which again left the little flock without a regular pastor. Rev. Oscar Tressel, then a student of Capital University, supplied the field for about three months, when the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Harter, took up the work. He was installed August 18, 1901.

Services were continued in the Township Hall, however, under great disadvantage to the growth of the congregation. At the calling of the present pastor, a temporary arrangement was made granting half of the time for

Sunday services to the Trinity Lutheran congregation of Girard, Ohio, thus making the field self-supporting and the mission becoming a congregation.

During the latter part of 1902 it was decided to sell the Rayen lot, bought in 1899, and purchase the lot and building on Wilson avenue. The church built about five years previous was remodeled and refurnished, and on May 24, 1903, dedicated to the service, the pastors, Revs. W. M. Kibler, G. C. Schaub and G. A. Harter officiating. Since that time the congregation has enjoyed prosperity and besides a thriving Sunday school, a Ladies' Aid and a Young People's Society has a communicant membership of 161.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A society of Disciples was organized in Youngstown in July, 1841, with twenty-seven members, and worshipped for about a year in the old Academy on the Diamond. The construction of a church edifice on Wood street was begun July 20, 1872, and completed and dedicated in 1874, the total cost being \$27,000. Among the early preachers were Wesley Lamphere, John Henry, John Applegate, Henry Bocket, W. S. Gray, O. Higgins, Walter Haden, James Calvin, F. S. Whistler, Orwin Gates, Jasper Hughes, R. E. Davis, C. C. Smith, M. L. Streater and J. N. Monroe. In 1895 the church was remodeled and additions made at a cost of \$17,000. It is now in a flourishing condition. Rev. John R. Ewers is the present pastor.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Central Christian Church, of Youngstown, was organized the first Lord's Day in January, 1895, with 106 members, President Zollers, of Hiram, assisting. Its charter, dated November 28, 1894, was issued in the name of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, which name was later changed to that now borne—Central Christian. The church's first place of meeting was Davis Hall, on Federal street. Everything, even to the communion set, was rented.

But the little band was active and aggressive, and grew rapidly from the first. Soon a church building became a necessity. Available property was inspected, and finally the Thomas Brown homestead on Market street was purchased at a cost of \$15,000. It was a burdensome obligation, but its weight was carried gladly by those who saw in it the future of a splendid church home. The building was remodeled at a cost of about \$3,000 and was occupied as a place of worship by the congregation. Here, as before, the church prospered, and in November, 1904, it was declared that there was not one penny of debt on the property. During the ten years of its existence an average of \$5,000 a year had been raised for all purposes. But soon the home was once again too small. Increased facilities were needed, and in July, 1905, work was begun upon the present building. The first service in the new auditorium was held January 28, 1906. The pipe organ was installed the second week in February, and on February 18, 1906, the new church home, with all its splendid equipment, was dedicated to the "Glory of God and the Good of Men." The church now has a membership of about 600. A remarkable feature of its work has been that accomplished along missionary lines. It has contributed largely to both home and foreign missions, and supports a missionary at Osaka, Japan. The church organization is good in all departments and all ages are represented in church work. At different times successful revival meetings have been held, as well by the pastors as by evangelists of wide fame. The present pastor of the church is Walter S. Goode. T. V. Shrock is the Sunday school superintendent.

Rev. Walter S. Goode was born in Palmyra, Illinois, in 1869, son of Rev. G. M. Goode, a minister of the Church of the Disciples, and Mary E. (Nevins) Goode. He was educated at the Illinois State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1893. For some five years subsequently he was engaged in teaching school. He then studied theology at Chicago University, and was ordained at Normal, Illinois, September 17, 1899. His first regular charge was at Palestine, Illinois, where

he remained for three years. Then for nearly three years he was pastor of the Christian Church at Antioch, Illinois, during which period he pursued further studies at Chicago University. In April, 1900, he came to Youngstown as pastor of the Central Christian church, where he has since remained. Mr. Goode was married, June 24, 1903, to Miss Minta Fitch, a daughter of John H. Fitch, of Austintown, Mahoning county, Ohio.

The churches of Youngstown, and her public spirited citizens, co-operate in the Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the men of the community a centrally located building, well equipped for various lines of educational, social, physical and religious work. This building, open daily, represents an investment of about \$120,000 and is the gift of a large number of contributors. Its constituency numbers from a thousand to twelve hundred annually and includes men and boys of all creeds, as well as some who are affiliated with no church.

The present organization was effected in 1882, and incorporated in 1884, and for about a year it had its meetings and other lines of work in Reading Room Hall, then about No. 114 East Federal street.

The present building, which was dedicated September 11, 1892, has proven itself a very useful center in the life of the community, and is daily the resort of hundreds of men and boys. So valuable and so important has its work been proven that each year public spirited citizens contribute the proportion of its expenses which must be secured in order to keep the membership fees within the reach of young men of moderate income.

From the beginning the association had been fortunate in having sympathetic interest and guidance of prominent men of affairs, many of whom have served as trustees at various times. Its committees, too, have been well manned, and the Youngstown association has been widely known as one of the most progressive and effective organizations of its kind in the country. It includes in its membership men of all classes, and its extensive work

along physical, educational, social and religious lines is a useful contribution to the citizenship and the character of the community.

Mention of the work of this association which did not include a few representative names would be incomplete. From the beginning Mr. Richard Brown was a liberal friend of the organization; his was the largest single gift. Another man, who gave liberal gifts of money, but was pre-eminent in giving time to the supervision of the work and for securing contributions from others, was Mr. Robert McCurdy. Mr. McCurdy was for years more closely and more prominently identified with the association than any other citizen. The character of the work was determined in no small measure by the competent executive officers who served the association. These men had much to do with the character and efficiency of the work, as they were instrumental in determining its policy during its formative period, and especially when it first occupied its new building.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Youngstown was organized under the American Committee in November, 1904, with a pledged membership of over eight hundred—this number being increased to eleven hundred at the end of the first year. From the beginning the work has met with the hearty co-operation of churches, business houses, women's clubs and the young women themselves, for whom all the work was planned.

The officers for the first year were: Mrs. L. A. Woodard, president; Mrs. Fred Jones, vice president; Miss Bessie Creed, secretary; Miss Isabel McCurdy, treasurer; Miss Annie McLeod, general secretary; Miss Emily Lawrence, physical director; Miss Annas Sone-decker, office secretary; Miss Jean Stewart, cafeteria director.

To meet the various needs of its members the work was organized under four different departments—the physical, social, educational

and religious. Under the supervision of the religious department there have been organized Bible classes; at present (1907) two large classes are meeting weekly at the rooms—one in the Gospel of Matthew—another in Old Testament History. Neighborhood classes have also been organized in different parts of the city, where it has been impossible for association members to reach the central rooms conveniently. Sunday vesper services, addressed by leading clergymen of the city, have been under the supervision of this committee.

The educational department has offered classes within the means of anyone who might wish to take advantage of the opportunity. Classes of a purely practical nature have found favor when those of a cultural nature went begging. Since the sewing classes were organized in November, 1905, over seventy-five young women have learned how to make their own garments and the millinery classes, too, have been well patronized. Classes have been formed in Italian and English for foreign-born girls, also classes in parliamentary law, etc.

The gymnasium has always been one of the most popular features. During the first year over two hundred were enrolled in classes. Miss Lawrence, the first director, was followed by Miss Bertha Hopkins of Oberlin and Miss Hopkins in turn by Miss Mary Thomas, a graduate of the New Haven School of Physical Training. Gymnasium rallies, basketball games, and other interesting events, serve to keep up the interest in a department that means so much for the physical welfare of young women.

In the cafeteria, lunch is served each noon during the week. An average of one hundred or over are served each day, and the average price paid per meal is seventeen cents. Reading rooms and rest rooms are at the disposal of all members of the association.

Besides these regular lines of work the association adapts itself to the needs and demands as they come. Young women who are coming to the city for the first time are provided with safe boarding places and the association is always ready to help girls who are out of employment to find work.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

It was on a cold day, December 23, 1883, three curiously dressed individuals entered the city of Youngstown and startled the people in the midst of preparations for the Christmas festivities by appearing upon the streets with a large bass drum and proclaiming to a curiosity-seeking crowd that they were ambassadors of the "meek and lonely Nazarene" and "were endeavoring to carry out the injunction to 'go into all the world and preach the gospel to every living creature.'" Naturally the apparent boldness on the part of this strange people brought forth criticism from many of those high in society and the ignorance of the city officials as to their aim and the latter's reluctance to give protection permitted of some persecution, but, this served to bring some public-spirited men forward, foremost among them being the late Robert McCurdy, who showed himself a champion of the cause until his death; thus while petty persecution was rife, the hall was being crowded nightly with some of the worst characters in the city and many were led to a better life. Needless to state that many of those converted have since affiliated themselves with the various churches and have become useful members in the cause of Christianity, while not a few have gone into the field and some are holding high rank in the organization; others have gone to their heavenly reward, while unfortunately a number have fallen by the wayside.

While there was some persecution and suffering of the Salvationists, yet, it should be said to the credit of the citizens that the "glad hand of fellowship" was extended here far more readily than in many other places of equal size and less foreign population.

This peculiar people had made splendid headway in the matter of converts and soldier-ship when the panic came upon the country and many who had spent the better portion of their lives in the mills left for other parts of the country where opportunities for work seemed to be more promising, thus, the ranks were rapidly depleted and financial conditions

were such that for a number of years the officers in charge of the local work struggled for existence in common with the people whom they sought to help, meanwhile conducting services and visiting among the people, bringing cheer to many that were despondent; until, finally, the sunbeams of prosperity in the country burst through the clouds of adversity which had hung like a pall over the city and the smoke began to circle heavenward from the tall smoke-stacks in the Mahoning Valley and once more the working men went to their daily toil. But ere this occurred large indebtedness had been incurred by them and the Salvation Army could expect but little support from those amongst whom it labored, but struggled on with the meager means at its command until the public recognized its value for dealing with the social problems confronting the country. At the time a portion of a large building was obtained at a cheap rental and beds were installed, thus, it was possible for a poor man to obtain lodging at a very small cost and if he did not have the price he could work for the bed. This plan has succeeded admirably and the institution is still in existence, although at a different address (329 E. Boardman street).

During the past two years, or to be more explicit, since the beginning of 1905, an industrial system has been in vogue that has enabled the public to benefit to a very great extent; by this, reference is made to the free employment bureau, through which nearly 1,500 temporary and permanent positions are filled per annum. Waste paper, cast-off clothing, cast-out furniture, etc., is gathered and prepared for sale by unfortunate men who have reached the lowest rung in the ladder of society and need a helping hand. About 125 tons of waste paper is being gathered, assorted, baled and shipped annually.

This system includes investigations of all cases of destitution reported, and the supplying of such relief as may be necessary, this relief consists mostly of fuel, food, clothing, medical aid, employment, etc. Unfortunate girls are also sent to Rescue Homes conducted by the organization in Cleveland and Pitts-

burg, while a number of juvenile cases have been entrusted to its care.

The present status of the Salvation Army in Youngstown is fifty enrolled members (adults), and fourteen junior soldiers, and a number of recruits (probationers). It has an Industrial Home for men, located at 329 E. Boardman street, also employment bureaus, a second-hand store for the benefit of those unable to pay more than a small sum for their needs. These institutions are presided over by Staff Captain and Mrs. George Maltby.

The corps and relief offices are located at 13 E. Front street, where services are held nightly and Sunday school with other meetings are conducted for the benefit of the young folks; a general relief work affecting practically every phase of misfortune to which humanity is subjected in undertaken, cases which cannot possibly be dealt with here, owing to lack of facilities are generally forwarded to the larger centers to be looked after by competent people. The Medical Aid department is presided over by Dr. Frank T. Hamilton, while the Legal department for the benefit of those unable to pay is taken care of by Attorney Theodore A. Johnson.

The affairs of the local corps, for the past two years, have been looked after by Adjutant U. T. Webb, assisted by his capable and energetic wife, and Captain Ona Hayes. The adjutant having forsaken a promising future in the commercial world to engage in this line of work, has bent every energy towards solidifying and building up the local organization; in this he has been eminently successful, and today the Salvation Army is respected by all classes.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS.

The purpose of this article is to furnish a brief sketch of the share which the Jews of Youngstown (numerically but a small fraction of its cosmopolitan population) have had in the religious, moral and material upbuilding of the city. As far as historical evidence is now available, Hebrew immigration into this valley dates back seventy years. The

first Jew, so far as known, to direct his course to the Western Reserve, was Jacob Spiegel, a native of Alsace (France), who about 1837 settled with his family at Ohltown, where he kept store until he transferred his business to this thriving town, where he died in 1881. A little later than Spiegel, though the exact time cannot be fully determined, David Theobald, a native of Rhine Hessia, established himself as a merchant in Canfield, from which place he afterwards moved to Youngstown. From Hessia arrived also, about the year 1838, two other Jewish lads, namely, Emanuel Herzog, who settled in Girard, and Simon Lowenstein, who found employment in Brier Hill. For a decade or two, Jewish immigration made but slow progress; at any rate the members of that faith were too few in number to form the nucleus of a religious community. During this period most of them attended Divine service at some Protestant church, while their children were enrolled in the Christian Sunday schools. However, on the great Jewish holiday in the fall of the year, a private prayer service was generally held at the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theobald. Early in 1867 the number of Jewish arrivals having in the meantime somewhat increased, preliminary steps were taken towards the formation of a Jewish congregation. At an adjourned meeting, held on May 12th of that year, the constitution and by-laws for Rodef Sholem congregation were read and adopted, and the following names enrolled as charter members: Emanuel Guthman, Emanuel Herzog, William Jonas, S. J. Lambert, Simon Lowenstein, A. Printz, Ferdinand Ritter, Ed. Ritter, Chas. Ritter, Ab. Schaffner, David Theobald, H. Theobald, M. Ullman, A. Walbrun, to which were afterwards added the names of A. Goldstein and A. Schwab. At the first election held in conformity with the new constitution, D. Theobald was elected president, and E. Guthman, secretary. Free will offerings made by the members at the first two meetings amounted to \$590. A room was rented in the Porter block, on W. Federal street, to be used as a place of worship and for Sunday

school purposes, while somewhat later, there was purchased a property along the road to Brier Hill, suitable for a cemetery. Some time in August, 1868, Mr. L. Liebman, now of Hamilton, Ohio, was engaged as reader and teacher. The early history of the congregation was marked by a generous sentiment prevailing among the men and women and the best of fellow feeling, which was never seriously impaired by the special difficulties that beset all small congregations. As an indication of the pleasant inter-denominational relations prevailing at the time, mention must be made of the fact that in February, 1869, the Methodist church was used for a benefit lecture delivered by Rabbi Mayer of Cleveland.

From the Porter building the congregation moved, early in the seventies, to 105 W. Federal street, where they continued to worship for many years, until in 1885 they concluded to purchase a lot, corner of Lincoln and Holmes streets, and erect there the present Temple, which was completed and solemnly dedicated on June 4, 1886. Though owing to these building operations the financial circumstances of the congregation were temporarily somewhat straitened, yet in a short time, and more particularly as a result of a successful fair given early in 1888, matters improved and the congregation entered on a new course of prosperity which has continued to this day.

The business management of the congregation consists of a president, vice-president, treasurer, financial secretary, recording secretary, and four trustees. The officers at present are: President, Isaac Strouss; vice-president, E. L. Guthman; treasurer, Emanuel Hartzell; recording secretary, H. Katz; financial secretary, Roy Guthman; trustees, B. Hirshberg, Louis Liebman, E. Mittler, Simon Weil.

The business management of the Sunday school is in the hands of a board, of which Mike Guggenheim is at present chairman, while the following act as members: Mrs. E. L. Guthman, Miss Minnie Weil, L. Cahn, I. Strouss and J. B. Grossman. This latter gen-

tleman is the spiritual leader of the congregation, who first entered upon his duties in the spring of 1887, left Youngstown for another charge in Philadelphia in 1893, and returned in 1899.

The best of relations have always existed in this community between Christians and Jews, the latter being respected as a peaceable, square-dealing, loyal and patriotic part of the population. Among the departed members of Rodef Sholem some had seen active military service in the army during the Civil war, namely: Adolf Louer on the Federal side, Emanuel Guthman and Samuel Weil in the Confederate armies, the latter rising to the rank of captain.

A marked characteristic of the Hebrew people generally are its charities, which come forward cheerfully and are never restricted to sect. This philanthropic work he recognized by their public institutions that depend on general voluntary contributions by inviting various Jewish representatives to the direction and management of affairs. The first claims on Jewish charity are, however, made in behalf of the poor and distressed of its own people, especially those who have come here as victims of foreign oppression and persecution. This work is done in part by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Rodef Sholem congregation, who accomplish their task through committees looking personally after the needs of the indigent. Its officers are at present: Mrs. Mike Guggenheim, president; Mrs. L. Cahn, vice-president; Mrs. I. Strouss, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Weinburg, secretary.

The three following associations are conducted on broadly Jewish lines, independent of congregational affiliations.

The local section of the Council of Jewish Women, devoted to religious, philanthropic and educational work, was established some eleven years ago. Its present officers are: Mrs. Maurice Moyer, president; Miss Esther Ellis, vice-president; Mrs. Harry Guggenheim, treasurer; Mrs. Elias Guthman, secretary.

The Youngstown Hebrew Charity So-

ciety has been an efficient instrumentality in relieving distress, more particularly in finding employment for poor immigrants. Its practical labors, consisting in careful investigation of every case presenting itself, donations of money, clothing, provisions, etc., have been of great usefulness. Emanuel Hartzell, president; Nathan M. Hartzell, secretary; E. L. Guthman, treasurer.

A prominent rank among the list of fraternal and beneficial institutions belongs to Mahoning Lodge, No. 339, of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith. This lodge is the result of an amalgamation of Youngstown Lodge and Herman Rice Lodge, and contains about fifty members. Part of the dues paid by the members goes to the support of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Cleveland, and for the National Home for Consumptives in Denver, Colorado. Emanuel Hartzell, president; L. Hoffman, vice-president; Nathan M. Hartzell, secretary; Isidor S. Weil, treasurer.

At different periods prior and subsequent to the organization of Rodef Sholem Congregation, there arrived Jewish people who were not in sympathy with the Reform service at the Temple, being desirous of preserving the traditional ritual and customs of orthodox Judaism. This led to the organization of an orthodox congregation some twenty-five years ago, and known as "Children of Israel." Its place of worship was at first in the Porter building, but the members increasing rapidly, it was determined to build a synagogue on Summit avenue, which edifice was eventually completed and dedicated in 1893. The congregation is in good financial condition, but at the time of this writing without a spiritual leader. Its present officers are: I. Freidman, president; B. Feldman, vice-president; recording secretary, E. Geiger; corresponding secretary, Dave Korenhauser. The cemetery of this congregation, purchased about 1875, is situated on Church-hill road. An offshoot of the congregation is a Ladies' Benevolent Society, who are doing quiet and effective work in distributing food, money and clothing among the deserving poor. Mrs. A. M. Fran-

kle, president; Mrs. L. Spitzer, vice-president; Mrs. B. Klein, secretary; Mrs. M. F. Lazarewich, treasurer.

Another congregation formed on conservative lines in the course of the past summer, is "Emanuel Congregation." The members assemble for regular worship at 349 East Federal street. The officers are: Nate Ozerski, president; M. Altshuler, vice-president; H. Myerson, secretary; I. Edelman, treasurer; Louis Ozerski, trustee.

A Zionist Society, called "Degel Zion,"

about fifty strong, meets every two weeks; Louis Ozerski, president; M. Altshuler, secretary; I. Edelman, treasurer.

Of the societies of a distinctly social character we have to mention the "Progress Club," situated in the Truesdale block on Phelps street. It was first founded in 1892 and has a present membership of about eighty. Its officers are: President, Louis S. Weil; vice-president, D. H. Weinberg; recording and financial secretary, Max E. Brunswick; treasurer, Simon Hartzell.

CHAPTER XXIV

EDUCATION

*The Public and Parochial Schools of the County—Their Growth and Present Efficiency--
Some of the Early Educators—The Growth and Progress of the Public Schools of
Youngstown and Their Present Encouraging Condition.*

NOTE.—In the following chapter we have quoted largely from an article written by Dr. N. H. Chaney and Principal E. M. Faust, which was published in the Youngstown Daily Times of Nov. 26, 1903, under the title of "The School Board of Long Ago." The data, which pertains to the period since 1890, was kindly furnished by Mr. W. N. Ashbaugh, the present clerk of the School Board. The rest is from miscellaneous sources.

As early as 1788 a resolution was adopted by the directors of the Ohio Company authorizing the employment "for the education of youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institutions and direct the manner of instruction."

The ordinance of 1787 under which the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river was organized contained a strong declaration in Article Third, which is destined never to pass from the history of Ohio: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Congress also provided that the public lands be surveyed into townships six miles square,

reserving section sixteen of each township for school purposes. A later law by the same body set apart two townships for the perpetual support of a seminary.

The settlers of Ohio never varied in tastes and habits of living. The descendants of the Roundheads from New England, of the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Germans from Pennsylvania, came in groups and settled in knots throughout the state. Schools of some kind were maintained in every locality settled, notwithstanding the poverty and privations of pioneer life, and the encroachments of hostile Indians.

But very moderate qualifications were demanded of the pioneer school teacher, and he usually received but moderate remuneration, \$10 to \$12 per month for male teachers and \$4 to \$5 per month for females. A fair mastery of "the three R's," with an equal, or more than equal ability to wield the rod or birch, and the pedagogue of the early settlements would pass muster. Possibly the superior muscular endowments of the male teachers was the cause of their receiving more than double the salary paid the females. There were not a few teachers, however, who had superior literary attainments. Thus Perlee Brush, the pioneer school-master of Youngs-

town, who had charge of the school on the Diamond as early as 1806, was a good Greek and Latin scholar, and was also one of the earliest lawyers on the Reserve. The usual charge for tuition for reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic was \$1.50, and when grammar and geography were added, \$2.00 per quarter. This was usually paid in produce, the only money in use on the Reserve at that time being what was received at Pittsburg in exchange for the whiskey into which the greater part of the corn and rye crop was converted.

Up to 1838 the studies above mentioned were the only ones pursued in the Youngstown schools, and the schools throughout the county, outside of Youngstown were no more advanced. The Bible was often used as a reading book, in connection with Dillworth's or Webster's spelling book and Adam's arithmetic. There were usually two terms of school each year, the winter term of December, January and February—and the summer term which lasted until harvest time. It was not unusual to see married people considerably older than the teacher, occupying the benches of the school house during the winter months, in this way making up to some extent for their meagre opportunities in early youth. In addition to the payment of the regular school fees, the residents were obliged to contribute a certain portion of wood to be used for warming the school house during the winter. Quill pens were used for writing, the only desk for this purpose being a long board attached in a slanting position to the wall, before which the scholars sat on rough log benches. For their books they had no support but their knees.

Among the early teachers of Milton township were Peggy Stevens, Gain Robinson, Joseph Duer, Phoebe Canfield, and Billings O. Plympton, who afterwards became a famous Methodist preacher. For many years teachers in this township were paid by subscription, receiving during the summer terms from \$4 to \$5 per month and very often taking their pay in grain or orders on the neighboring

stores. On one occasion a teacher who was to be paid in grain ordered it to be taken by the farmers to J. Orr's distillery, and a few months afterward he carried his winter's wages home in liquid form in a barrel.

In Jackson township the public schools were few, and but little interest taken in education until 1840, when a new impulse moved the settlers. They divided the township in eight school districts with a fractional district in the southwest corner. They hired competent teachers, secured a good attendance of scholars, and from that time until the present the citizens have felt a deep interest in the cause of education. An academy was erected at the center in 1859, and the efforts of those who erected it were crowned with fair success.

The first school in Coitsville township was taught by Jeremiah Breaden, in a log cabin on the farm of Joseph Beggs, a little distance west of center. The second school organized was in the Harris district in the northeast portion of the township. It was held in a cabin house erected for the purpose which was afterwards taken away, and a frame house built on its site. The new one was used for a number of years, and was finally burned about the time when the first laws for the regulation and support of common schools were enacted in Ohio. In that school the Bible was one of the most important school books used. Rev. William McGuffey, author of the popular and excellent series of school books entitled McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and subsequently became a resident of Coitsville. He probably did more for the cause of common school education than any other person of his day, his school books being used throughout many, if not all the states of the Union. His parents had emigrated to this country from Scotland and were old school Presbyterians. He was a graduate of Oxford College, England, and although licensed to preach the gospel, was never settled as a pastor over any congregation, but spent his life in promoting education. He presided at different times over several colleges in this state and in Virginia.

He died at the residence of his daughter in Dayton, Ohio, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

In Greene township the early settlers took a deep interest in education and when there were only eight families in the township, and but eighteen prospective pupils, and some of these living three miles apart, a school house was erected, and in the winter of 1818-1819 Roswell Bartlett taught the first school. In the following winter the teacher was John Harrington, in 1821 William Harrington, and in 1822 W. Bartlett. The summer schools during these four years were taught by Rhoda Rice, Mary and Syrena Evans, and Charlotte Bascom. Good schools have always been maintained in the township.

EARLY YOUNGSTOWN SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the village of Youngstown, which was erected about 1805, or possibly a little earlier, was a one-story log building, containing one room which stood on the Public Square, on the spot where the Soldiers' monument now stands. Perlee Brush, as has been already mentioned, was teaching this school in 1806, though it is not certainly known whether or not he was the first teacher. He was followed by James Noyes, whose description has come down to us as "a tall, slim man from Connecticut." In 1818, Jabez P. Manning occupied the school house on the Diamond, and in the following year Fanny Roth, or Ross, taught school either in Youngstown or just south of the village. Besides the school house on the Diamond there was one near the residence of Isaac Powers, a building that served both as a church and school house at Cornersburg, and another near Parkhurst Mills.

In 1820 Miss Phoebe Wick taught the school on the Public Square; Miss Mary Case, afterwards Mrs. Benjamin Stevens, also taught in the village about this date.

THE ACADEMY.

In 1823 the second school house in Youngstown, sometimes known as the academy, was

built in Youngstown village by A. R. Bissell, and paid for by subscription. It stood upon the present site of the Diamond Block, near the southwest corner of the square. It was taught about 1827 by a Mr. Robinson, who at the same time was studying for the Methodist ministry. Upon the introduction of the union schools system in 1851, this school building was sold to the Disciples congregation, who used it as a church until 1873, when it was moved over on East Federal street and occupied as a store. According to the best information at hand, Miss Phoebe Wick and Jabez P. Manning were the principal teachers in Youngstown between 1820 and 1827.

STATE LAWS.

In a true sense the early schools were not public schools, and, as we have seen, were far from being free schools. Land grants were for many years not productive of any revenue, and school taxes were unknown before 1821, when an enabling law was enacted by the legislature providing that the townships might be divided into independent districts by the trustees if authorized by the electors, and that each independent district might elect three directors, who were empowered to erect a school building, employ a teacher of whose qualifications they were the sole judges, and make assessments for expenses with the consent of two-thirds of the electors. This law, being permissive, was of little consequence, and was followed in 1825 by what is usually referred to as "the first school law of Ohio," and was mandatory in its provisions. This law made it the duty of the township trustees to lay off the respective townships into school districts, hold annual elections for school directors in each district, and authorized them to build a school house and maintain a school. A penalty was imposed if they failed to employ a teacher. The law also provided for a board of county examiners to examine teachers.

In 1837 a law was enacted creating the office of superintendent of common schools of Ohio, and elected Mr. Samuel Lewis as super-

intendent at a salary of \$500 per year. Mr. Lewis was a man of remarkable ability and had the

STATE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED

at the end of his three years' of service, when he resigned. The reactionists then came into power, and so many laws were enacted and repealed that it is very difficult to determine what the exact condition was when the Akron Law of 1847 was enacted, providing for organizing all the independent districts in the borough into a union school, with a board of six members with full authority to employ a superintendent and conduct graded and high schools, followed in 1849 by a general law providing for the organization of union schools in all towns with a population of 200 or over, similar to the union schools of Akron. It was under this law that the Youngstown Union Schools were organized. Youngstown had at that time a population of about 1,800, with a school enumeration between the ages of 5 years and 21 years of 530. There were three school buildings, the West Side, the Middle or Front street building, and a building situated on East Federal street. Additional rooms were rented.

THE FIRST MEETING.

"At a meeting held by the directors-elect—elected under the Act of Assembly of February 21, 1849—for the borough of Youngstown and the territory attached thereto for the school purposes—on the evening of the 3d of May, 1851, Dr. H. Manning was elected president of the Board of Education; William J. Edwards, secretary, and Wilson S. Thorn, treasurer of said board.

"Homer Hine was appointed school examiner for one year; R. J. Powers was appointed for two years, and R. W. Taylor for three years.

"It was ordered by the board that the treasurer give bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties to the amount of two thousand dollars."

With this auspicious beginning the union schools of Youngstown began their history with a board of education composed of Dr. Henry Manning, Theodotius Garlick, William J. Edwards, Wilson S. Thorn, Jesse Baldwin and A. D. Jones.

Mr. Samuel F. Cooper was employed as superintendent and teacher in the High School at a salary of \$500 for forty weeks. Mrs. Cooper was employed as assistant teacher in the High School at a salary of \$160 per year. Teachers in the primary and secondary schools were employed at \$140 per year, each teacher in the primary, secondary and grammar schools to sweep her own room and build her own fire.

Mr. Cooper was elected superintendent July 9, 1851, and served until July 9, 1853. Mr. Cooper remained in the service of the board two years.

Mr. W. S. Gray, who was a Disciple minister, was in the employ of the board in the secondary schools at a salary of \$300 per year. Mr. Gray enjoyed the reputation of being a clear, incisive teacher, was much interested in oratory and oral reading, and a profound believer in the virtue of the rod. If pupils were truant, Mr. Gray would assign work to his pupils and then act as truant officer.

The board met August 15, 1853, and "W. S. Thorn was appointed to visit Mr. McMillen and hire him for a sum not exceeding \$500 per year, to superintend our schools," is the entire record of the proceedings of a meeting. Mr. McMillen resided at Canfield, where he was employed in a harness shop. On August 16 the board met and confirmed the action of Mr. Thorn, who drove to Canfield and closed a contract with Mr. McMillen to superintend the schools and teach the High School. Mrs. McMillen was employed as assistant teacher at the rate of \$20 per month. Schools were to be open forty weeks of five days each, and teachers were expected "to spend a portion of each Saturday together for mutual improvement."

1853 marked an era in school legislation. By the law of 1849 town and city schools were reorganized, but township schools were still

managed in part by the township trustees, and by the directors of the independent districts. By the new law a township board of education was created, consisting of one representative chosen from the board of local directors from each sub-district, with the responsibilities divided between the two boards. A provision to maintain a free school library was included, with an annual levy of one-tenth of a mill for its support. This law was in effect until 1866, when reactionary legislation repealed this excellent law. By this law the best literature found its way into every school house in the state, and many of the books then distributed are yet to be found in city and village libraries.

The schools were supported by the various state funds and a local levy of two and one-fourth mills to four mills each year during the first twenty years of the union schools. If a deficit was encountered, pupils were assessed in the High School one dollar, in the grammar school seventy-five cents, and in the secondary and primary schools, fifty cents.

Mr. McMillen was engaged June 26, 1854, for \$650 for the ensuing year. On July 13, 1855, the board proposed to employ Mr. McMillen one year for \$800, which he declined and Ephraim Miller was employed for \$550 a year. The following year an effort was made to secure Mr. McMillen, but without effect. Mr. Charles H. Lathrop was employed at \$600 per year "unless the board should become dissatisfied with his management, in which case they are at liberty to discharge him." Mrs. Lathrop was made assistant at \$200 per year.

During 1857 and 1858 Mr. A. B. Cornell was superintendent and was succeeded by Dwight Hubbard in 1859, and Mr. Hubbard by H. A. Hall in 1860. In 1861 Reuben McMillen was elected at a salary of \$1,100.

In 1860 a union school building was erected on Wood street, on the site of the present structure (then Coal street), at a cost not to exceed \$6,500, the building to be three stories high and 76x50 feet.

The journal of the board shows that on June 16, 1862, an order was drawn for \$326 in payment of "eleven weeks' salary for Mr.

McMillen, deducting \$24, his share of keeping school house clean. He is engaged at the same meeting for one year at a salary of \$1,100.

On May 4, 1866, a regulation was made requiring the schools to commence at 1:30 in the afternoon and close at 4:30. At a meeting of the board on July 10th of the same year, the board made its first agreement recorded in the minutes, by which the public schools and Rayen school, which was opened in 1863, co-operated. By this arrangement the Rayen school was to assume the salary of the principal of the High School, \$1,000; assistant teacher of the High School, \$500; one-half the salary of the superintendent, \$750; salary of teacher for lower grades at Rayen school, \$350, and janitor and incidental expenses amounting to \$400, making a total of \$3,000. It was arranged that a joint meeting of the two boards be held every three months.

In 1867 Superintendent McMillen again severed his connection with the schools of Youngstown, and Mr. P. T. Caldwell served until 1873, when Mr. McMillen's name appears upon the pay roll again.

On June 8, 1871, the board closed the contract for the construction of

THE FRONT STREET SCHOOL.

The cost aggregated \$22,186.96.

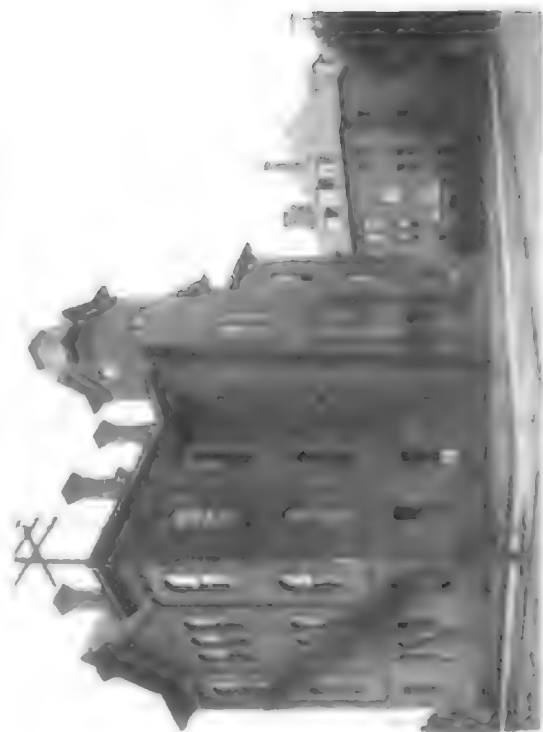
Ironclad rules were adopted for the management of teachers and pupils. Early in the sixties, a teacher who was tardy three times in one term was to be discharged unless a good reason for tardiness was given to the board.

In 1867, on the return of a pupil who had been absent, the parent or guardian was required to give excuse in person or writing, stating the cause of absence.

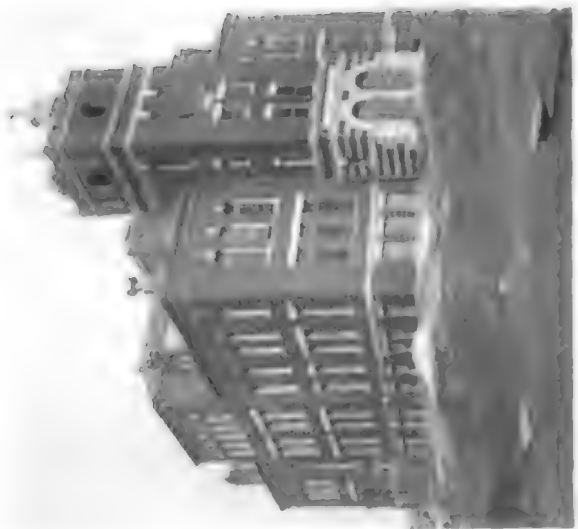
"In every case of the absence of a pupil for more than three half days in any four consecutive weeks without a satisfactory excuse to the teacher, the absentee shall without exception or favor, with the approval of the superintendent, be suspended from school, and the facts immediately reported to the board or



CITY HALL AND JAIL, YOUNGSTOWN



ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL AND URSULINE CONVENT, YOUNGSTOWN



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL, YOUNGSTOWN



WEST FEDERAL STREET YOUNGSTOWN LOOKING WEST

their chairman, and shall not be readmitted until the beginning of the next term, unless by a written order from the board."

Mason Evans elected clerk, March 23, 1876-79.

August 7, D. A. Wilson resigned as principal of Front street school, and on September 4 H. C. Muckley was employed to fill the vacancy.

RAYEN SCHOOL.

The Rayen school owes its existence to the farsighted beneficence of Judge William Rayen, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of early Youngstown, who, dying in 1854, set apart by will a residuary fund of over \$31,000 to be vested in trustees, the interest of which was to be expended in establishing a school to be known as the Rayen school. By an act of incorporation passed in 1856, it was provided that five trustees should be appointed, one each year, each to serve five years. The appointments were to be made by the judge of the court of common pleas. The first board appointed in June, 1857, consisted of Jonathan Warner, Charles Howard, Charles E. Cook, James Mackey, and Robert W. Taylor. With the accrued interest a lot was purchased and the original building completed in 1866.

In the same year the trustees made a working agreement with the city Board of Education under which the Rayen school became the High School for the city and township. This arrangement still continues, the board of trustees being organized under the Ohio state law governing endowed schools, and the property belonging to the township. The ground and school buildings now have an endowment of \$60,000.

Prof. Edwin S. Gregory, who had had a previous experience of thirteen years as professor of Latin and principal of the preparatory department at the Western Reserve College, was elected principal, Miss Mary Emma Cutter being chosen as assistant teacher. His efficient administration gave Rayen a high standing, and he gained in a high degree the

love and respect of his pupils. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, who served one year. In 1879 Mr. M. S. Campbell, superintendent of schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, a thorough scholar and man of rare wisdom, became principal. He left in 1883 to become principal of the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio. The next principal of Rayen was Mr. Hill. Mr. Jewett came in 1891 and served until the present principal, Prof. Wells L. Griswold, was elected in 1901. Prof. Griswold, who is a graduate of Oberlin College (class of 1894) was superintendent of schools in Collonwood, a thriving suburb of Cleveland, before coming to Youngstown. He has proved himself a very efficient and successful instructor and is a man of exceptional executive ability.

The school began with about forty scholars, and now (1907) has an enrollment of about 650. To meet the growing demands for more ample accommodations, the school was remodeled in 1881; but within fifteen years the facilities had again become inadequate and it was necessary again to enlarge the building. The contract for the erection of the addition now used as a study room, was let August 20, 1894, and in the following year the new building was occupied.

In the classics and mathematics the course of study is practically the same now as it was thirty-five years ago; but the other departments during the last ten years have been largely reconstructed. In 1901 a new chemical laboratory was fitted up. There is also a large physical science laboratory containing much valuable apparatus and recognized as one of the best in the United States. The manual training department introduced about 1896 is equipped with a large variety of tools, including wood and steel lathes. The work in English is extended so as to include the study of leading English and American authors. The other languages taught are Latin, Greek, French and German. There is also a normal department, which includes the study of civics, psychology and the science of education, designed expressly to fit young ladies for teaching.

The school possesses a fine collection of

pictures, most of which are gifts of classes; others have come to the school through the liberality of citizens. The school emphasizes the college preparatory work, and its graduates have almost invariably made good records in college, especially in Harvard. Provision has been made for athletic training. There are also two literary societies, the "Rayen," for boys, and the "Galaxy," for girls, which hold outside debates on current topics.

In the words of Prof. E. F. Miller: "With this evidence of success in its work, we may feel assured that the school is realizing the ideal of its noble founder, and, as in the past, so in the future, Rayen school will offer incentives for all youth who enter her walls seeking knowledge."

FREE KINDERGARTENS.

The Free Kindergarten Association was organized in 1892, and incorporated three years later under the name of The Youngstown Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association. It took this name because Mr. George D. Wick had given the association \$1,000 to establish a day nursery. Conditions seemed to demand such an institution, and it was carried on for four years, when not enough mothers taking advantage of it, it was given up.

The first kindergarten was located at the corner of Basin and Boardman streets, in the office of the old stamping works in the midst of the foreign element. But four of the forty children could speak English. It was conducted by Miss Mary S. Morgan, who had come direct from the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association training class and had presented the need of such work to the people of Youngstown. The first officers were: Miss Emilie Bonnell, president; Mrs. A. M. Clark, Mrs. George Fordyce, Miss Balch, vice-presidents; Miss Louise Edwards, secretary and treasurer.

The institution owes much to Mr. John C. Wick for his encouragement and financial

aid during those first years. He is still the largest individual contributor.

At Thanksgiving time the kindergarten was transferred to a better home on E. Federal street. After several changes of location, the Hugh B. Wick heirs donated the use of their old homestead at Front and Market streets and it remained there seven years. By this time the kindergarten ideas had been so well rooted that the work had grown and spread so that there were several other kindergartens in various parts of the city.

One had been opened in the old City Mission by Mrs. William Bonnell and Mrs. Arabella Ford, who undertook to raise funds for its support. This has now come under the direction of the association and has been transferred to Brier Hill. Through the interest of Mrs. E. L. Ford, Mr. Ford induced The Youngstown Steel Company and The Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company to maintain it for the children of their employees. They have built a substantial little home for it resembling somewhat a Swiss chalet. It is the first corporation kindergarten in the city.

The next kindergarten was opened by the managers of Christ Mission, who still continue it and have added another at Westlake's crossing. This was followed by one at Haselton which was soon adopted by the association and named the Anna P. Haseltine Kindergarten in memory of Miss Haseltine whose mother donated the lease of a lot for a kindergarten building.

The latest kindergarten to be added to the association is the Harriet and Leslie Bruce supported almost entirely by Mrs. Bruce. It is located in the Valley Mill district. The rent and fuel are donated by the Republic Iron & Steel Company.

LUCRETIA K. BALDWIN MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN.

After ten years of struggle in the original kindergarten with dark rooms and crowded quarters, the principal made a strong plea for a central building for kindergarten purposes.

The work had proven its worth. It needed a building which could be used as the center of kindergarten interests. The training class, the board meetings as well as lectures, could be held in it. Other lines of work could be carried on for older children, such as sewing and cooking classes, manual training and garden work, also free baths and a summer play ground.

These needs were set forth at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. It was decided to undertake the raising of a building fund of \$10,000.00. So generously did people respond to the earnest women who undertook it that \$12,000.00 was raised in about four months.

They sent out a printed appeal through the daily papers, one of which found its way across the ocean to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, who were traveling in Turkey. The latter gave up their planned trip in the Orient and returned to offer the association a kindergarten building in memory of Mr. Baldwin's mother, Mrs. Lucretia K. Baldwin, who was a daughter of Dr. Henry Manning, and who lived in Youngstown for seventy years after her birth here on October 5, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin felt that in no better way could they honor her memory than by the erection of a suitable building as headquarters for the work of the association.

The Grute lot, upon which the building now stands, offered the most suitable location, and was obtained at an expense of \$20,000, of which the association paid half. Ground was broken for the building March 18, 1903, by the kindergartners and children, who marched in a body to the new lot. The contractor marked out the main entrance, handed them a new pick and shovel, and they dug the great doorway line with happy hearts. The corner stone was laid on Froebel's birthday, April 21, by Imogen Baldwin, the little granddaughter of Mrs. Baldwin. On November 25th of the same year, the building, which had cost \$28,000, was transferred to the association by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, with appropriate ceremonies. It is a handsome two-story structure, seventy-two by sixty-one feet, of light brick, with stone trimmings. The big sunny room

is entered from the vestibule, contains a Tiffany stained glass window with a medallion of Christ blessing little children. A tablet over the open fire bears this inscription: "Hoping that other children than her own may rise up and call her blessed, and in loving memory of Lucretia Kirtland Manning Baldwin who died in this, the city of her birth, November 5, 1897, aged seventy years; this building is erected by her son, William H. and Isabel Cort Baldwin, his wife. All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children." Isaiah 54:13.

What more enduring monument could be founded than a shrine in the hearts of the multitudes of little ones whose feet shall cross its threshold and whose happy laughter shall make its walls ring. Her life is not ended; it is enlarged and she will still be doing her part in the redeeming work of the world.

BATHS.

Near the children's entrance is a tile-lined bathroom. The kindergarten children are bathed in the morning and after 4 o'clock p. m. it is open to school children. Over thirteen hundred baths were given during the last school year and over four hundred during the summer vacation.

The second floor has a large lecture room, an overflow kindergarten room, a trustees' room, a room for the cooking class, and others.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The trustees used part of the endowment fund to equip the cooking room. The classes are limited to twelve, so each has her own set of utensils and is given individual attention. A different class meets each afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. Beside the individual equipment, there is a gas range for other forms of cooking, a sink, ample cupboards and supplies.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The manual training department is in the large, light basement. Mrs. John A. Logan,

Jr., fitted this out with twelve benches and all necessary tools. Two years ago classes were organized by a teacher from Pratt Institute. They met from 4 to 6 p. m., and accomplished good work. At present the work is among younger children, but will eventually lead up to the bench work again.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A large sewing school is held here every Saturday during the winter under the direction of Miss Louisa M. Edwards.

The lecture room was used by a Boys' Club, which met one winter with an attendance of between seventy and eighty. It was held six evenings a week. During the first summer vacation the building was used by the Council of Jewish Women for classes and clubs organized among the poorer Hebrew children.

VISITING NURSE.

One room in the building is used by the Visiting Nurse Association, who have their headquarters here. The building is used every evening by the Boys' Club under the management of the Boys' Club Association. They have evening classes in manual training, also various kinds of games. The basement is finely equipped with apparatus for a gymnasium. Shower baths will soon be put in one room by the Club Association for the use of the older boys.

PLAYGROUND.

The opening of the playground was deferred until the past summer. There were over a hundred children admitted each day and about sixty present all the time.

FINANCIAL.

More funds were needed to carry on the enlarged work and the Board of Education placed four of the teachers and two janitors on the pay roll. A little later a fund was made available through the township trustees, who

decided that what is known as the Shehy Fund could be used for the kindergarten, as that alone stands for the education of the poor. Such was the purpose of Mr. Daniel Shehy when he made his will more than a quarter of a century ago.

YOUNGSTOWN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

Before the incorporation of the city of Youngstown, all the schools in the township were included under one school system, under the provision of an act passed about 1830, at which time Jedediah Fitch was representative from this legislative district. The township then had five school districts, or sub-districts, each of which elected directors. The respective chairmen of the different boards of directors formed the Board of Education. The directors had full control of all school matters. Before the annual school term opened it was customary for them to visit all the parents in their respective districts in order to ascertain just how many children were going to attend school. The parents were then assessed pro rata according to the amount required to meet expenses and the number of children attending from each family. The teachers "boarded around," and were not paid until the end of the term. A school then stood on the site now occupied by the Tod house. There were also the Madden district, the Connorsburg district (which included portions of the townships of Canfield, Boardman, Austintown, and Youngstown, and which corresponded with the present sub-district, No. 11), the Haseltown district, and the district southwest of the city, now covered by No. 5.

About 1852 a new constitution was adopted, the school board being reorganized in the following year substantially upon its present basis. The Board of Education now consists of five members who are elected by the township at large, and who have full control of the township schools and school property, with power to engage teachers. There are now twelve sub-districts, each with a schoolhouse of one or more rooms. A teacher is provided for each room. Those sub-districts having

one room only are No. 1, Park Hill; No. 3, Holmes Road; No. 5, southwest of the city limits (formerly a special school district); No. 6, west end of Mill Creek Park; No. 7, west of Brier Hill; and No. 12, west of Lansingville, on the Foster and Haselton road. The schoolhouse in the last-named district being crowded, it may soon be necessary to provide another room. The following sub-districts have schoolhouses of two rooms each: No. 2, Crab Creek; No. 4, east of Kyle's Corners; No. 9, Perkins Corners; No. 10, southwest of city and adjoining No. 5; and No. 11, known as the Connorsburg sub-district, which, as above mentioned, includes parts of other townships. The school house of the last-named

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sub-district is situated in Youngstown township; only one room is at present in use. Sub-district No. 8, Kyle's Corners, has a schoolhouse of four rooms, built last fall (1906), three of the rooms being now in use. It has 120 scholars, and the attendance is increasing so rapidly that it will probably be necessary to make use of the fourth room next year. Altogether eighteen teachers are now employed. The present school board consists of John Mitchell, president; Wade E. Simons, Edward Ipe, L. T. Foster, and Myron Wehr. The clerk of the board is James Parfitt. Since 1853 the board has met in the old Town Hall at No. 268 West Federal street, Youngstown.

CHAPTER XXV

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

Free Masons—Odd Fellows—Elks—Knights of Pythias—Knights of the Golden Eagle—National Protective Legion—Other Societies.

The first Masonic Lodge in Mahoning county was instituted at Canfield, June 8, 1813, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, applied for in the previous year by the following named citizens: Charles A. Boardman, Elisha Whittlesey, George Stilson, Francis Dowler, Arad Way, Trial Tanner, Isaac Newton, Henry Ripley, Charles B. Fitch, Richard Fitch, William Logan, Archibald Tanner, Lewis Hoyt, and John Winthrop. These brethren had all attained to the Third degree in Masonry, and being resident more than twenty miles from any regular lodge of Masons were anxious to have a lodge instituted in which they could participate in the ceremonies and enjoy the privileges of their ancient craft. The new lodge was called Western Star Lodge, in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners and took rank as No. 21. It was instituted on the date named by Judge Geo. Tod as deputy for John Leavitt, master of Erie Lodge, at Warren, who was unable to attend on account of sickness.

The records contain the following entry of the consecration ceremonies:

Canfield, June 8, 1813.

The original petitioners, together with a number of brethren from adjacent lodges, met agreeably to appointment at the house of Zedmon Fitch, from which place they proceeded to

the schoolhouse, where a very appropriate discourse was delivered by Brother Darrow of Vienna, after which they returned to the house of Mr. Fitch, when Brother Tod proceeded to consecrate the lodge and install the following officers:

Elijah Wadsworth, master; Trial Tanner, senior warden; Isaac Newton, junior warden; Elisha Whittlesey, treasurer; John H. Patch, secretary; John Northrop, senior deacon; Richard Fitch, junior deacon; George Stilson, Archibald Tanner, stewards; Charles B. Fitch, Charles A. Boardman, tylers.

Although of slow growth during the war period of 1812-1815 the lodge made its usefulness felt in caring for the families of its members. It was chartered in 1816. Meetings were held with regularity and for a number of years were of more or less convivial character, as was then customary upon social occasions. With the advent of modern ideas on the subject of temperance, this feature gradually disappeared, the lodge giving evidence of the progressive character of its members by being one of the first social organizations to abandon the use of ardent spirits at meetings.

Owing to the wide spread hostility against Free Masonry which arose from the reputed murder of John Morgan in 1828, this lodge in common with most others in the United

States suffered a long period of depression. At the last meeting in that year held at Boardman, November 19th, there were present: John Northrop, Daniel Titus, Henry Hubbard, Isaac Newton, Thomas T. Payne, Philo Cook, Elisha Blake, and Harmon W. Austin.

No further meetings were held until May, 1848, when the following brethren convened at Canfield: John Northrop, J. Chidister, J. Newton, A. Collar, William Schmick, William S. Reed, Isaac N. Lane, and Isaac Brookhart, the last four being visitors. "Interest in the order revived, and the lodge grew somewhat in membership, though it had a small territory to draw from. Youngstown Masons belonged to Erie Lodge at Warren. Though small in numbers, the Canfield Lodge was composed of prominent and highly respectable men. It continued to hold its convocations at Canfield until the fall of 1852.

"The initial steps towards forming a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons were taken in Youngstown in the year 1851. A dispensation was issued by the grand master, March 18, 1852, to Mahoning Lodge, in which Theodatus Garlick is designated grand master, John M. Webb, senior warden, and Thomas H. Wells, junior warden.

"A charter was never granted to Mahoning Lodge, instituted under the dispensation of March, 1852, when the proposition came before the grand lodge at Chillicothe at the regular meeting in October. A charter would have been granted, but the application was withdrawn upon the 'occurrence of the facts and proceedings.'

"That W. N. Prentice, worshipful master of the Western Star Lodge and the delegate from the said lodge, in compliance with the wishes of the members of Western Star Lodge and of a resolution passed unanimously therein, offered the following resolution for adoption:

"Resolved, That Western Star Lodge No. 21, now holding its regular communications in Canfield, Mahoning county, be removed to, and hereafter hold its meetings in, Youngs-

town, provided the following be agreed to and adopted by the grand lodge:

"Resolved, That the petitioners for a new lodge at Youngstown have leave to withdraw their petition, provided the foregoing resolution be agreed to."

"These resolutions were adopted, and Western Star Lodge was accordingly removed to Youngstown, where its membership was consolidated with Mahoning Lodge." It now has a membership of 545. After the removal of the charter and effects of Western Star Lodge to Youngstown, it was the only society of Master Masons in the county till Hillman Lodge No. 481, F. & A. M., was chartered on October 21, 1874. The latter has 181 members.

There are now in Youngstown two blue lodges, F. & A. M., a chapter R. A. M., commandery, K. T., and Lodge of Perfection, A. A. & S. R. Youngstown Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M., was chartered October 13, 1866, and now has 348 members. The charter of St. John's Commandery No. 20, K. T., which has a present membership of 200, was issued October 15, 1869. Both the chapter and commandery draw their membership in part from Hubbard, Canfield, and other neighboring lodges.

On February 4, 1904, a dispensation was asked for a Lodge of Perfection of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A. The first officers were Geo. E. McNab, 33rd degree, thrice potent master; John P. Hazlett, 33rd degree, deputy master; B. Frank Thomas, senior warden; Mason Evans, junior warden.

On September 20, 1905, a charter was granted to the petition for a lodge known as Hiram Lodge of Perfection 14 degrees. The membership at this time is considerably over 100, and the officers serving under the dispensation have been re-elected and are serving under the charter.

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship began its existence in Youngstown with the institution of Hebron

Lodge No. 55, December 2, 1845, by some members of the Warren Lodge who had petitioned for dismissal and obtained from the grand lodge a charter. These charter members were William Braden, Theodatus Garlick, John C. Grierson, R. G. Garlick, Frederick S. Smith, and Daniel J. Wick. The first noble grand was William Braden.

The lodge was instituted in the Mansion House, where meetings were held until 1849, and during that period enjoyed a healthy growth, numbering some of the most prominent citizens among its members.

In 1865, the lodge took up its quarters in the Porter block, which in June of that year was totally destroyed by fire, the lodge losing all its property, including records, regalia, furniture, and charter. This untoward event was not allowed to cast any blighting effect on the future of the order in Youngstown. The benefits of Odd Fellowship were at that time particularly in demand owing to the large number of soldiers returning from the army, and soon a subscription paper was circulated, new quarters in Chapman's Hall, were, with all the necessary appurtenances, ready for occupancy.

By 1868 the growth of the order had been such that the establishment of a new lodge became a necessity. The Grand Lodge was petitioned, and Youngstown Lodge No. 403 was instituted July 9, 1868, with the following charter members. John M. Edwards, Charles C. Chapman, Ezriah Pratt, Phillip A. Palmer, L. R. Roberts, Isaac Fellows, James Luck, Nelson Crandall, Geo. B. Converse, Elmer O. Woodford, Henry Slawson, Hamson Keen, P. N. Wilder, J. M. Silliman, and James Predmore. The first officers were: John M. Edwards, noble grand; C. C. Chapman, vice-grand; P. A. Palmer, secretary; E. O. Woodford, permanent secretary; Isaac Fellows, treasurer. The lodge now has a membership of about 650, and is the largest I. O. O. F. lodge in the state. Three of its original members are still living.—James Hillman, James Predmore, and Dr. H. Slawson, though not now connected with the lodge. Its present officers are: E. S. Dickson, noble grand; A. V. Hinman, vice-grand; C. S. Miller, recording

secretary; Jacob Oppenheimer, financial secretary.

Hebron Lodge has about 425 members. It may be considered at the mother of four other lodges—Niles, Girard, Hubbard, and Mineral Ridge. Niles, however, was formed of members of both Hebron and Mahoning Lodge of Warren. Its present officers are: Benj. C. Miller, noble grand; H. H. Stafford, vice-grand; L. M. Hahn, recording secretary; B. P. Shook, financial secretary; Henry Onions, treasurer.

Fernleaf Rebecca Lodge, No. 564, is in a flourishing condition having a membership of about 200. The growth of Odd Fellowship in Youngstown has been such that by the opening of the present century it was deemed advisable to erect a building wherein the various lodges might meet to transact their business, and steps were accordingly taken for that purpose. The spring of 1903 saw the realization of these plans in the dedication of the fine I. O. O. F. Temple at No. 115 Boardman street, which was accomplished with appropriate ceremonies. The building which is a fine brick structure with stone foundations is admirably fitted for the purpose for which it is designed, and was erected at a cost of \$25,000.00. It has the distinction of being the only building in the state devoted entirely to the purposes of Odd Fellowship.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Among the prominent fraternal organizations of the city, known throughout the United States by reason of the prominence it has attained, is Youngstown Lodge No. 55, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Owning a magnificent club-house which is the perfection of architecture, and the interior not excelled in any city in its appointments and furnishings, it is a matter of just pride to the high character of the membership, and to the officers who have by the sacrifice of their time and means made it one of the finest temples devoted to the cardinal virtues upon which the order is founded.

More than twenty years ago, when the Or-

der of Elks was in its infancy, a party of prominent men of the city, none of them wealthy but all engaged in the practice of the charity which believed in aiding without ostentation those less fortunate, decided to apply for a dispensation and organize a local lodge. With thirty-eight members on the charter list Youngstown Lodge was instituted on Saturday evening, October 23, 1886, by the late Daniel A. Kelly, who was then grand exalted ruler, and who installed the following officers: Exalted ruler, Clate A. Smith; esteemed leading knight, A. J. Woolf; esteemed loyal knight, Eugene Rook; esteemed lecturing knight, J. P. Wilson; secretary, Charles J. Smith; treasurer, Samuel Cornell; tyler, Daniel H. Arnold.

As with many other fraternal organizations, the first year proved a critical period in the life of the lodge, and its being placed upon a substantial foundation is largely due to the able and untiring assistance given the first exalted ruler by the other officers and members. A cardinal principle adopted by the members of No. 55 was quality and not quantity in the selection of its members.

Modest quarters were secured in what was the Union Veteran Legion hall, and later the top floor of what is now the Weil-Hartzell Company building was secured. The growth of membership made larger quarters necessary, and two floors of the Gallagher block were leased for a term of years.

Up to that time the lodge rooms of the growing organization were considered the finest in the city. Steady increase in the prosperity of the lodge, and a larger acquisition to its membership roll resulted in a concerted effort of officers and members to have a handsome home for the lodge that would be not only a credit to them but to the entire order of Elks, and at a largely attended meeting it was unanimously decided to formulate plans, and organize a company, the stockholders to be limited to members here, to purchase a site and erect and furnish a magnificent club.

The Elks Building Company was organized, the handsome site at the corner of Wick avenue and Wood street purchased, and on this

was erected the elegant edifice which has been the home of the order for the past five years. The commodious quarters are elaborately furnished not only for the comfort and entertainment of the members but also for the ladies. On the first floor opening from an attractive arcade is an elaborate library, and adjoining it is the Turkish room furnished with appointments of the latest designs and a piano for the ladies. Adjoining this is the billiard room with three tables, and leading out from it is the grill room, decorated and furnished in Flemish oak, where the wants of the inner man are supplied. On entering the arcade from the Wood street entrance, to the right is a magnificent parlor for the ladies, and leading out of it is a large private dining-room. Next to this is a magnificent dining-room decorated in a superb manner to charm the eye, while the happy guest is being served with a menu that would delight an epicure.

Leading up from the arcade is a broad stairway to the lodge room, which is one of the largest and finest of any secret organization in the country, and furnished with commodious ante-rooms. To the right of the lodge room are seven bachelor apartments which are occupied by resident members, and transient members while in the city, and who prefer the quiet quarters and superb service not found in any hotel.

On the third floor is a magnificent banquet hall which is occupied during the winter season by dancing parties of the Elks, their ladies and invited guests.

On the first floor leading from Wick avenue are rooms for business purposes which are held by desirable tenants on long leases. To the rear of these rooms, and leading from the Wood street entrance are the gymnasium and bowling alleys, with all the furnishings to make them attractive.

The Elks building complete with its furnishings cost \$100,000 and is a substantial monument to the energy and spirit of fraternity which is exemplified in such a high degree by the officers, and those who have succeeded them and to the sterling character of its membership.

Among the factors contributing to the rec-

ord of success attained by No. 55, is that it was the first lodge of the order in the world to banish intoxicating liquors from its social sessions, and also the first lodge to adopt a rule to hold no lodge meetings on Sunday, except the annual lodge of sorrow. Since the action taken by the local lodge others have followed its example and the result has proven beneficial in many ways.

According to an addition to the by-laws of Youngstown Lodge members of No. 55 who have been in good standing in the lodge for twenty years, are eligible to election as life members of the order, it being conditional that a petition to that effect is signed by five members, and adopted by the lodge; such members will not be liable to further dues or assessments. Of the number on the charter list eligible to retirement, the list contains fifteen members. Some five have been placed on the list of life members, and others will be added to the roll as they become eligible.

The present membership of No. 55 is 440.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Mahoning Lodge No. 52, K. P., was organized May 1, 1873, by the following-named as charter members: John T. Gray, J. C. Brenemar, Wm. H. Gault, John L. Alexander, L. J. Jacobs, Asa W. Jones, Henry Onions, R. Shurtleff, J. M. Silliman, C. T. Mendsker, Philip Eberhart, A. Kingsbacher, D. C. Daniels, David Baker, A. H. Rice and A. D. Fassett. Since the organization, they have admitted about 400 members of whom quite a number have died, some have dropped out of membership while a large number have affiliated with the other K. of P. Lodges that have been organized in the city. The present membership of the lodge is about 150. Its present officers (1907) are: A. V. Hinman, C. C.; M. Goldstine, V. C.; Thomas McGinnis, P.; James E. From, M. W.; John P. Mercer, M. E.; Charles Fredenberg, M. E.; John P. Mercer, K. R. S.; Wm. J. Henry, M. A.; H. G. Stanbaugh, I. G.; James Morgan, O. G. The lodge meets in Bushnell Hall, 127 W. Federal street.

Starlight Lodge No. 224, K. P., organized August 26, 1886, with I. K. Ilgenfritz of Youngstown, Ohio, as instituting officer. The charter members were as follows by card: A. B. Howe, E. Morgan Faust, F. H. Martin, Wm. Eckert, I. O. Kridler, L. W. Scholl, H. J. Bishop, W. H. Knesal, H. W. Sipe; initiated: L. M. Hahn, D. W. Emery, O. L. Miller, H. H. Shafer, Alvin Welker, John Beidler, D. Livingston, A. S. Warner, Wm. E. Auer, W. S. Raub, W. R. Martin, W. E. Emery, E. M. Whittenberger, Joseph Coleman, A. C. Grise, D. F. Seiter. The following were the first officers: A. B. Howe, P. C.; F. H. Martin, C. C.; Wm. Eckert, V. C.; E. M. Foust, prel; H. H. Shafer, M. of Ex.; A. S. Warner, M. of F.; L. M. Hahn, K. of R. & S.; O. L. Miller, M. at A.; I. O. Kridler, I. G.; E. M. Whittenberger, O. G.

The present membership of the lodge is seventy-three.

Haselton Lodge, K. of P., No. 456, was founded November 18, 1890, with eighty-six chartered members. The present membership is 142. Its officers for the present year are: Rodger Howells, C. C.; Wm. Mason, V. C.; W. H. McMillen, M. of W.; Wm. Morrow, prelate; John Hunter, M. of F.; I. M. Watt, K. of R. S.; W. P. Kerr, M. of Ex.; A. R. Brightman, I. G.; H. H. Haggarty, D. G.; Joseph Miller, D. G. C.

The lodge meets every Wednesday evening in the Lotus Block, Haselton.

Youngstown Lodge, No. 154, K. P., meets every Thursday evening in Davis Block.

Robert E. Johnston Lodge, No. 614, K. P., meets every Tuesday evening in Davis Block.

Fleur de Lis Co., No. 31, U. R. K. of P., meets every Friday evening in Davis Hall.

Eureka Assembly, No. 23, Pythian Sisterhood, meets every Thursday evening in the Finn Building.

Goethe Lodge, No. 1, (German) meets every Thursday evening in Pabst Building.

Colored Knights of Pythias, Logan Lodge No. 4, meets alternate Wednesday evenings in Foresters' Hall. Golden Leaf Co., U. R. meets alternate Saturday evenings in Foresters' Hall. Louise Edwards Court No. 30, I.

O. Clanthe, meets alternate Wednesday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was founded in Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1873, by John Emory Burbage. For a period of twelve years its growth was very slow and it was confined wholly to that state. But in 1885, certain prominent citizens of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern cities became interested in the work and undertook its advancement. Its progress since then has been marvelous and unprecedented in the history of kindred organizations. The organization of the Order consists of a Supreme Castle, Grand Castle of the various states and Subordinate Castles of the cities and towns. The order is both social and beneficial and during its existence in this county has paid in sick and funeral benefits a little over \$10,000.00 to its members and to the widows of deceased members. There are at present four subordinate castles in Mahoning county and one Ladies' Temple.

Youngstown Castle, No. 24, was instituted October 18, 1889, in the A. O. U. W. Hall with a membership of 27 and its present membership is 137.

C. H. Andrew Castle, No. 60, was instituted July 2, 1893, with a membership of 35 and has increased its membership during its existence to 157 members.

Gov. Tod Castle, No. 7, was instituted October 15, 1897, with thirty members present and has increased its membership to 76.

Maine Castle, No. 44, of Lowellville, was instituted November 4, 1899, with 33 members and has a membership today of 52.

Ladies of the Golden Eagle, Garfield Temple No. 5, meets alternate Tuesday evenings in Jewell Block.

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE LEGION.

Mahoning Legion, No. 1105, was established in December, 1904, and now has a mem-

bership of 180. The National Protective Legion is the only order in Ohio paying cash dividends to its members every five years. The present officers of Mahoning Legion are: Joseph Coope, president; Thomas Malpass, vice-president; David G. Jenkins, secretary; Robert McCracken, secretary; Alva E. Craft, John Lloyd, and Thomas Malpass, trustees.

Youngstown Legion, N. P. L., No. 1770, was founded December 13, 1906. It has a present membership of 36. Its officers are as follows: John J. Denny, president; Mary H. Ryan, vice-president; John Schofield, secretary; Mary McGraw, chaplain; Fred A. Reed, conductor; Stephen Jones, guard; Geo. H. Hines, Charles W. Fox, Myrtle M. Reed, trustees.

Haselton Legion, No. 1427, N. P. L., has regular meetings at 128 N. Quarry street.

TRUE IVORITES.

Star of the West Lodge No. 40, True Ivorites, was founded in Youngstown, November 25, 1875, and a charter granted April 11, 1877. It meets the first Wednesday and the second and last Saturdays of each month at 110 W. Federal street.

Naomi Lodge No. 1, True Ivorites, meets in the same hall alternate Tuesday evenings.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Royal Arcanum, Youngstown Council, No. 387, was organized September 25, 1879. It now has a membership of several hundred.

KNIGHTS OF THE MODERN MACCABEES.

Campbell Tent, No. 1173, K. of Modern Maccabees, was established March 17, 1904, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. R. D. Campbell. The order is a large and flourishing one, its leading feature being fraternal insurance. The present membership of this lodge is 385. It has for officers (1907): Wm. Gethung, commander; W. F. Perry, record keeper; and Samuel Ellis, finance keeper. D.

J. Woods is past commander. Ladies of the Modern Maccabees meet at 255 West Federal street.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Youngstown Tent, No. 34, meets every Wednesday evening at 271 W. Federal street

Mahoning Tent, No. 279, meets every Thursday evening at 1732 Wilson avenue.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

Mahoning Hive, No. 99, meets every Tuesday evening at 271 W. Federal street.

Youngstown Hive, No. 335, meets every Wednesday evening in Bushnell Hall.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Youngstown Lodge No. 2, Star of Bethlehem, was instituted February 26, 1907, with 26 charter members. The order is said to be of ancient origin and to have been introduced into America in 1691. Its present (and first) officers are: Commander, Sir D. L. Lett; vice-commander, Lady Clara Frame; scribe, Sir Harry E. Miller; accountant, Lady Belle McFarlin; treasurer, Sir Louis Greenwood; chaplain, Lady Julia Creed; marshal, Lady Clara Lovell; assistant marshal, Lady Grace Arkwright; past commander, Worthy Sir George Arkwright; legato, Lady Zelda Sollinger.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized in the village of Niagara Falls, New York, in July, 1876, and was incorporated by the legislature of the state of New York, in 1879. Its act of incorporation is known as Chapter 496 of the laws of New York, passed June 9, 1879.

The object of this association, as set forth in section 5 of said act, is "to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to endeavor to make them contented with their position in life, and to aid and assist

members and their families in case of death."

The organization of this association was first suggested by the late lamented Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of Buffalo, and by its members he is referred to with pride and affection as the "Father of the C. M. B. A." This name with many other distinguished prelates and a vast number of the reverend clergy throughout the United States and Canada adorn its rolls.

The qualification for membership are that a man shall be a practical Catholic, physically sound, of the full age of eighteen years and under fifty years of age at date of initiation. Every applicant must have the signature of the pastor of his parish to his application paper as a guarantee that he possesses the first qualification before his application can be considered in any branch. Being a business society having for its object a safe and reliable insurance for its members, and as the strength and perpetuity of all such associations depend entirely on the nature of their risks, all applicants must undergo a rigid medical examination by a competent physician regularly appointed and sworn to perform his duty honestly. All certificates of examination made by such examiners must be submitted to the Grand Medical Examiner of the Council, who approves or disapproves the applicant, according to the statements contained in the certificates, and no person can be admitted or balloted for until the branch has been notified of the approval of the Grand Medical Examiner of the Council. In addition to this, each branch has a board of five trustees, to whom all applications must be referred, who are empowered to approve or reject.

No society that has ever existed has done so much to unite our Catholic men, to bring them together, to get them acquainted with one another, to elevate them morally and socially, to wipe out the lines and prejudices of nationality, to brighten their intelligence by contact in meeting, and by inculcating a spirit of brotherly love, unity and affection make them better men and better citizens. Branches are bound to visit their sick and provide assistance for the members of their families when in need.

The Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association is an auxiliary body that has proved of great assistance to the C. M. B. A. in carrying out their social features, not only in Youngstown but throughout the county.

Each state with 10 or more branches is entitled to form a Grand Council, subject to the Supreme Council, which is composed of its supreme officers and three representatives of each Grand Council.

The Ohio Grand Council is composed of 106 branches of which number Youngstown contributes the following:

Branch No. 31—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at No. 130 West Federal street.

Branch No. 96—Meets fourth Saturday of each month at No. 1668 Wilson avenue.

Branch No. 72—Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings in Immaculate Conception Church.

Branch No. 91—Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at No. 1267 West Federal street.

Branch No. 94—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in St. Joseph's Hall.

L. C. B. A. Branch No. 279—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at No. 130 West Federal street.

L. C. B. A. Branch No. 336—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in Immaculate Conception Church.

Advisory Council—Meets every fourth Sunday in St. Joseph's Hall.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Youngstown Council No. 51—Meets every Tuesday evening in Bushnell Hall.

Samuel J. Randall Council No. 96—Meets every Friday evening in Carpenter's Hall.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

Pride of Ohio Council No. 12—Meets alternate Friday afternoons in Bushnell Hall.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Anchor Lodge No. 52—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 271 West Federal street.

Martha Washington Lodge No. 10, D. of H.—Meets alternate Friday evenings at No. 271 West Federal street.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

Idora Council No. 126—Meets every Tuesday evening in Carpenter's Hall.

B. P. O. ELKS.

Youngstown Lodge No. 55—Meets every Wednesday evening in Elks Building.

KNIGHTS ANCIENT ESSENIC ORDER.

Youngstown Senate No. 28—Meets in G. A. R. Hall.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Youngstown Ruling No. 32—Meets fourth Thursday each month in G. A. R. Hall.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE.

Mahoning Circle No. 2—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in Y. W. C. A. Building.

Haselton Home Circle No. 60—Meets every Friday evening in Milliken Hall.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Oriental Council No. 212—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings in G. A. R. Hall.

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

Clan MacDonald No. 39—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings in G. A. R. Hall.

DAUGHTERS OF SCOTLAND.

Heather Belle No. 2—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in Bushnell Hall.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Flower of the Forest No. 11—Meets alternate Saturday evenings in Foresters' Hall, No. 133 West Federal street.

Court Mahoning No. 63—Meets every Tuesday evening in Foresters' Hall.

Jefferson Circle No. 498, C. of F.—Meets alternate Monday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

UNITED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Youngstoen Conclave No. 188—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings in Carpenter's Hall.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Mahoning Council No. 233—Meets first Saturday in each month in Bushnell Hall.

SONS OF HERMAN.

Germania Lodge No. 1—Meets second and fourth Sundays in Gerstle Block.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Buckeye Camp No. 3513—Meets every Monday evening at 225 East Federal street.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Mahoning Tribe No. 97—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 130 West Federal street.

Powenth Council No. 14, D. of P.—Meets alternate Thursday evenings at No. 130 West Federal street.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Star of Albion Lodge No. 58—Meets alternate Saturday evenings in Ritter Hall.

Hearts of Oak Lodge No. 245—Meets alternate Saturday evenings in Ritter Hall.

Lady Broken Lodge No. 98—Meets alternate Monday evenings in Ritter Hall.

ORDER OF BEN HUR.

Aldebaran Court No. 14—Meets first and third Thursday evenings in Bushnell Hall.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Mahoning Temple No. 29—Meets every Saturday evening in T. of H. Hall, No. 110 West Federal street.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Father Klute Council No. 584—Meets second Sunday each month at 245 East Federal street.

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS.

Division No. 1—Meets third Sunday of each month at 255 West Federal street.

Division No. 2—Meets first Sunday of each month at No. 255 West Federal street.

Division No. 3—Meets last Sunday of each month at No. 1668 Wilson avenue.

Division No. 4—Meets second Sunday of each month, corner West Federal and Furnace.

Division No. 5—Meets first Sunday of each month in Immaculate Conception Church.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at No. 255 West Federal.



I. O. O. F. BUILDING, YOUNGSTOWN



B. & O. RAILROAD STATION, YOUNGSTOWN



ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, YOUNGSTOWN



ELKS CLUB, YOUNGSTOWN



TOD HOUSE, YOUNGSTOWN



FEDERAL BUILDING, YOUNGSTOWN

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Commandery No. 321—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at 130 West Federal street.

Commandery No. 67—Meets second and fourth Sundays at No. 225 East Federal street.

Commandery No. 339—Meets every Sunday at No. 225 East Federal street.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 85—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at No. 130 West Federal street.

St. Joseph's Parish—Meets every third Sunday each month in St. Joseph's Hall.

FATHER ELLIOTT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Meets second and fourth Sundays each month at 645 Poland avenue.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Youngstown Council No. 274—Meets second Sunday and fourth Thursday evening of each month at No. 225 East Federal street.

PATHFINDER.

Mahoning Lodge No. 67—Meets every Monday evening at No. 271 West Federal street.

ORANGEMEN.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 155—Meets alternate Saturday evenings in Resch's Hall.

Ladies' Loyal Orange Lodge No. 84—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings in Resch's Hall.

AMERICAN INSURANCE UNION.

Youngstown Chapter No. 56—Meets alternate Monday evenings in Bixler Block.

HOME GUARDS OF AMERICA.

Fidelity Home No. 21—Meets every Thursday evening in Bixler's Hall.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS.

Mahoning Fountain No. 1023—Meets alternate Monday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

Good Hope Lodge No. 795—Meets alternate Friday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

Heart and Hand Fountain No. 957—Meets first and third Thursday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

Pride of Youngstown Fountain No. 2405—Meets alternate Friday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

Bushnell Fountain No. 2265—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings in Foresters' Hall.

Early Dawn Fountain No. 2272—Meets in Foresters' Hall.

ORDER OF AMERICUS.

Mahoning Valley Council No. 69—Meets every Thursday evening in Carpenter's Hall.

THE EARNEST AMERICANS.

Mahoning Council No. 23—Meets every Thursday at 1732 Wilson avenue.

Youngstown Council No. 117—Meets every Wednesday evening in Ritter Hall.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY.

Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month in Bushnell Hall.

PROGRESS CLUB.

Meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at 22 South Phelps street.

DEUTSCHER KRANKEN-UNTERSTUETZUNGS
VEREIN.

(*German Sick Relief Society*)—Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Gers-tle Hall.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Meets alternate Saturday evenings in Car-penter's Hall.

GERMAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month in Bushnell Hall.

CROATIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Meets at 606 West Federal street. J. Ko-vacevic, secretary.

CROATION POLITICAL SOCIETY.

Meets 606 West Federal street. J. Ko-vacevic, president.

SLAVONIC BENEFICIAL NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Meets at 606 West Federal street. J. Ko-vacevic, president.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1503 Mahoning avenue.

THE YOUNGSTOWN MAENNERCHOR.

The Youngstown Maennerchor was organized January 4, 1863, by a few German citizens of Youngstown, for the purpose of cultivating the art of vocal music, preserving familiarity with the old German folk songs, and keeping up the use of the German language among its members. John Foch was the first leader, and among the original members were also John Brenner, Fritz Stoeber and George Kreichbaum, with one or two others. The society has always kept up its organization, and during the last few years has been growing rapidly, the present membership being over one hundred. Only about twenty-four of these are singers; however, the others being passive or honorary members. From two to three concerts are given every year, and at Christmas time a special entertainment, with Christmas tree, is given for the children. An instrumental branch of the society, composed of some of the younger members, has lately been started, which, it is expected, may develop in time into a capable orchestra. The present leader of the Maennerchor is Mr. John Adler, who is a well-trained vocal musician, and a hard worker for the welfare of the society. The governing officers are as follows: Fred Hochloch, president; Fritz Bardon, vice-president; Carl Wodionke, secretary; Conrad Shafer, treasurer; Carl Wodionke, Jr., librarian. The trustees are Christ. Schwaz and Charles Rudolf.

CHAPTER XXVI

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

County Infirmary—Youngstown Free Public Library—Youngstown City Hospital—Mahoning Valley Hospital—Glenwood Children's Home—Florence Crittenden Home.

THE MAHONING COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Mahoning County Infirmary is situated about two miles north by west of the village of Canfield in the township of that name. Perhaps nothing shows more clearly the degree of progress made by the present generation over those which have immediately preceded it, than by a comparison of present day methods in caring for the poor and infirm with those in vogue in this section less than a century ago. Of the latter the reader may gain some idea from an entry in the Coitsville township records, Book No. 1, Page 19.

Coitsville, January 1, 1810.

Whereas, information hath been given us that there is a certain Elizabeth Eward, came into our town, who is likely to become a town charge, we, therefore, according to law, command you James Mariner, Constable of Coitsville Township, to warn said Elizabeth Eward to depart said township instantly, without putting the town to any further trouble. And you are to return, etc., etc.

Signed, WILLIAM HUSTON,

JAMES BRADFORD,

Overseers of the Poor.

The modern way of dealing with such un-

fortunates is well exemplified in the following sketch.

The Mahoning County Infirmary was founded within two or three years after the organization of the county. Additions were made from time to time until there were several buildings, certain quarters being reserved for insane patients who are now cared for according to law in state institutions. On Saturday night, February 20, 1897, the infirmary was totally destroyed by fire, with the loss, however, of but one life—that of an insane patient who rushed back into the burning building after having been rescued from it.

The superintendent at that time was Mr. James Dickson. There were 235 inmates of whom forty-five were insane. That all were rescued, with the exception of the unfortunate man above mentioned, was chiefly owing to the herculean exertions of Mr. Dickson, and the six or seven attendants, who were assisted by some of the inmates. After the fire the Park hotel was rented for a while as a temporary infirmary, the insane patients being provided with quarters in the county jail.

The present infirmary buildings were erected in the same year, from plans by Messrs. Owsley & Boucherie, of Youngstown, archi-

fects, and at a cost of about \$140,000. They consist of four large buildings, a front and rear building with two wings—built of brick with stone foundations, and connected by two glass-lighted corridors crossing each other in the center at right angles. The front, or administration building, which is the smallest, measuring 40x70 feet, faces south and is occupied by the superintendent, with his family and assistants; it also contains the reception room for visitors. In the rear or main building, which measures 107x67 feet, is the large dining room, where the inmates take their meals together, separate tables being reserved for the women. It also contains the kitchen and laundry, the former, a capacious room, being provided with a large Burton range, several large potato steamers in which three bushels of potatoes are cooked for each meal; also coffee and tea urns, and other kitchen utensils, all of large capacity. Bread is baked three times a week, the bake-house containing a large mixer of two-barrel capacity, about one and a third barrels of flour being used at each baking. The oven holds eighty loaves, each from three to four times the size of an ordinary ten cent loaf. Close to the kitchen, on the other side, is the milk cellar.

The wash room contains a large steam washing machine and a centrifugal wringer. Two other rooms are connected with this department, one containing a large steam mangle and the other being fitted up as a drying-room. A large room on the second floor of the main building was designed as a chapel, but is used only occasionally, religious services being held but at irregular intervals, there being no chapel attached to the institution.

The inmates occupy the two wings, the male inmates in the east, and females in the west wing. These buildings measure respectively 146x48 feet and 173x48 feet. Each wing contains two large, and a number of small bedrooms, the latter being reserved in general for the aged or invalids, or those who for any reason require separate attention. There are accommodations in the institution for 350 inmates, though at the present time

(March 1, 1907) there are but 185, of whom about thirty are women.

In both the men's and women's departments there are rooms devoted to hospital purposes, where patients too ill to sit up are cared for and given medical attendance. There are also rooms in which a few feeble-minded people receive special care and treatment.

In the rear of the main building are the engine and dynamo rooms, the former fitted up with a 36-horse-power Westinghouse electric engine, and three Babcock boilers erected by the Stambaugh-Thompson Company. This engine and the dynamo are soon to be replaced by a 55-horse-power Russell engine, of Massillon, Ohio, manufacture, having direct connection with a K. W. compound electric generator of 540-light-power. A small building back of the engine room is used as a machine shop.

Among the numerous smaller buildings forming a part of the institution are an ice-house, with a capacity of 200 tons, a soap factory, slaughter house, chicken house, turkey house, and cow shed. The kitchens, dairy, wash room, and other working rooms are laid with cement floors.

The land forming the estate consists of 210 acres on which are raised practically everything required for the consumption of the inmates and attendants. Last year the farm produced 180 bushels of wheat, 1,135 bushels of oats, 1,400 bushels of ears of corn, and 2,200 bushels of potatoes. Seventy-five tons of hay were also cut, being required for the live stock on the estate. Of the latter there are at present some twenty-five cattle, besides a goodly number of hogs and chickens, with a few turkeys. In the dairy were made last January 300 pounds of excellent butter.

In addition to the farm there is a good sized garden, tended mainly by some of the inmates. In it were raised last year 5,000 heads of cabbage, 500 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, 20 bushels of onions, 75 bushels of beets, 25 bushels of grapes, and 500 bushels of apples.

The present superintendent, who assumed charge of the institution about a year ago, is

Mr. Robert S. Taylor; he is ably assisted by his wife, who fills the post of matron, and by seven or eight employees. Visitors are admitted to the infirmary on Thursdays and Fridays.

With one or two exceptions, all the inmates are free patients no case being admitted until it has been passed upon by the board of directors, the members of which are elected every two years. This board, which visits the infirmary on the first and third Fridays of each month, consists at present of J. K. Weir, Thomas Prosser and George Gordon.

REUBEN M'MILLAN FREE LIBRARY.

[A brief historic sketch of the library is included in this, the first printed annual report of the librarian to the trustees. For the earlier years we quote a report to the board of education, 1897-98, by Miss Julia A. Hitchcock, Librarian, 1890-1898.]

Sometime in the 40's the general assembly of Ohio passed a law providing for the furnishing of books to every school district in the state. Every family was entitled to one volume at a time, although no member of the family attended school in the township. The books were sent to the various board of education in the state and Youngstown received its quota. In 1860, with the breaking out of the Civil war, the statute was suspended. In 1870, when Miss Pearson and I took charge of the library in the Wood street school building there were 168 volumes in the superintendent's office. The books were marked Ohio School Library.

Many of the books were not adapted to the needs of children. Feeling the necessity of something outside of the text books to interest and develop the pupils, we enlisted the interest of the teachers and parents and the aid and advice of our worthy superintendent, Mr. McMillan. In 1872 the first venture was made in an entertainment which netted about \$100. This was used for books suitable for schools.

Each year a festival or a literary entertainment was given by the pupils and teachers for the benefit of the library. The board of education furnished a room and a librarian.

About 1875 a number of teachers, members of the board of education and public spirited citizens formed an association to further the interests of the library. In 1878 the library was moved to the rooms of the board of education in the First National Bank block and was opened to the public on Saturday evenings.

In 1880 the association took out articles of incorporation in order to receive gifts and legacies. The name of the corporation was the Youngstown Library Association. The charter members were: Reuben McMillan, Dr. F. S. Whitslar, Dr. J. S. Cunningham, Sarah E. Pearson and Julia A. Hitchcock. Mr. Sidney Strong was active in forming the new association, framing the constitution and bylaws. The board of education had control of the library until March, 1891, the association loaning its books to the board, contributing dues and whatever other money came by gift or otherwise. The board of education contributed \$300 yearly as a book fund and paid all other expenses except a part of the librarian's salary.

In 1890, through the efforts of some of our public spirited men, notably John H. Clarke, a law was passed, March 25, by the Ohio general assembly applying specially to Youngstown, by which a tax could be levied on the property of the city for library purposes. In order to use the tax money for the purchase of books the association decided to raise money by subscription to meet current expenses. This was done in 1891 and 1892, the board of education bearing the expenses jointly with the association.

In March, 1891, the library was moved to the Reel & Moyer block.

In 1870, we started with 164 volumes; in 1891 there were 3,608 volumes; in 1898 there were about 14,000 volumes, including the pamphlets.

Early in 1897 some friends and pupils of Mr. McMillan were at a social gathering, at which Mrs. McMillan was present. The subject of memorials came up for discussion, during which Mrs. McMillan expressed her views together with those of her husband. They chose to be remembered in the hearts of their friends.

The idea of dedicating the library to the memory of Mr. McMillan was there conceived and suggested by Mrs. McElevey and from the seed then sown has grown the beautiful structure which we hope to occupy in the near future.

A large portrait of Mr. McMillan hangs in the library, under which is the following tribute, paid by Mr. Clarke:

"A man who sought neither wealth nor honor save as these were to be found in the faithful doing of his duty. He spent a long life for meager salary, in training the youth of the city to live the highest intellectual life. When his name was chosen for the library it was because his generation chose to honor and revere that type of manhood which finds its best expression in 'That high stern-featured beauty of steady devotedness to duty.'"

In 1897 the name of the Youngstown Library Association was changed to the Reuben McMillan Free Library Association and that of the library to the Reuben McMillan Free Library.

In 1898 the Richard Brown house was purchased, \$36,652.61 being raised by popular subscription for house, refitting and lot. The building was dedicated February 16, 1899.

The policy of the library has from the founding of the association been broad. In 1895 sets of books were loaned to schools; in 1899 free access to shelves was given to users of the library; in 1901 the library opened its doors on Sunday afternoons; co-operation with the Haselton library was then established; in 1904 home libraries were established.

The library has received legacies from the estate of David Theobald, \$300.00; Charles D. Arms, \$5,000.00; and Mrs. Caroline Theobald, \$100; Mrs. Richard Brown gave an adjoining lot.

Too great praise cannot well be bestowed upon those who originated and fostered this institution in early years; nor upon those who took up this work in later ones and devised ways and means to place it upon a permanent foundation and provide for it an adequate home. By reason of the contributions of the many, it belongs to the people—a free library, supported by the people and for the people.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, APRIL, 1905.

"To the Trustees of the Reuben McMillan Free Library:

"The librarian has the honor to present the report of the library for the statistical year ending April 30, 1905.

"While the past year shows no very important changes, we feel that with the increase in volume, the work has become more of a unit and the year the most successful one in the history of the library.

"For convenience the results of the year's work are briefly summarized as follows:

Total number of books in library April

30, 1905 24,640

Total circulation 73,777

Total number of new borrowers 1,725

"The most gratifying development of the year has been in the number of readers who use the library for reference. There was an actual increase of 58 per cent over the previous year, while the gain for the last two years was 113 per cent.

"An exhibit of good books for children was held before Christmas. Interesting books and good editions were chosen.

"The gradual rounding out of the different departments is being accomplished. The selection of books for purchase has been mainly from the American Library Association catalogue of 8,000 volumes for a popular library. Nearly 300 of the best specialists co-operated in making up the lists. Most of the books in the catalogue we had already. The others are received too late for their use and worth to be appreciated by the public in this statistical year. With these additions the people may well be proud of the selection of books in the library.

"Again, as a consequence of the net price system on books, increasing the cost from 25 to 30 per cent, it has seemed expedient to curtail as much as possible the purchase of current American publications. Many books have been imported, others picked up through second hand and remainder catalogues. The



YOUNGSTOWN CITY HOSPITAL.



MAHONING VALLEY HOSPITAL, YOUNGSTOWN



CHILDREN'S HOME, YOUNGSTOWN

library has thus secured books of enduring worth at very advantageous prices. This has restricted recent accessions to authors of established reputation, or to volumes which have been before the public long enough to have demonstrated their merit. The more recent books of fiction have been obtained through the Bodley Club.

"Accessions—4,090 volumes were added during the year and while a great many worn out books have been discarded, there is an actual net gain of 3,936 volumes, making a total of 24,640 in the library.

"Among the new accessions may be specially mentioned those in foreign languages—Swedish and German. It is hoped that Hungarian books may be added soon.

"Loan Department—During the year 73,777 were issued for home use from the main library, schools and home libraries. This represents an increase over the previous year of 4,352.

"The circulation of current numbers of the more popular magazines has been continued.

"Registration—1,725 new borrowers were registered during the year.

"Periodicals—89 current periodicals are now received in the periodical room, an increase of eight over last year. Of the accessions may be specially mentioned poultry journals. The list is appended to the report; 47 were gifts.

"Cataloguing—The work of the year includes the cataloguing of the new accessions. The Library of Congress printed cards have been purchased as far as possible.

"Binding—318 volumes were rebound, of which 250 were periodicals; a smaller number than for last year.

"Reading and Reference—The growth of attendance has been constant and the statistics show an increase of 7,651; 1,016 came on Sundays, an increase of 173. The total attendance was 24,036.

"Special efforts on the part of the librarian have been made for individual and special workers, clubs and teachers. Four hundred and seventy-eight subjects were especially looked up for study clubs, aid given in making

programs, and new books were bought where the subject was not otherwise sufficiently covered.

"A rotating library of new and interesting books has proved popular and of general use in guiding readers to good books.

"Stories were also told in the public schools and the Boys' Club at the Baldwin Memorial Kindergarten Association.

"A Girls' Club for reading met weekly during the summer vacation. The members made scrap books for the younger children in the children's room.

"The attendance in the children's room for reading during vacation has been most encouraging. This habit of coming to the library for reading even for short periods, has been specially noticeable among the lower classes of the Rayen school and shows the influence of the children's room of the preceding years. Many of these students come daily and more subjects of general interest are looked up than ever before.

"While a report from the children's department can never express in figures the result of its work, a careful investigation of what has been accomplished with the children would convince any interested observer, that some of the most telling work for the general good of the community and for the future success of the library, has been done among the children. We have plenty of evidence to show what sensational and injurious stuff they do read if better is not provided.

"Scattered throughout the city are innumerable small shops where most debasing and sensational literature is sold to children. Is it not a wise expenditure of effort for a free public library to enter vigorously into competition with these purveyors, and place within the reach of every child of our city all the clean and wholesome literature it can secure?

"The empty shelves speak most eloquently for the needs of this department.

HOME LIBRARIES.

"The work of reaching the children too far from the main library to come to the children's

room, has been most gratifying. Six home libraries have been sent out—to Steelton (2), Brier Hill (2), Lansingville (1) and Dry Run (1). The libraries were sent out in November and exchanged once during the winter. The circulation of books was 885. The number of members was 72.

"This seed planting has borne fruit in every district where these books have been sent. Desire for reading material has now come to us from the older children, men and women in these districts. Larger collections of books should be placed there in stores, schools or fire engine houses as deposit stations. We believe that the time has now come to adopt this broader public policy, for citizens farthest away need the reading necessary for good citizenship as much as those who are near the heart of the city. It is also theirs by right, since they also are taxpayers.

SCHOOLS.

"Work with the schools has been continued along the lines of reference, school duplicates and story telling. Books have been sent to 171 schools. As a result of the meeting of the library committee of the Board of Education in February with the executive board, \$300 aid was appropriated by the school board for the purchase of new sets of school duplicates.

"With the beginning of the fall term the school sets will be delivered by the library to the schools.

"School Sets—Seventy-eight sets of duplicates for school room use were loaned 171 times, many of the sets being used each term and sometimes by two teachers the same term in the same building. Eighteen miscellaneous sets were loaned; the record of the use of these sets is incomplete and shows a partial use of 468."

THE YOUNGSTOWN CITY HOSPITAL.

The Youngstown City Hospital was founded in 1882, and much of the credit is due to the late John Stambaugh for its inception and organization. It was actively begun

by the incorporation in that year of the Youngstown City Hospital Association, the institution being opened in the following year. The original frame buildings were added to from time to time, as the beneficent work of the institution extended year by year, until finally the imperative necessity for a modern and much larger hospital was promptly met by many patriotic citizens. The new hospital was formally opened July 9, 1903.

In the construction of the present institution careful attention has been given to the advice of some of the best experts in the country. The buildings, which stand on a new site, crowning a steep bluff, which commands a fine view of the city and of the Mahoning valley, are constructed of native limestone, trimmed with Indiana limestone, and the grouping of the single detached wards and the administration building is very graceful. The administration building contains three stories and basement, 61x65 feet in size. The main corridor, which extends the entire length of the hospital, connects the various wards, as well as the nurses' home, divides the administration building into executive offices in front, and the operating wing in the rear. The buildings are set back on a line eighty feet from Frances street, and present a very beautiful appearance to the passerby. The hospital is a magnificent testimonial to the philanthropy of the citizens of Youngstown, many of whom have given freely of their money to erect and equip the new hospital buildings.

In the twenty-first annual report (1903) of the association appeared the following statements of benefactions:

PERMANENT DONATIONS.

- a Administration Building, operating rooms, two male surgical wards, obstetrical ward, children's ward and power house erected and furnished by Myron C. Wick at a cost of\$65,300.50
- b Nurses' Home erected and furnished by Mr. Myron I. Arms, Mr. Warner Arms, Mrs. Mary Arms Wick, Mrs. Emeline Arms Peck, Mrs. Jane Arms Hofer and Mrs. Harriet Arms Booth at a cost of. . . 24,705.50

| | |
|--|-----------|
| c One male medical ward erected and furnished by Mrs. C. H. Andrews at a cost of | 8,631.57 |
| c One male medical ward erected and furnished by Miss Sallie Tod at a cost of... | 9,868.79 |
| c One female medical ward erected and furnished by Mrs. Sallie Arms Bonnell, Mrs. Annie Arms Bonnell, Miss Katherine Arms, Miss Caroline Arms, Mrs. Laura Belle Arms Robinson and Mrs. Olive Arms at a cost of | 8,813.48 |
| f One female surgical ward erected and furnished by friends of the Hospital at a cost of | 10,000.00 |
| g One private room ward erected and furnished by Mrs. Edith Andrews Logan at a cost of | 10,790.54 |

FREE BED ENDOWMENTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Mrs. Mary P. Hitchcock | \$5,000.00 |
| Mrs. Maria Tod, George Tod..... | 5,000.00 |
| Mrs. Grace Tod Arrel, Miss Sallie Tod..... | 5,000.00 |
| John and Henry H. Stambaugh | 5,000.00 |
| Lucretia Althan's estate | 5,000.00 |
| Mrs. Caroline Stambaugh | 5,000.00 |
| Robert Bentley | 5,000.00 |
| Miss Belle Crandall, as a memorial of her father and mother | 5,000.00 |
| Estate of Richard Brown | 5,000.00 |

LEGACY.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| David and Caroline Theobald | \$ 500.00 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|

PRIVATE ROOM DONATIONS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Y. M. C. A. | \$250.00 |
| St. John's Episcopal Church | 250.00 |
| First Presbyterian Church | 250.00 |
| Trinity M. E. Church | 250.00 |
| Masonic Order | 250.00 |
| Mrs. Edith Andrews Logan | 250.00 |
| Mrs. Caroline Theobald | 250.00 |
| Mrs. Mason Evans | 250.00 |
| Ferdinand Ritter and daughters | 250.00 |
| Rayen Club | 250.00 |
| Miss Grace Stambaugh | 250.00 |
| Thomas Parrock | 250.00 |
| William H. Park | 250.00 |
| Rodolf Sholem Church | 200.00 |
| John S. Orr | 200.00 |
| Tabernacle U. P. Church | 200.00 |
| B. P. O. Elks | 200.00 |
| The German Lutheran Church | 200.00 |
| Mrs. C. P. Hutchinson | 200.00 |
| Endless Chain | 200.00 |

Total\$4,650.00

In addition to the above there were cash and material donated to the total amount of \$12,822.59. This included contributions, a number of them in large amounts, from some of the leading business and manufacturing concerns of Youngstown as well as from private individuals. There were also a number of contributions amounting in the aggregate to \$545.50, for the purchase of an X-ray machine, as well as numerous contributions of books, papers, magazines, flowers, pictures, toys, baby clothes, etc., chiefly from ladies. In connection with the hospital there is a training school for nurses, which has achieved a high standard of excellence in the work done by its pupils. The following is the report of

MEDICAL CASES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| In house Oct. 1, 1902 | 37 | |
| Admitted | 492 | 529 |
| Recovered | 374 | |
| Improved | 51 | |
| Not improved | 10 | |
| Died | 66 | |
| In house Oct. 1, 1903..... | 28 | 529 |

SURGICAL CASES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| In house Oct. 1, 1902 | 49 | |
| Admitted | 941 | 990 |
| Recovered | 865 | |
| Improved | 7 | |
| Not improved | 7 | |
| Died | 66 | |
| In house Oct. 1, 1903 | 45 | 990 |

The hospital has a skillful medical and surgical staff, including several well known specialists, with an adequate number of trained nurses, under an efficient directress. Besides the officers of the association, who are elected annually, and the trustees, who hold their office for life, there is a Board of Lady Managers, who take care of the committees on Inspecting, Supplies, Flowers, Entertainments and Library. The Executive, Finance, Purchasing and Soliciting Committees are appointed annually from the Board of Trustees. Members from both boards serve on the Training School Committee. The present superintendent of the hospital is Miss Sadie Sims.

This year (1907), within three months, to

pay off a debt, \$40,000 has been received in contributions.

MAHONING VALLEY HOSPITAL.

In the spring of 1891 a number of Youngstown physicians, who were dissatisfied with the conditions which then prevailed at the City Hospital, formed an association to provide separate accommodations for their patients. Among them were Drs. A. L. King, John McCurdy, A. E. Warren, C. C. Booth, J. A. Dickson, L. U. Howard, M. S. Clark and Jared E. Cone. The old Tod city mansion, built by Governor Tod on Holmes street, near Federal, shortly before his death, was rented and used by the doctors for this purpose.

In December of the following year some Sisters of Charity from Pittsburg came to Youngstown for the purpose of founding a hospital, and got into communication with the physicians above named. Arrangements were made whereby the hospital passed into the hands of the said Sisters, they purchasing the property from the Tod estate. The house was thoroughly remodeled and fitted up as a hospital, for which purpose it is still used. It has forty beds, which are contained in large, airy rooms, well lighted, and provided with all necessary accommodations for the sick. There are also a few private rooms for special patients. Besides what is paid in by patients, the institution received one-half of the fund appropriated by the city for hospital purposes. It is under the immediate charge of the Sisters, who are assisted by a board of directors. While the Sisters owe obedience in matters of faith to the Catholic Church, and are members of the diocese of Cleveland, the hospital is independent of the diocesan jurisdiction. It is visited by the Catholic clergy, and also by pastors of the various Protestant denominations, or other religious organizations, whenever their ministrations are desired by any of the patients, the institution being open to patients of all religions.

GLENWOOD CHILDREN'S HOME.

The purpose of the Glenwood Children's Home is to provide homes for homeless and neglected children under sixteen years of age. It was first opened for the reception of children in the year 1900.

The home is situated on one of the most charming spots in the city of Youngstown, facing upon Glenwood avenue, and overlooking the beautiful Mill Creek Park, and a broad stretch of undulating farm land.

There are eleven and one-half acres of land used for ornamental and garden purposes. The buildings consist of a substantial brick central structure, to which is attached by a covered corridor a cottage which is used as a dormitory, school and a play-room for the boys; the girls for the present being cared for in the main building. When the original plan is completed, a like cottage for the girls will be provided.

There is a substantial frame building on the grounds, occupied by the gardener, and a convenient barn will soon be erected. A sewerage filter plant has been installed and the healthfulness of the home, within and without, has thus been assured.

The report of the superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Harlow, for the year ending August 31, 1906, shows some useful work done in improving the grounds and in providing suitable arrangements for the amusement and recreation of the children. The highest number of children cared for in the home during the year was thirty-two. There had been a uniformly good state of health, with freedom from epidemics.

The children received into the home must be of good moral character and have satisfactory references. They are given at least five months' schooling each year, and are required to attend church and Sabbath school when possible.

At the age of eighteen they are free and receive a good outfit of clothing and a bounty of from \$50 to \$100. They may be visited once a year or oftener by some one duly au-

thorized, and may be legally adopted by responsible persons whose character is satisfactory to the officers of the institution, and the right of recalling a child when its welfare demands it, is reserved.

FLORENCE CRITTENDEN HOME.

The Florence Crittenden Home, of Youngstown, is one of a large number of homes of refuge and reformation for erring and unfortunate women that have been established in some sixty cities of the United States, besides Japan, China, France and Mexico. They owe their existence to the efforts of Mr. Charles Crittenden, a wealthy business man of New York, who was led to consecrate himself to Christian work through the death of his little daughter, Florence, after whom every home is named. It was this great affliction that first caused Mr. Crittenden to seek strength and consolation in religion. After a period of despair and rebellion against the Divine will, lasting for some months, his heart was finally softened. He found peace in resignation to God's will, and sought and found a field of Christian activity in the work of saving "Our Little Sisters," to which he now gives all of his large income. The first mission was opened at No. 29 Bleeker street, New York city, some twenty-three years ago, and since then the work has been steadily growing. It has been the means of rescuing thousands of young women and girls who had, through weakness, temptation, or unfortunate environment, let go their hold on right living, and has saved many more who were in danger of taking a similar false step.

"Any destitute, dissipated, or fallen woman or girl desirous of leading a better life, is cordially invited to the home, and may remain for such period of time as the Board of Managers shall deem best." Women and girls who have no home, or are out of employment, are also welcome until some employment is found. In this way many who are stranded are enabled to keep out of bad hands and tide over a time of stress and danger. The more detailed sketch of the local institution which

follows is from the pen of Rev. D. T. Thomas, and was published in the first report of the home.

"The Youngstown Florence Crittenden Home is due originally to the persistent prayers and efforts of a few of the devoted W. C. T. U. ladies of our city, the following being the primary movers: Mrs. E. A. Hall, Mrs. Jane Davis, Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Gravel and Mrs. Ferrin. A year or so previous to the spring of 1902, at the invitation of the above named ladies, Mrs. Kate Walter Barrett, National Superintendent of the Florence Crittenden work, together with our present matron, Mrs. Jaynes, visited the city. Mrs. Barrett presented the work in public meetings, and Mrs. Jaynes, staying some days longer, soliciting subscriptions throughout the city.

"In April, 1902, Mrs. E. A. Hall and Mrs. Jane Davis appeared before the Ministerial Association asking the privilege of speaking concerning the needs of such a home in Youngstown. This being granted, they also presented personal letters from the Chief of Police and other leading citizens of Youngstown, strongly urging the necessity of such a home, and especially emphasizing the adaptability of the Florence Crittenden Homes for this work. After listening to their earnest pleas a committee was appointed by the association to consider the need and advisability of such a home in co-operation with these ladies. In due time this committee reported favorably on the matter and was instructed to continue their services.

"After corresponding with headquarters at Washington, the Rev. Mr. Mason, a field worker for the Florence Crittenden work was brought here and spent a month in the city speaking in the churches and soliciting subscriptions for the new enterprise. During his stay in the city a permanent organization was formed with the following persons as officers: Rev. C. H. Stocking, president; Rev. W. G. White, vice-president; Rev. D. T. Thomas, recording secretary; Mr. L. A. Thayer, treasurer; Mrs. S. A. Hughes, corresponding secretary.

"After electing the governing bodies,

which consist of a board of trustees and an advisory board, and the appointing of standing committees, namely: a finance committee, an admission committee, house committee, and religious committee, a building committee was appointed and instructed to proceed at once to the securing of a home. After much hunting and examining, the Leet property, in Girard, Ohio, was purchased. Mrs. Jaynes, our present efficient matron, was called to take charge of the home in March, 1903, and with the exception of a few months, has continued to fill this difficult position in a most proficient and satisfactory way from its inception to the present time. But before we had occupied our Girard home six months it became evident that it was too far away and too small to serve the best purpose and meet the urgent and increasing need.

"After further investigation a residence of eleven rooms was purchased on Hine street. In less than a year after occupying this property we were for the second time face to face with the problem of securing still larger quarters. This time we were fortunate in securing our present large, commodious and delightful location, namely: the old Baldwin home on McGuffey street, which the national officers say is one of the very finest in the whole chain of Florence Crittenden Homes, one which Youngstown may well be proud of.

"During these four brief years services have been rendered by officers, committees,

donors and friends which deserve highest commendation, without which service, indeed, it might be said that the Florence Crittenden Home of Youngstown would have been impossible. For instance, the great service rendered it in its beginning by the late Rev. W. G. White and the late Mrs. Ford, Rev. A. L. Frazier and Mr. L. A. Thayer. The splendid and untiring devotion of Mrs. Henry Heedy, who, as chairman of the finance committee during most of this time, has been instrumental in raising more than three-fourths of the funds for the establishment and support of our home. And common courtesy demands that we speak of the invaluable services rendered the home by our staff of physicians, namely, Drs. J. J. Thomas (chief of staff), Jennie Turner, Merwin, Parish, Hawn and McCurdy."

The home was opened in the usual way by Mr. Crittenden's subscription of \$1,000, and is supported almost entirely by charity. The late Mrs. Arabella Ford, who was untiring in her efforts to improve the financial condition of the institution, succeeded in soliciting about 100 yearly memberships which represented \$12.50 each, and which for a time were adequate to meet the daily expenses. Nine thousand dollars were raised by soliciting and selling the Hine street property, and monthly donations were obtained from a number of leading business men of the city.

CHAPTER XXVII

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

War of 1812—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion—Spanish-American War.

WAR OF 1812.

Ohio has never been found lacking in the military spirit whenever need arose to arm for defense against foreign or domestic foes. The War of 1812 awakened this latent military spirit to a high degree, and as early as September, 1810, in anticipation of approaching hostilities, and still more, perhaps, in view of the fact that the Indians were already committing depredations on the border settlements there was preparation made for repelling the threatened attacks.

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

There was in Youngstown a full turnout of every able-bodied man. Jared P. Kirtland, son of Turhand Kirtland, who was an eye witness of this muster, was, as he says in a letter written from East Rockport, Ohio, August 29, 1874, "surprised to see an apparent wilderness furnish some six or seven hundred soldiers. The regiment formed with its right near Colonel Rayen's residence, and marched to a vacant lot near Main street and the Mahoning river, near the mouth of Mill creek, and was there reviewed. Simon Perkins was brigadier-general; John Stark Edwards, brigadier-major and inspector; William Rayen, colonel; George Tod, adjutant; and John Shannon and ———

McConnel, majors. No one at that time was disposed to evade his duties, and two years afterward, the efficiency and patriotism of that body of men were thoroughly and favorably tested." This force formed a part of the Fourth Division, organized under the militia laws passed at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1803-4, and which included Trumbull, Columbiana and Jefferson counties. The county of Trumbull constituted one brigade. The Third Brigade, commanded by General Simon Perkins, embraced the present counties of Mahoning, Ash-tabula, and Trumbull, and consisted of three regiments, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels William Rayen, J. S. Edwards and Richard Hayes. The title colonel was used in the militia only by courtesy, it having been abolished in imitation of its abolishment by the Continental establishment after the Revolutionary war.

In February, 1812, Congress passed an act increasing the United States army, and providing for a regiment of volunteers from Ohio and Kentucky. These men were to be obtained from the different militia regiments, if possibly by voluntary enrollment. George Tod was subsequently appointed major of this regiment, which was listed as the Seventeenth United States. Samuel H. Wells, colonel. Owing to a strong sentiment against the war on the part of the old-time Federalists

recruiting went slowly until war was actually declared on June 12, 1812. General Perkins returned a list of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates as the quota of the Third Brigade. The time before the actual opening of hostilities was spent in drilling, and all promised well until Hull's cowardly surrender of Detroit on August 16th to an inferior force of British, Canadians and Indians under General Brock.

This disaster was of ominous import to the Reserve and in view of a probable invasion, General Wadsworth issued an order for the whole military force under his command to rendezvous at Cleveland. The citizens in every part of the Reserve had already rushed to arms. From the Cuyahoga came women and children in hurried flight to the interior, and wild rumors of approaching British and Indian forces spread excitement and alarm everywhere and nerved to warlike resolution every man, young or old, capable of bearing arms. Old hunting rifles were cleaned, knives sharpened, and powder horns and bullet pouches filled with ammunition. So many responded to the call that General Wadsworth gave orders for half of the volunteers to be sent home to act as a reserve in case of emergency. General Perkins had been given command at the front. A block house known as Camp Avery had been erected at Huron near the present site of Milan and thither marched Colonel Richard Hayes with eight companies of Trumbull and Ashtabula troops, while Colonel Rey-en's regiment from the south part of Trumbull county joined the front rank about September 15th. In the camp the troops suffered much from sickness, especially from malaria and bilious fever which greatly reduced their ranks.

The Indians committing some depredations, a volunteer party was organized under Captain Joshua A. Cotton to proceed against them. They met the enemy on the 29th of September, and a spirited engagement took place in which six of the volunteers were killed and ten wounded.

The President on September 5th issued an order for a draft of 100,000 men for the regu-

lar service, the Fourth Ohio Division being required to furnish three regiments. These were reported by General Wadsworth as ready for service by November 28, 1812. Early in December, General Wadsworth, having performed patriotic and useful service in defending the frontier, returned to his home in Canfield. He had performed this service without any assured financial support, contracting the necessary obligations on his own responsibility, and relying upon the honor of the government for the settlement of all just claims, as he explains in the following letter to the secretary of war:

CANFIELD, December 20, 1812.

Sir: Having on the 29th ult. completed the force ordered by you from my division by your letter of September 5th. and placed them under the immediate command of General Harrison, reporting to him the whole force, it seemed that my service was no longer necessary or required by government, and accordingly on the 30th I left the headquarters of the right wing of the North-western army at Huron and returned home.

Various causes combined, which were altogether beyond my control, have in some measure lengthened the time in completing the organization of the detachment. However, no time has been lost. The extensive new settlements have been saved from savage barbarity, and the detachment is equally ready to go forward with the main army. Doubtless you are sensible of the great disadvantages I have labored under to equip, support, and march into the field such a detachment of men without money. Although the credit of the United States may be good, there is a class of citizens that will not lend any assistance or support to the war. Of course it is more difficult to procure supplies for a military force, and in the present case has fallen heavy on the real friends of the government. You see I am placed in a critical situation. By my orders great expenditures have accrued. I am daily called on for payment and several suits have been actually commenced. Although I do not conceive myself personally holden, yet it will make extra expense and. Sir, I do conceive it necessary as well for the honor of the Government as the good of the creditors, that some effectual measures be immediately adopted to save expense. Would it not be advisable to appoint some person within the limits of my division to audit and pay off those demands?

I can assure you, Sir, that many of the creditors are much embarrassed for want of their just dues.

Yours very respectfully,

ELIJAH WADSWORTH.

Owing to the destruction both of the national and state records, those at Washington having been destroyed in the burning of the capitol by the British in 1814, it is not known what companies continued in the army after February, 1813, the date of the expiration of the original enlistments. "It is known, however, that many soldiers from Trumbull county participated in the campaign of 1813, which terminated in Harrison's brilliant victory of the Thames in the fall of that year. That victory left the Northwest secure, the Indians having been brought to peace, and the British arms driven from Upper Canada."

MEXICAN WAR.

After peace with Great Britain had been declared there was no further call for military service from the inhabitants of the Reserve until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, when enlistment offices were opened in the principal cities and towns throughout the country. But three men, so far as we have been able to learn, enlisted from Youngstown, or any part of this county, to serve in that war, which was considered by the opponents of the Jackson administration as being an unnecessary and needlessly provoked war.

These three men were William Crum, Henry Crum, and Edward Morley, none of whom are now living. Two Mexican War veterans, however, are now residents of Youngstown—Charles G. Viall and Captain Samuel C. Rook. The latter, who at the age of eighty years, is still hale and hearty, and actively engaged in business, is also, a veteran of the Civil War. In Mexico he served in General Heintzelman's command, and well remembers hearing General Winfield Scott make a stirring speech to the soldiers just before the army entered the city of Mexico. Both he and Mr. Viall enlisted for that war from other states, Captain Rook, then a young man, going out in a spirit of adventure from Pennsylvania.

CIVIL WAR.

The growth of the slave power which, as some think, was no inconsiderable factor in bringing on the war with Mexico, continued

uninterruptedly until the overweening arrogance and ambition of its leaders brought about its final extinction in the bloody conflict of 1861-65. When, soon after the firing of the first gun upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand troops, his appeal was nowhere answered with more patriotic enthusiasm than in Ohio. Camps were established in various parts of the state, to which the newly enlisted soldiers were sent for organization and drill. Of the four thousand men who had been thus recruited by the end of the month, one company was from Mahoning county, one from Trumbull, and a detachment of light artillery from both counties. They rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, where they were joined by other companies, and the

Seventh Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was formed. Full of patriotic ardor, all were anxious to go to the front. Early in May they left Camp Taylor and marched into Cleveland, whence, more than a thousand strong, they took the cars for Camp Dennison, Cincinnati. Here the regiment was organized by the election of E. B. Tyler, of Ravenna, Ohio, as colonel; William R. Creighton, lieutenant-colonel; and John S. Casement, major; the men received their uniforms and being put under strict discipline, entered upon actual work of soldiers. Soon after, the President issuing a call for three years' troops, the Seventh responded almost to a man, and after a six days' furlough, were mustered into the three years' service. They began regular duty in Western Virginia, and soon after were ordered to join General Cox, whose division was then moving up the Kanawha Valley. It being ascertained that four thousand Confederates under General Floyd were preparing to cross the Gauley at Cross Lanes, the spot recently vacated by the Seventh, a countermarch was ordered and the enemy was encountered at dawn on the following day in large force. A skirmish ensued and the Seventh after making a brave stand, was driven back by superior numbers, losing 120 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In October, under Colonel Dyer, who had assumed command, the Seventh participated in the pursuit of Floyd through West Virginia. It was then transferred to Central Virginia and, as a part of General Lander's command retreated before General Jackson to Hampshire Heights, where ten days were spent, it being mid-winter, in boisterous weather with snow ten inches deep, the troops having scarcely any protection from the cold, and being at the same time short of rations. The rest of the time until spring was spent in camp at Pawpaw Station, where General Landers died and was succeeded by General Shields.

Under General Shields the regiment played a conspicuous part at the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, losing fourteen killed and fifty-one wounded, besides several prisoners. Colonel Tyler was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, being succeeded in the colonelcy of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton.

An order having been issued by the war department for General Shields' division to join General McDowell at Fredericksburg, the troops, after a nine days' march reached their destination May 1st, and on the following day were reviewed by President Lincoln and other officials. The Seventh was soon again actively engaged in repelling General Jackson's march toward Washington. With the Fifth Ohio it was in the center of the fight, and for five hours, under cover of a field of wheat, three thousand muskets were successful in repelling fourteen thousand of the best troops in the Confederate service. A retreat being ordered, the Seventh was made the rear guard, which onerous post they filled—the regiment being hard pressed by the Rebels—without once breaking line.

On August 9, 1862, as a part of General Bank's corps, which was then attached to the Army of Virginia under Pope, the Seventh participated in the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, two hundred out of the three hundred men engaged being killed or wounded. Pursued by General Lee, the army retreated towards Washington, and a month of fighting and laborious marching followed. At Antietam,

September 7th, the Seventh was present only as a reserve force. About this time the regiment which had been depleted by disease, battle, and other causes from one thousand to less than three hundred men, received an addition of two hundred recruits. The winter saw no active service save a slight skirmish with Stuart's cavalry.

On May 7th, after a ten days' march, the Seventh was thrown into the hottest of the fight at Chancellorsville, where in the two days' battle it occupied some of the most exposed positions and gained great credit for its gallant conduct. With two other regiments it covered the retreat of the Federal army. Its loss was fourteen killed and seventy wounded.

At Gettysburg, reached June 1, 1863, after a laborious march, the Seventh acted as a reserve force, and having the protection of breastworks during greater part of the battle, sustained a loss of but one man killed and seventeen wounded. It was next called upon to assist in quelling the New York draft riots. Afterwards returning to the Rapidan, it became a part of the Twentieth Army Corps under Hooker and was ordered to the Western department, which had just been placed under the command of General Grant. It assisted in driving Bragg from Lookout Mountain and pursued the enemy up the sides of Mission Ridge. At Thompson's Gap, on November 27th, while preparing as a part of Geary's brigade, to storm Taylor's Ridge, where the Rebels had made a stand, the Seventh had the misfortune to lose its gallant commander, Colonel Creighton. The regiment advanced under a heavy fire which became so fierce that the colonel, finding it impossible to advance turned his men into a ravine. As the line approached a fence a rifle ball pierced his body and he expired instantly, his only words being, "My dear wife." Lieutenant-Colonel Crane had also fallen and the regiment was compelled to retreat, with a loss of nineteen killed and sixty-one wounded, only one commissioned officer escaping unhurt. The winter was spent at Bridgeport, Alabama, and the regiment engaged in no more fighting until May 3rd, when with but slight loss they drove the enemy

from Rocky Face Ridge. The veterans' term of service having now expired, the late recruits were consolidated with the Fifth, and accompanied Sherman on his march through Georgia. The regiment was then ordered North and on July 8th was mustered out of the service at Cleveland.

More than one thousand eight hundred men had served with the Seventh during its three years and more of service. It had participated in more than a score of battles, some of them the hottest of the war, and with the exception of about sixty new recruits, "only two hundred and forty men remained to bring home the colors riddled with shot and shell."

The Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed soon after the Seventh and mustered into the three months' service. Three of the companies—B, C, and G—were mainly from Trumbull and Mahoning counties. At Camp Jackson, near Columbus, to which they were transferred May 27, 1861, under the old militia rules, Samuel Beatty was chosen colonel, Elliott W. Hollingsworth, lieutenant-colonel, and Lewis P. Buckley, major. After the organization and drill had been perfected, it was united with the Eighth and Tenth to form a brigade, and first saw active service under General Rosecrans at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, on July 7th, receiving the commendations of the commander "for the cool and handsome manner in which it held its position against a flank attack, and for the manner in which it came into line and delivered its fire near the close of the action." Nine companies of the regiment re-enlisted for the three years' service, and November 16th it was ordered to Fort Jenkins, near Louisville. The winter was spent in camp at Columbia, the regiment forming a part of the brigade under command of General Boyle. Here the men suffered greatly from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Early in March the Nineteenth set out for Nashville, and marched the long distance with shoes in such condition that the men were almost barefoot. From Nashville they took steamer for Savannah and there, within hearing of the guns of Shiloh they were

transferred to the boat which conveyed them to Pittsburgh Landing, which they reached at the end of the first days' fighting. They found the Union troops driven almost to the river, the banks of which were lined with thousands of stragglers who were in a state of panic. A dreary wet night was spent on the battlefield, and the battle being renewed early the next morning the Nineteenth was ordered into action and fought with courage and coolness contributing their full share to the final victory. The regiment lost Major Edwards, besides a number of privates killed and wounded.

During the gradual approach to Corinth under General Halleck, who had practically displaced Grant, the regiment lost Captain F. E. Stowe, of Company G, by disease. Not long after, at Battle Creek, Alabama, to which place the regiment had marched under the command of General Buell, Lieutenant D. W. Hildebrand also died of disease. At Crab Orchard the Nineteenth captured a rebel gun. At Murfreesboro, January 2nd, the regiment saw fierce fighting and did gallant service but at a heavy cost. Out of 449 men who entered the battle 213 were lost in killed, wounded or missing, five commissioned officers being among the killed. While in camp near Murfreesboro after the battle Lieutenant-Colonel Hollingsworth resigned, his place being filled by Major Manderson, and Captain H. G. Stratton being made major. The time from the occupation of Murfreesboro January 4th to June 28th was spent in camp.

In August the Nineteenth crossed the Cumberland mountains, and in September lost two men in a skirmish with the enemy at Crawfish Springs. On the 18th of the same month the regiment captured several prisoners and a battery. The battle of Chickamauga was participated in on the 20th, after which the regiment retreated with the army to Chattanooga. November 23 twenty men were lost at Orchard Knob, and two days later the Nineteenth took part in the unordered and spontaneous but successful storming of Mission Ridge. Then followed the tedious march to Knoxville, the men being poorly supplied with clothes and but half shod. On learning that Longstreet had

raised the siege of Knoxville, the army moved to Flat Creek, where over four hundred members of the Nineteenth re-enlisted in the veteran service. After returning to Chattanooga the regiment left for Ohio reaching Cleveland by the 16th of February.

The veterans, who reassembled in camp at Cleveland March 17, reached Knoxville on the 24th, and subsequently participated in the Atlanta campaign. The Nineteenth took part in the battle of Nashville under Thomas, in which Hood's army was completely routed, and was afterwards ordered to Huntsville and Chattanooga, and in July, 1865, to Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, October 31st, after nearly five years service, the regiment started home, and was finally discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, on November 22nd.

Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The Twentieth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was organized in response to the first call for three months' troops in May, 1861. Charles Whittlesey, a graduate of West Point, was colonel, and Manning F. Force lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Whittlesey resigning in April, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Force was promoted to colonel and later to brigadier-general. Harrison Wilson was the third colonel of the regiment. First Lieutenant John C. Fry was promoted to captain, and in January, 1864, became colonel of the regiment. The Twentieth conducted itself creditably in its first action at Fort Donelson and was afterwards sent north in charge of prisoners, in which service it became scattered. By the middle of March seven companies were collected on the Tennessee river. It participated in the battle of Shiloh with honor and considerable loss, and during the advance on Corinth remained on duty at Pittsburg Landing, suffering considerably from sickness. It was thence transferred to Bolivar. In August, 1862, with two other regiments, it repulsed the rebel general, Armstrong, with thirteen regiments, several of the officers being promoted for gallantry. Joining General Logan's division of the Seventeenth army corps in the fall of 1862, it reached Memphis in the

following January. In May in an advance on Raymond with the Thirteenth army corps, the regiment suffered a loss of twelve killed and fifteen wounded, being cheered heartily by other regiments for its gallantry. It performed good service in the march through Clinton, Jackson and Champion Hills, and later took an honorable part in the Vicksburg campaign. More than two-thirds of the men re-enlisted in January, 1864, and after a visit home on furlough, rendezvoused at Camp Denison, May 1st, whence they were ordered to Clifton, Tennessee. On June 20th, it performed dangerous service at Kenesaw Mountain. It took part in the battle of Atlanta, accompanied Sherman to the sea, and after the surrender of Savannah proceeded to Raleigh. Its service was brought to an end by the surrender of Johnston, and after participating in the Grand Review of May 24, at Washington, it was transferred to Louisville, and June 18 returned to Columbus and was mustered out.

Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Company E of this regiment was recruited partly in Mahoning county. Organized at Camp Chase in June, 1861, with W. S. Rosecrans as colonel, who was succeeded consecutively by E. P. Scammon, R. B. Hayes (afterwards President), and James N. Comly, it served through the entire conflict, taking an honorable part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Barryville, North Mountain and Cedar Creek, and was mustered out at Cumberland, July 26, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Mahoning county contributed one company—Company G—to this regiment, which was mustered in in July, 1861, at Camp Chase. For some time it was engaged in scouting duty in the Kanawha valley, where it remained until January. Under Rosecrans it led the advance on Sewell Mountain and guarded the retreat. It was transferred to the department of the Cumberland and was with General Buell in the campaign of 1862, and though participating in no engagements, gained a high reputation for order and dis-

cipline. It repulsed Forrest at McMinnville, and participated in the general engagement at Murfreesboro, December 26, 1862, where, under Major Squires, it made several gallant and successful charges upon the enemy's line. In the fight at Stone river it was one of the few regiments that stood against Bragg's impetuous assault, losing nearly one-third of its number in killed or disabled. At Chickamauga it was in the thickest of the fight, three-fifths of all engaged being killed, wounded or captured. Perhaps its most gallant exploit was at Mission Ridge, where it occupied the center of the front line of assault, gaining the summit with the loss of half the command and driving the enemy from their works in precipitous flight, besides capturing fifty prisoners and two cannon. "Later in the day the Twenty-sixth Ohio and the Fifteenth Indiana, under command of Colonel Young, captured a six-gun battery the enemy were attempting to carry off in their retreat, and flanked and dislodged a strong body of the enemy, who, with two heavy guns, were attempting to hold in check the National forces until their trains could be withdrawn. These guns were also captured. In token of their appreciation of Colonel Young's gallantry, his command presented him with a splendid sword."

Almost to a man the regiment re-enlisted in January, 1864, being "the first regiment of the Fourth army corps to re-enlist for the veteran service and the first to arrive home on veteran furlough." It afterwards served through the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, participated in the pursuit of Hood to Nashville, and in the successful battle which followed. It took part in the Texas campaign of 1865, and was mustered out October 21, 1865. It was then transported to Camp Chase, where it was paid off and discharged.

Thirty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This was a German regiment, of which Company I was partially enrolled at Youngstown, and was mustered into the service October 2, 1861, at Camp Dennison. It was commanded by Colonel E. Siber, an accomplished soldier who had served in Prussia

and Brazil. It was assigned to the department of West Virginia under Rosecrans, and saw some dangerous and laborious service, though without participating in any great battles. In 1863 it was transferred to the department of the Mississippi, and here took part in the Vicksburg campaign under Grant, during the siege losing nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded. It subsequently participated in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, pursued the rebel general, Forrest, to Chattanooga, and assisted in the capture of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. Three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted in the veteran service and took part in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. The Thirty-seventh was mustered out in August, 1865.

Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This was a six months' regiment which followed an early three months' organization of the same name. The colonel was Wilson C. Lemert, who had been major of the three-months regiment, which had served chiefly in West Virginia. Company A, from Mahoning county, was commanded by Captain Seth H. Truesdale. The regiment participated in the pursuit of Morgan during the latter's raid through Ohio, and after returning to Camp Tod, was ordered to Kentucky. On September 8th, at Cumberland Gap, with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, the Twenty-second Ohio battery and some detachments of Tennessee cavalry, it captured the command of the rebel general Frazier, taking 2,800 prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, thirteen pieces of artillery and large quantities of commissary stores and ammunition. It was largely enabled to do this through the appearance of General Burnside's division on the other side of the Gap. The regiment was mustered out at Cleveland, February 10, 1864.

Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—"This regiment was organized in response to the call of President Lincoln, in May, 1862, for three months' men. H. B. Banning was commissioned colonel. It left for the field June 15, and was stationed at

Harper's Ferry, where it remained until the siege of that place by the rebel general, Jackson, and was surrendered with the National forces, although the term of its enlistment had expired. When this circumstance was known the regiment was permitted to return home. It was mustered out at Camp Chase September 20, 1862." Company I was partly recruited in Mahoning county.

Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Company D of this regiment was enrolled in Mahoning county. Its nucleus was the First Battalion, Governor's Guards, Independent Volunteer Infantry, organized in June, 1862, and its enrollment was not completed until June 26, 1863. In the meanwhile it did efficient guard service, first over the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and afterwards at Covington, Kentucky, to prevent the threatened attack on Cincinnati. Under Colonel George W. Neff the regiment was placed under thorough drill and discipline and was anxious to take the field. There was much disappointment, therefore, among the officers and men that they were given no opportunity to participate in active service, beyond guarding Camp Dennison against a possible attack from John Morgan. After a long monotonous routine of guard duty the regiment was mustered out July 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, O. V. I.—"The One Hundred and Fifth was recruited wholly in the eastern part of the Reserve. Companies A and H were from Mahoning county, the former being made up largely of miners."

The last company was mustered in August 21, 1862, and was immediately ordered to Covington, Kentucky, where it remained three days, going thence by train to Lexington, where it was assigned to a brigade commanded by Colonel Charles Anderson of the Ninety-third Ohio. Here preparations were made to meet General Kirby Smith, who was advancing from Cumberland Gap towards Lexington. August 30 a vain attempt was made by the One Hundred and Fifth, with several other

regiments, to reinforce General Nelson at Richmond, Kentucky, but the battle had been fought and lost before they arrived. The rebels menacing Lexington, it became necessary to evacuate that city, and with the remnants of Nelson's command, a forced march was made for Louisville, during which the new troops, being overladen with baggage, suffered terribly from heat and thirst. Many contracted chronic diarrhea and fevers from which some never recovered, but were discharged or died in the hospital. At Louisville the regiment was assigned to General Terrill's brigade, which afterwards became the Third Brigade, Tenth division, of the army under General Buell. October 8th it took part in the battle of Perryville, where General Terrill was killed, and the regiment greatly overpowered, was obliged to retreat. Forty-seven men were killed and 212 wounded, besides several officers killed and wounded.

Under command of Lieutenant-colonel Tolles the regiment marched to Danville, where the brigade was ordered to Mumfordsville, where a month was spent in post and guard duty. Later at Bledsoe's Creek the brigade was assigned to the Twelfth division commanded by General Reynolds, and participated with the division in pursuit of John Morgan, going as far as Cave City. January 11, 1863, the division reached Stone river, where a permanent assignment was made, by which Hall's became the Second and Reynolds' the Fifth brigade, soon afterwards the Fourth division of the Fourteenth corps. March 20th the One Hundred and Fifth participated with the brigade in an engagement about fourteen miles from Murfreesboro with John Morgan's command, in which the enemy was severely chastised. June 24th the regiment broke camp to take part in the Tullahoma campaign, Major Perkins succeeding to the command. The result of the brief campaign was to drive Bragg from his position at Tullahoma and send him across the Tennessee river. During the next few weeks the regiment lay encamped at University Mountain, where Colonel King was assigned to the command of the brigade.

Crossing the Tennessee river, August 30, 1863, the One Hundred and Fifth joined in the movement to intercept Bragg and compel the evacuation of Chattanooga. On September 19th and 20th the regiment was engaged at Chickamauga, where it was complimented by the brigade commander for its steadiness when in a trying situation. It also executed a gallant and important movement which saved the Federal line from being thrown into confusion and overwhelmed on the withdrawal of General Wood's division, whereby General Reynolds was enabled to make such disposition as secured his right flank and prevented further disaster to the army. For this prompt movement it was highly commended by General Reynolds and afterwards by General Rosecrans. In this action Major Perkins was severely wounded, with four other officers—Captain Spaulding mortally—and the regiment lost 75 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Ordered to Chattanooga, the regiment was engaged there on fatigue duty until the arrival of General Grant. Here it participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, where it held a foremost position, and afterwards assisted in the pursuit of the rebel army as far as Ringgold, Georgia. On its return to Chattanooga it was rejoined by Major Perkins, who had been absent on account of disability. William R. Tolles succeeded to the colonelcy on the death of Colonel Hall. He resigned in January, 1864, and was succeeded by George T. Perkins, who commanded the regiment until the close of the service.

The One Hundred and Fifth participated in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. Under Major Edwards, Colonel Perkins being away in September on leave of absence, it joined in the pursuit of Hood as far as Galesburg, afterwards returning to Atlanta. Until the latter part of March it was moving about almost constantly, tearing up railroads and making forced marches on various expeditions. "At Goldsboro the troops were reviewed by Generals Sherman and Schofield. At this time fully 25 per cent of the men were barefooted; they were ragged and dirty, many

in citizen's dress and some in rebel uniform. Having received clothing and other necessary supplies, the army left Goldsboro April 10th, and after four days' skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, arrived at Raleigh." The regiment was at Cape Fear river when Johnston surrendered. Richmond was reached May 7, 1865, and on the 24th the One Hundred and Fifth took part in the Grand Review at Washington. It was mustered out June 3, and was paid off and discharged at Cleveland on the 8th, having been in the service nearly three years.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I.—Six companies of this regiment were organized at Cleveland during the months of October, November and December, 1862, under the supervision of Col. Opdycke. Two companies which had been enlisted for the Eighty-seventh Ohio, were transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth on December 6th. January 3 the regiment left Cleveland by train for Cincinnati. Being ordered to report to General Boyle, the regiment left Cincinnati by boat on the 4th for Louisville. Here, by order of Brigadier-general Boyle, on January 2d, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was transferred to the command of Brigadier-general C. C. Gilbert, commanding the division, and on February 1st it started with the rest of the command by boat for Nashville, where, on the 9th, it went into camp near the city. On the 12th, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth in advance, the command took up the line of march for Franklin, where they drove out a small force of rebel cavalry and took possession of the town. Colonel Opdycke was placed in command of the post, the rest of the division not crossing the river. From this time until the middle of June was spent chiefly in marching and skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment marched on June 21st and was assigned by General Rosecrans to the Third Brigade, First division, Twenty-first army corps. On the 24th it took part in the general advance which resulted in driving Bragg from Tullahoma and beyond the Tennessee river. The regiment suffered much at

this time on account of rain and heavy roads. From July 9 until August 16 was spent in camp at Hillsboro, Tennessee. A general advance being ordered, it then crossed the mountains, went into camp at Thurman until September 1st, then marched by way of Jasper and Shell Mound to Lookout Mountain, where it arrived on the 6th. Here, by order of General Crittenden, it accomplished a dangerous reconnoissance to develop the enemy's batteries. On the 8th, 9th and 10th it marched to Chattanooga, and to Gordon's Mills on the 11th and 12th. It was in the thick of the fight at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th, where it earned from General Wood the title of "The Ohio Tigers," owing to the three desperate and successful charges with which it broke the enemy's lines and saved the Army of the Cumberland from destruction. In this battle, which it entered with eleven officers and 298 men, it had one officer and eleven men killed, two officers and seventy-one men seriously, and ten slightly wounded. The regiment took part in the work of fortifying Chattanooga, where they remained until the 23d of November. On the 25th they took part in the memorable assault of Mission Ridge, and were among the first to reach the summit, capturing 100 prisoners, together with a gun, wagon and mules and a large number of small arms. The regiment's loss was three killed and one officer and twenty-six men wounded. The regiment assisted in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, returning to Chattanooga on the 26th. From early in December until January 15, they were encamped at Blair's Cross roads, "poorly clothed and worse fed," and then marched to Dandridge, where on the 17th they had a skirmish with a brigade of dismounted rebel cavalry, whom they repulsed, losing, however, seven officers and five men killed, and twelve men wounded. They then retreated to Knoxville which they reached on the 21st. Marching again on the 23rd they reached Loudon, Tennessee, on January 25, where they spent the winter. "The spring was spent in East Tennessee until June, when the regiment was ordered to Louisiana, and thence to Texas,

where it was mustered out September 25. Returning to Ohio, it was discharged at Camp Chase October 17."

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The 155th regiment was mustered into the service May 8, 1864, in response to the President's call for 100-day volunteers. It was made up of the Forty-fourth battalion, a Mahoning County organization, and the Ninety-second Volunteer Infantry. On May 9th it left for New Creek, West Virginia. It was on garrison and escort duty at Martinsburg until June 10th, when it left under orders for Washington city. It then proceeded to the White House, and thence to Bermuda Hundred and City Point where it remained until the 29th. It was afterwards placed on garrison duty at Norfolk, Virginia. In July 500 men of the regiment with other troops, marched to Elizabeth city, North Carolina, where the cavalry raided the country. After this expedition the 155th remained at Norfolk till August 19th, when it was ordered home to be mustered out. It was discharged from the service at Camp Dennison, August 27, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I.—This regiment, which contained two and a third companies of Trumbull and Mahoning county troops, was mustered into the service under the last one-year call of President Lincoln. Many of its officers and men had seen service in other regiments. It was ordered to West Virginia, where it joined the Ohio brigade and was thoroughly drilled and disciplined. In July it was placed on garrison duty in the fortifications around Baltimore. A detachment was detailed to Fort Delaware. It was mustered out September 11, 1865, at Baltimore.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, O. V. I.—The 197th regiment, companies A and K of which were partly recruited in Mahoning county, was the last regiment organized in the state. Nearly half of the men.

and all but five of the officers had previously been in the service. The regiment left Camp Chase for Washington city April 25th, and on arriving there learned of Johnston's surrender. After spending the time in camp until July 31st it was mustered out of the service.

Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—This fine military organization was recruited in the summer of 1861, chiefly by men of wealth, intelligence and culture, the last company being mustered in October 10th. It was drilled at Cleveland and at Camp Dennison and early in January, 1862, proceeded to Platte City, Missouri. On February 22nd, while on the march to Fort Scott, Kansas, a scouting party of the regiment met and defeated an equal force of rebels under the command of the infamous Quantrell, losing one killed and three wounded. The months of March and April were mainly spent in breaking up guerrilla bands in the border counties of Missouri and Kansas. The Indian rebel, Stanwaite, was also driven from his camp at Baxter Springs, Indian Territory.

The regiment next participated in the attack and capture of Fort Gibson, after which it went into camp at Fort Scott. Many of the men had by this time suffered seriously from sickness and a number had died from brain fever caused by the heat. Near the close of August 150 men and two officers of the Second were detailed as a light battery and were soon afterwards transferred and organized as the 25th Ohio Battery. The Second then participated in the fall campaign under Blunt, at Prairie Grove, December 3rd, helping to win a splendid victory. In September Captain August V. Kautz, of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, became colonel of the regiment, Colonel Charles Doubleday having been promoted to brigadier-general. Through his influence the Second was soon after transferred to the East and reorganized at Camp Chase, Ohio. In April, 1863, it left Camp Chase, and until June 27th was engaged in some small raids, much of the time, however, being spent in camp at Somerset, Kentucky. As a part of

Colonel Kautz's brigade it participated in the pursuit of John Morgan, whom it followed for 1,200 miles through three states, until his capture at Buffington's Island. For its part in this expedition it was highly complimented by General Burnside. In August, 1864, the Second moved with the army to East Tennessee, in the brigade commanded by Colonel Caster, and easily put to flight the enemy at Loudon Bridge. It subsequently joined the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, took an honorable part in the battle of Blue Springs and helped to defeat the rebels at Blountsville and Bristol. It participated in the siege of Knoxville, on December 2nd engaged Longstreet's Cavalry at Morristown, and on the 4th had 40 men killed and wounded in an encounter with eighteen regiments at Russellville. Until January 1st it was fighting or marching with but little rest. On this date 420 out of 470 reenlisted in the veteran service. After a veteran furlough of thirty days commencing February 16th, it reassembled at Cleveland March 20th, one hundred and twenty recruits being added to its strength. On April 4th it was encamped on the Chesapeake, and on May 3d reported to General Burnside at Warrenville Junction. It took a very active part in the Wilderness campaign and on May 29th became a part of General J. H. Wilson's brigade in Sheridan's famous cavalry. It took a conspicuous part in the fight at Hanover Court House, and at Winchester where it sustained considerable loss. It again distinguished itself at Summit Point, Charlestown, and Harper's Ferry, and Berryville, Virginia, and on September 13th, captured one of General Early's regiments in front of Winchester. Its next gallant exploits were performed at the battles of Waynesboro and Cedar Creek, and on December 28th it went into winter quarters near Winchester.

On February 27th the Second joined Sheridan's cavalry and on March 2nd assisted in the capture of Early's army near Waynesboro. After Lee's surrender it served in Missouri when it was mustered out September 1st, being disbanded at Camp Chase, Ohio, on Sep-

tember 11th with a record equalled by few of the military organizations in the war.

The *Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry*, recruited by Hon. B. F. Wade and John Hutchins, was organized at Warren, October, 1861. It was first employed at Camp Chase in guarding rebel prisoners. Early in May, completely equipped, it started for Wheeling, West Virginia. Under Gen. Fremont it pursued Jackson down the Shenandoah Valley and was engaged with the enemy at Strasburg and Cross Keys, and subsequently at Luray Court House and Cedar Mountain. Under Pope in his struggle with Jackson for the Rappahannock it was fourteen days under fire. It next performed gallant service at Second Bull Run, August 29th, 1862, and at Warrenton, immediately afterward joining Burnside in his advance upon Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1863, it joined Hooker's army and in March maintained its high reputation at Kelly's Ford, and subsequently in several other actions, at Aldie, June 17, under Colonel Steadman, making one of the most gallant charges in the record of cavalry service. As a part of Kilpatrick's brigade, it performed effective service at Gettysburg, Falling Waters and subsequently at Culpepper Court House, Rapidan Station, Sulphur Springs, and Auburn Mills, in the last named battle losing three officers and thirteen men killed and wounded.

While in winter quarters at Warrington, the Sixth was detailed to general guard and picket duty. About January 1, about 200 of the Sixth re-enlisted and were furloughed. After reorganization, with a large number of recruits, the Sixth became part of Sheridan's cavalry. It took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 28, at Owen Church, lost Captain Northway, one of its bravest and best beloved officers. It fought gallantly at Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Petersburg and Hatcher's Run, where, October 27, Capt. E. S. Austin was killed. In all these movements, the Sixth was invariably selected as the advanced guard. It was subsequently in spirited pursuit of Lee, at Farnville and Sailors' Court-house, and Five Forks, and while in the

pursuit of Lee, at Farnville and Sailors' Creek. At Appomattox Court-house, it opened the engagement, and afterwards acted as General Grant's escort from Appomattox to Burksville Station. After Johnston's surrender it was divided into detachments and stationed in the district of Appomattox. It was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, August, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—This regiment was recruited in August, 1863, in accordance with an order from the war department to Governor Tod. Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Hatliff of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was commissioned colonel, and the first company reported at Camp Taylor October 2, 1863. Most of the officers of the regiment were trained soldiers and the regiment in consequence was soon prepared for the field. Six companies were detailed in November to guard the prison stockade on Johnson's Island, the other six companies in the meanwhile drilling for field service. March 30 found the regiment encamped on the plains near Louisville. The regiment had their first action during Morgan's raid when on June 9, it showed great gallantry in an encounter with the rebels at Mount Sterling. At Cynthiana, Kentucky, Morgan was again overtaken and his forces scattered by a gallant charge, and on September 20 there was a half-day's hard fighting at Saltville, the Twelfth driving the enemy from his works. The regiment also assisted materially in General Stoneman's defeat of Breckenridge at Marion, and in December assisted in the capture of Saltville. In March, 1865, the Twelfth, re-equipped, saw service at Nashville, whence it hastened to Knoxville and Murfreesboro. It aided in the capture of Jefferson Davis and captured in Alabama Generals Bragg and Wheeler. In November the regiment rendezvoused at Nashville and on the 14th was mustered out of the service, a few days later being paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

ARTILLERY.

The following batteries contained recruits from Trumbull and Mahoning counties.

First Light Artillery, organized 1860, six companies, James Barnett, colonel, who was succeeded in October 1864, by C. S. Cotter. It was mustered into the United States service September, 1861.

Second Ohio Heavy Artillery was recruited in all parts of the state in July and August, 1863, in order to garrison some captured forts with heavy arms. It consisted of 2400 men.

Second Ohio Independent Battery was organized in the northwestern part of Ohio, in July, 1861, and mustered into the service at Camp Chase August 9, for a period of three years. It re-enlisted in 1864 and was mustered out in July, 1865.

TOD POST, NO. 29, G. A. R.,

Was organized in November, 1879, with a membership of —. The post has since had a useful and active existence in caring for the welfare of the Civil War veterans of Youngstown and the vicinity; keeping up the memory of departed comrades, whose graves are annually decorated on the day set apart by the Nation for that purpose, and in strengthening the bonds of patriotism and fellowship among those who survive.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

Encampment No. 3, of the Union Veteran Legion, was instituted in this city by Encampment No. 1, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Friday evening, May 1, 1885, in Emerald hall, and consisted of twenty-two charter members.

At the present time Encampment No. 3 has about thirty members, with the following officers: Joseph Seifert, colonel; Dennis McKinney, chaplain; D. B. Stambaugh, quarter-master; J. W. Jewhearst, adjutant; Garvin Jack, quarter-master sergeant; John Moore, color-bearer.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Hillman Camp No. 10, Sons of Veterans, was mustered, June 29, 1886, with the follow-

ing officers: Commander, Charles F. Hall; senior vice-commander, Carl Woodworth; junior vice-commander, R. E. Baldwin. 1887—Commander, J. Ed. Leslie; senior vice-commander, R. E. Baldwin; junior vice-commander, Fred Simpkin. 1888—Commander, R. E. Baldwin; senior vice-commander, E. J. Brauburn; junior vice-commander, William Patterson. 1889—Commander, Robert N. Kerr; senior vice-commander, E. J. Brauburn; junior vice-commander, William Patterson. There was no organization kept up during 1890, '91, '92 and '93.

Baldwin Camp, No. 10, was mustered in on February 7, 1894, with the following officers: Commander, Fred A. Simpkins; senior vice-commander, Robert N. Kerr; junior vice-commander, William Gill. 1895—Commander, W. S. Watson (who resigned May 21, 1895), A. G. Rowland; senior vice-commander, P. H. Woods; junior vice-commander, E. E. Eckels. 1896—Commander, W. E. Baldwin; senior vice-commander, J. W. Blackburn; junior vice-commander, George B. Havey. 1897—Commander, W. E. Baldwin; senior vice-commander, J. Ralph Rigby; junior vice-commander, Frank Wilheide. 1898—Commander, J. Ralph Rigby; senior vice-commander, Henry J. Kuhns; junior vice commander, Charles N. Crozier. In 1898 the number was changed from No. 10 to No. 2. 1899—Commander, Henry J. Kuhns; senior vice-commander, John J. Cornell; junior vice-commander, Cal. J. Mikesell. 1900—Commander, John J. Cornell; senior vice-commander, Cal. J. Mikesell; junior vice-commander, W. L. Dales. 1901—Commander, Cal. J. Mikesell; senior vice-commander, W. L. Dales; junior vice-commander, George Washburn. 1902—Commander, W. L. Dales; senior vice-commander, Charles N. Crozier; junior vice-commander, J. E. Nutt. 1903—Commander, W. L. Dales; senior vice-commander, Charles N. Crozier; junior vice-commander, J. E. Nutt. 1904—Commander, J. E. Nutt; senior vice-commander, Henry J. Kuhns; junior vice-commander, George Morgan. 1905—Commander, William Gill; senior vice-commander, R. W. Kaiser; junior vice-commander, E. E.

Eckels. 1906—Commander, William Gill; senior vice-commander, R. W. Kaiser; junior vice-commander, E. E. Eckels. 1907—Commander, R. W. Kaiser; senior vice-commander, E. E. Eckels; junior vice-commander, George Morgan.

In 1897 A. W. Jones from Camp No. 2 was elected state commander with W. E. Baldwin, state adjutant, and W. S. Watson, state quartermaster.

In 1898 A. W. Jones was elected commander-in-chief U. S. A. with W. E. Baldwin, adjutant-general, and W. S. Watson, assistant adjutant-general.

LOGAN RIFLES, O. N. G.

The company of Ohio National Guard now known as the Logan Rifles, having been thus named after General John A. Logan of Civil War fame, was first organized in Youngstown during the summer of 1875. Roswell P. Shurtleff, a captain in the war of the Rebellion, issued a call for a meeting of those interested, and it was held in the old Town Hall with Captain Shurtleff as chairman and John Baker as secretary. An enlistment roll was drawn up and 97 citizens signed it. R. P. Shurtleff was elected captain, James P. Conrad first lieutenant, and Aaron Harber, second lieutenant, and the company named "The Iron Guards." As the laws of the state in reference to the formation of military companies had not been complied with, Adjutant-General James O. Ames refused to recognize the meeting, and another meeting was held at the same place June 10, 1875, and the proper petition prepared. The adjutant-general approved the application, and on June 19, R. P. Shurtleff was elected captain, T. F. Patton, first lieutenant, and William McIlroy, second lieutenant. They were commissioned July 26, 1875, at which date the organization was formally accepted and mustered into the state's service. Quarters were rented and the work of drilling commenced. Lieutenant Patton resigned and was honorably discharged by S. O. 14, February 26, 1876. Lieutenant McIlroy resigned and

was honorably discharged by S. O. 18, March 15, 1876. Their successors were H. G. Reed, first lieutenant, and S. A. Smith, second lieutenant, who were commissioned March 25, 1876.

In April, 1877, the company was ordered on active duty in aid of the civil authorities in preserving peace during the hanging of Charles N. Sterling for the murder of Lizzie Gombacher. Owing to the mystery surrounding the identity of the prisoner and the difference of opinion as to his guilt, considerable feeling had been aroused. The company was on duty for two days and without difficulty preserved peace and quiet. Col. Houstean resigned and was honorably discharged by S. O. 115, July 9, 1877. His successor was A. A. Ross, who was commissioned October 6, 1877. The second encampment was held at the Youngstown Fair Grounds August 6 to 12.

On September 19, 1881, President James A. Garfield died, and on September 24, the Eighth regiment was ordered to Cleveland to guard the public square, in which the catafalque containing his remains lay in state. The "Iron Guards" were on duty three days, and were presented a handsome wreath made from the flowers used in decorating the bier of President Garfield. The wreath was appropriately framed and now hangs in the company's parlor.

June 1, 1894, found the miners of Ohio on a strike and practically all the coal in the market came from "Benwood" district of West Virginia. To stop even this supply, the miners systematically "tied up" all freight traffic. Railroad cars were burned, bridges destroyed and employees assaulted. In five counties the civil law was at a standstill and the court officers and processes ignored or resisted. Once convinced that the civil resources were exhausted, Gov. McKinley promptly ordered regiment after regiment under arms until 3,800 National Guards were scattered along the railroads from the Ohio river north, affording full protection to a resumption of traffic. June 11, at 6 p. m., the captain of the Logan Rifles received telegraphic orders to report with his command to Col. Kennan at

Cleveland. The company was promptly assembled, and at 7:30 p. m. every man was in the armory ready for duty. The company, with Surgeon Will H. Buechner and Adjutant R. T. Ellis, of the staff, boarded B. & O. train 5 at 10:57 p. m., and at noon the next day went into bivouac with the regiment at Crystal Springs, four miles from Massillon, waiting orders from Sheriff Doll, of Stark county. Early that night the railroad bridge at Strasburgh was burned, and at 11 p. m. the Logan Rifles were ordered to go sixteen miles down the C., L. & W. Railway and save the next bridge. The company was hurried aboard a coach and with the "tender" in front of the engine started down the line. Perched high on top of the "tender" was Lieutenant Whitney, Captain Freed and eight soldiers in charge of Sergeant Kaercher. It was a thrilling ride for them. Crouching around the edge of the "tender," with weapons in hand, they peered out into the semi-darkness, carefully scanning every foot of track, every bush or fallen log. The country traversed was strange and the danger point unknown. The air was murky with smoke from the piles of burning ties and cord wood along the track. The moon in the clouded sky threw fitful and deceiving shadows over everything. Slowly and cautiously the train moved on. Past the mines and scattered villages, through the rocky walls of "Blue Cut," on through "Pigeon Run," and in the gray dawn of morning crossed the bridge and stopped at the village of Beach City. Quickly disembarking, a guard line with Lieutenant Reel in charge was established around the bridge and railroad property, while Lieutenant Perkins with the second platoon kept on a mile and a half farther down the track, and in a like manner protected bridge "96." A small squad was sent back up the line six miles and patrolled "Blue Cut" until the arrival of Company K two days later. During the next night a party of miners made their way among the underbrush along the river bank and when discovered had reached a point almost directly beneath the bridge. When challenged they threw a package into

the river and quickly disappeared in the darkness, escaping the shots sent after them. At bridge "96" Corporal Barclay and Harvey Kelly were fired upon from the underbrush. The company remained here for eleven days, and almost every night the guards were fired upon by unseen men from the wooded hillsides and gullies. Every effort was made to capture these bushwhackers, but without avail. Being perfectly familiar with the country they could creep up unseen and after firing escape in the darkness. Pickets were posted on the hilltops, but they, too, were fired upon and the miscreants escaped. At one time a party of men gained a point of vantage on the hills around bridge "96" and fired a long range volley at the bivouac there. The bullets cut the leaves and bark from the trees over the soldiers' heads, but when a squad charged up the hillside they found the enemy gone. The miners' object in pursuing this kind of warfare evidently was to draw the guards in pursuit of them and give their comrades a chance to dynamite the bridge. Had they been better shots, or better armed, or approached nearer, some of the soldiers would undoubtedly have been shot. The only time when they showed themselves was on Saturday night when they appeared in the village just after midnight. Captain Freed had been visiting the sentinels and noticed a group of men near a flouring mill. As he passed the corner of the building and stepped out into the moonlight a voice cried, "Give it to the white striped —," and a score of shots were immediately fired from the end of the wagon bridge 50 yards distant, toward which the men had retreated. Quickly firing his revolver into the darkness after the retreating men, the captain "turned out the guard" and took up the pursuit. In the woodland across the river two men were captured, and one of them was induced by threats to tell where the rendezvous of the gang was and guided a squad two miles into the country where four more rioters were captured. They were armed with cheap new revolvers of 38 calibre containing the shells of recently fired cartridges. They were marched back to the

camp and confined in a tool house until Monday, when they were turned over to Sheriff Doll at Massillon.

When the United States declared war with Spain the Governor of Ohio called into service the entire National Guard of the state. The local organization, Logan Rifles, Company H, Fifth Infantry, O. N. G., responded with the other companies of the regiment rendezvoused at Cleveland and from there proceeded to Camp Bushnell at Columbus. The local company was enrolled in the United States volunteer service April 26, 1898. The company as mustered consisted of Captain James A. Freed, First Lieutenant Harry W. Ulrich, Second Lieutenant Fred C. Porter and sixty enlisted men.

The regiment left Columbus and arrived at Tampa, Florida, May 21, and went into camp as part of the Seventh army corps under command of Major General Fitzhugh Lee. Soon after this the regiment was transferred to the Fifth army corps under command of Major Gen. William T. Shafter and ordered to embark for Cuba. Owing to the damage to the transport Florida, the Fifth regiment did not sail with the rest of the corps, and were transferred to the Fourth army corps under command of Major General J. J. Coppinger. The regiment was transferred to camp at Fernandina, Florida, July 23, and remained there until September 8, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, for muster out. It was duly mustered out November 5, 1898.

During the time the company was in Tampa it was recruited to a total of 109 officers and enlisted men, the recruits being local men.

While the company was encamped at Fernandina an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out and Sergeant Henry G. Woolfe and Private Clifton Dalzell died. During the time that the company was encamped in Cleveland Sergeant George Spigler and Private Daniel G. Kennedy died from typhoid fever contracted in Florida.

In the fall of 1899 Captain Freed resigned. Lieutenant Ulrich was elected captain and commissioned December 9, 1899. The company attended the funeral of President Mc-

Kinley at Canton, Ohio, in September, 1901.

The present officers of the company are: Captain, Harry W. Ulrich; first lieutenant, Wade C. Christy; second lieutenant, Charles F. Redman. The Logan Rifles has long been considered one of the best military companies in the state.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Soon after the close of the war with Spain several organizations of the veterans of that war were formed. The local veterans applied for a charter for a camp and it was organized in December, 1899 and named Major Logan Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans. Later on it surrendered its charter in that organization and accepted a charter in the Spanish War Veterans, a stronger organization. In 1904 most of the many societies of the war with Spain united under the name United Spanish War Veterans and the local camp was granted a charter in that organization and is now known as Major Logan Camp No. 26, Department of Ohio, United Spanish War Veterans. The commanders of the local camp have been, James A. Freed, Peter Cummings, William Smoker, Joseph Leonard, John J. Klager and Robert E. Kroll. The meetings are held in Grand Army Hall every second Thursday evening.

The following veterans of the war with Spain are buried in the local cemeteries:

Oak Hill Cemetery—Clifton L. Dalzell, Henry G. Woolfe, George W. Spigler, William S. Brown, James Edwards, John R. Williams, John A. Logan, John W. Wonn, Jesse Swaney, Vernon Humes, Edward Wallace, Fred Krueger, George Farrow, Frank G. Wiseman, Percy Jacobs, Charles S. Wood, John Kenvin, David W. McFarlane, Roy E. Jacobs, John Tresise and Stant Westover.

Calvary Cemetery—Daniel G. Kennedy, Edward L. McElwain, Edward J. Conway and Bernard McBride. St. Joseph's Cemetery—Simon Flushingorten. Girard Cemetery—William Williams. Hubbard Cemetery—Henry Keck. Mineral Ridge Cemetery—William A. Orl.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE PRESS

Newspapers and Editors of the Past and Present.

The first paper in the present territory of Mahoning county was the *Olive Branch* and *New County Advocate* which made its appearance at Youngstown in the fall of 1843. It was issued for the purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of changing the county seat to Youngstown, but proved but a feeble supporter of the cause, and its publication was soon suspended. It was followed soon after the organization of the county by *The Ohio Republican*, published by A. Medbury and J. M. Webb, the latter being the chief editorial writer. In politics it represented pure Jacksonianism, and if we are to believe the business statement of its publishers contained in the last issue found in the files of the county auditor's office, private funds were drawn upon to maintain its publication.

After the Presidential election in 1852, the *Republican* was removed to Canfield and combined with the *Mahoning Sentinel* under the name, *Mahoning Republican-Sentinel*. The *Mahoning Sentinel* had been established in 1852 by an association of citizens, with Ira Norris as editor. After passing through some changes of ownership and editorship it was finally purchased by John M. Webb, and in a few years removed to Youngstown. Mr. Webb made a strong fight for old line Democratic principles during the campaign of 1860, but the secession of the Southern States had

broken party lines and in the fall of 1861 his paper suspended publication for lack of support. July 10, 1862, however, it again appeared, bearing the motto, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was;" but though ably conducted, the political effect of the revived sheet was small and it barely survived the Presidential election of 1864. "Its place as a Democratic organ was not filled until the *Vindicator* made its appearance in 1869."

"The *Mahoning Courier* was established just after the war by Patrick O'Connor and brother. It was a vigorous Republican paper and divided Republican patronage with the *Register* until 1869, when its publication was suspended."

"The *Youngstown Commercial* was issued by Patrick O'Connor and L. F. Shoaf, May 5, 1875. It suspended publication in about six months after that time. Patrick O'Connor began the publication of the *New Star*, May 28, 1879. It was continued as a weekly journal, and for some time was the organ in the Mahoning Valley of the National Greenback party.

"In 1881, O. P. Wharton, formerly of the *Vindicator*, established the *Free Press*, which had an existence of a few years.

"The first daily newspaper in Youngstown was the *Miner and Manufacturer*, which first made its appearance as a daily in June, 1873.

As a weekly in the interest of the laboring men, it had been published for some time previous, Mr. A. D. Fassett being the editor. During the strikes of 1873 it gained prestige by the manner in which it supported the strikers, despite the somewhat unwarranted attempt of a few business men to coerce it into a change of policy. The daily issue shortly after made its appearance as a five-column folio, selling at two cents, and was well received. It was soon after enlarged to six columns, and it had a circulation of about eight hundred, which it held until the *Daily Tribune* was started in 1874, the latter, owing to its good financial backing, being soon enabled to take the lead. The *Miner and Manufacturer* struggled along until November, 1874, when it suspended publication, the editor being chosen to the city editorship of the *Daily Register*, which was started in December of that year."

THE FREE DEMOCRAT TO TELEGRAM.

In the latter part of the year 1852 the *Free Democrat*, representing the abolition sentiment of the county, made its appearance, the first number being published December 31. The *Free Democrat* was the first of a chain of newspapers ending with the *Telegram*. The editor was Edward D. Howard and M. Cullaton was the publisher. In 1853 The *Democrat* was a sturdy advocate of the election of Samuel Lewis as governor and in 1856 was equally as enthusiastic in advocating the nomination of John P. Hale of New Hampshire for president. In 1853 D. S. Elliott purchased the paper, but two years later Howard was again at the helm. Early in February, 1855, the *Free Democrat* was succeeded by the *True American*, the editors being D. S. Elliott and James M. Nash. The latter withdrew from the paper a few months later and the paper was sold to Colonel James Dumars, one of the best known political leaders of the state. The colonel liked the Mahoning county field so well that he disposed of his Warren paper and devoted his time to his new purchase, which he called the *Mahoning Register*. Colonel Dumars was a practical

newspaper man of the old school and the publication was one of the brightest and best of the Western Reserve. He was an enthusiastic anti-slavery man and a Republican. John M. Edwards was the associate editor.

Colonel Dumars sold the paper to E. V. Smalley & Company April 1, 1865, the colonel going south. He started a paper at Memphis, Tenn., but gave up the venture in a short time. Mr. Smalley became the editor, Mr. Edwards continuing as associate. About a year later R. E. Hull, one of the best known among the pioneer newspaper men of this section, joined the staff. In September, 1868, the firm name was changed to Smalley, Hull & Hudson, the new member being James F. Hudson. Mr. Hudson is still in the harness, being an editorial writer on the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. Mr. Smalley retired from the firm in 1869, going to the northwest where he was soon recognized as a leader in his profession. Mr. Hull retired in 1871, Mr. Hudson continuing as sole proprietor until December 11, 1873, when he disposed of his interests to the firm of Vaughan, Seagrave and Gault. The members of the firm were C. A. Vaughan, A. R. Seagrave and W. H. Gault, the latter two being local business men. In May, 1874 Walter L. Campbell, who later became known as Youngstown's "Blind mayor" purchased Mr. Gault's interests and became associate editor with Seagrave, Mr. Vaughan looking after the business end of the paper. A little later A. D. Fassett, state senator, labor commissioner, etc., became associated with the paper as the city editor.

On February 18, 1874, the *Youngstown Tribune* made its appearance, the publishers being Colonel James M. Nash, James K. Bailey and Joseph R. Johnston, afterward judge and state senator. Colonel Nash, who assumed the editorship, was succeeded by William H. Eckman, September 6, 1874. One year later the *Tribune* was merged with the *Register* under the name of the *Register and Tribune*. Shortly afterwards the name was changed to the *Evening Register*. The editorial force at this time was as follows: W. L. Campbell and A. R. Seagrave, editors; A. D. Fassett, city editor;

Thomas W. Johnston and Nain Grute, reporters. Seagrave was appointed postmaster and Mr. Campbell became sole editor.

On July 16, 1877, the *Evening News* appeared as a daily, being published by the Youngstown Printing Company, an association constituted by R. E. Hull, W. S. Stigleman, E. K. Hull, Thomas Kerr and C. E. Kennedy, all printers. In the following January an incorporated company took charge, John M. Webb being the editor. In July, 1879, the *News* began the publication of Associated Press dispatches. Chauncey H. Andrews became financially interested and a newspaper war followed between the *News* and the *Register*. In August, 1880, the *News* announced that it would be Republican in politics and Mr. Webb retired. O. P. Shaffer became managing editor and among his assistants at various times were "Reddy" Bowman, J. Ed Leslie, Nain Grute, T. W. Johnston, Jr., and George McGuigan. Thomp. Burton was connected with the advertising and circulation departments. The fight between the two newspapers reached a bitter stage but finally consolidation was arranged, the name of the paper to be the *News-Register*. The *News* interests had three directors, T. W. Sanderson, Mason Evans and O. P. Shaffer, while the *Register's* selections were Robert McCurdy, Thomas H. Wells and H. O. Bonnell. As managing director or the umpire of disputes Frank Williams was chosen but he soon retired in favor of W. W. McKeown. In February, 1882, Editor Campbell retired and two years later was elected mayor. Following a disagreement between directors, O. P. Shaffer became managing editor and another clash resulted in Shaffer being succeeded by F. S. Presbrey.

Mr. Shaffer, in company with C. H. Andrews, Mason Evans, T. W. Sanderson and Jonathan Head, began the publication of the *Daily News*. On November 17, 1885, G. M. McKelvey, William Cornelius, Louis W. King, Henry M. Garlick and H. K. Taylor organized the Youngstown Printing Company with \$40,000 capital. On November 26, the directors accepted the proposition for the sale of the

News-Register, the *Daily News* and the *Sunday Morning*, the latter being Colonel Thomp. Burton's paper. The new paper was christened the *Evening Telegram*. The directors were G. M. McKelvey, president; H. K. Taylor, secretary; William Cornelius, L. W. King, J. Craig Smith, Thomas H. Wilson and H. H. Stambaugh. Judge King was made editorial manager, T. W. Johnston, editor, and William Cornelius manager. Mr. Johnston was succeeded by W. H. Smiley of Warren who filled the position for a short time, J. Ed. Leslie being called to the position. In turn Leslie was succeeded by Clate A. Smith. November 10, 1890, A. J. Halford of Washington became editorial manager, S. L. Bowman succeeding Smith as managing editor. James J. McNally on December 2, 1892, became manager and on July 6, 1894, was succeeded by J. H. Edwards. Jackson D. Haag took the place of Mr. Bowman as managing editor and March 27, 1896, E. E. Wright was chosen managing editor. Mr. Wright returned to the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, but upon the selection of George C. Phillips again assumed the position which he occupies at the present time. R. R. Sharman succeeded Mr. Phillips as manager, holding the post until the paper was sold to R. T. Dobson of Akron. Mr. Dobson retired shortly afterward because of ill health and Samuel G. McClure of Columbus secured control. He is the present publisher and editor.

Youngstown has kept pace with the journalism of the country and the *Telegram* of today is on a par with any, being the leading Republican daily in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

VINDICATOR.

The always-Democratic *Vindicator*, from a modest beginning in July, 1869, is today, under the business management of the Hon. William F. Mang, one of the leading papers in Ohio.

There are weekly, semi-weekly, Sunday and daily editions, the daily a paper of never fewer than twelve pages, frequently sixteen

and at least on one week-day—Friday—twenty-four, the number invariably found in the Sunday issue, facts indicating the metropolitan character of the paper, which in business enterprise and influence is surpassed by no other journal in a city the size of Youngstown.

Though in existence fewer than forty years the *Vindicator* has had a quite eventful history, the paper beginning its career in the name of Mahoning *Vindicator* and being started by J. H. Odell, now deceased. After the paper had continued about six months Mark Sharkey was associated with Mr. Odell, but retired in August, 1870. Mr. Odell retired from the paper in September, 1873, being succeeded by O. P. Wharton, an old compositor in the office. Then Odell and William A. Edwards bought the paper. That was in April, 1874, Mr. Odell taking editorial charge. In February 1875, S. L. Everett purchased the plant. Col. W. L. Brown, noted in New York journalism and politics, now numbered with dead, purchased from Everett in July, 1875, and continued the publication until succeeded by Hon. Charles N. Vallandigham and John H. Clarke in April, 1880. O. P. Shaffer and O. P. Wharton were employed on the editorial staff during Col. Brown's management. Judge L. D. Thoman purchased Vallandigham's interest in April, 1881, subsequent to which the paper was published and edited by Thoman and Clarke until they sold out to Dr. Thomas Patton, who came from Newark to Youngstown and himself practically alone conducted the business and penned the editorials. For a very brief period the paper was in the hands of J. A. Caldwell, who, with Charles Underwood, also issued an experimental daily. After the death of Dr. Patton, Mr. Maag, in November, 1887, bought the plant at administrator's sale. Very soon after that Mr. Maag formed a partnership with John M. Webb, a Democrat and journalist of the old school, the firm name being Webb & Maag, and succeeded by the *Vindicator* Printing Company, which was organized September 3, 1889, with a capital of \$20,000 and the following officers:

President, John M. Webb; vice-president, E. M. Wilson; secretary, John H. Clarke; treasurer and general manager, William F. Maag.

The first regular daily *Vindicator*, a folio, was put out September 23, 1889. Mr. Webb was managing editor; William B. Dawson was associate editor and Mr. Maag was then, as ever since and now, the head of the business department.

Mr. Webb died February 2, 1893, a short time before the block now occupied by the paper was completed. His funeral services, which were attended by a large concourse of acquaintances and friends, were conducted in the incompleting building.

Mr. Webb's immediate successor was C. H. Wayne, and he in turn was succeeded as editor-in-chief by William B. Dawson, who died in 1903. The editorial chair was then taken by F. A. Douglas, by whom it is still retained.

The first very notable step in advance in business was made in 1893. May 1, that year, the *Vindicator* plant, with new equipment, including an eight-page perfecting press, put out the first issue in the new building on the present site, the southwest corner of Boardman and Phelps streets, the building being a substantial three-and-a-half story structure of brick and stone. From then until now the *Vindicator* has made rapid progress, being among the first to install Mergenthaler linotypes, now having eight such, among them machines provided with the very latest improvements. About four years ago the eight-page perfecting press was superseded by the most modern twenty-four page perfecting color-printing and folding machine with a capacity of 24,000 folded papers an hour.

The officers of the *Vindicator* Printing Company are: President, John H. Clark; vice-president, Charles E. Ducasse; secretary, John W. Smith; treasurer and general manager, William F. Maag.

In the *Vindicator* block and controlled by the *Vindicator* Printing Company are an up-to-date job department, a book bindery, The

Art Engraving Company and the *Vindicator* with its weekly, semi-weekly, Sunday and daily editions.

In fourteen years Youngstown has made remarkable progress in many directions and in a large number of enterprises, but in none has progress been more uniform more rapid and more conspicuous than in the continuous prosperity of the concerns controlled by the *Vindicator* Printing Company.

RUNDSCHAU.

For a third of a century the *Youngstown Rundschau* has been the only German newspaper published in the territory between Cleveland and Pittsburg. During all but one year of that time it has been under the same control.

Established in the summer of 1874 by Henry Gentz, the *Rundschau* appeared for the first time on August 1 of that year with Rudolph Wilbrandt as editor and manager. In July of the next year William F. Maag bought it, the first issue under his charge coming out just twelve months after the initial number. The paper was then a small folio with sheets about half the present size. Two years later the number of pages was doubled and as time went on and circulation and interest in the paper grew with the coming of more Germans to this territory, the size was gradually increased until, after being issued every week for thirty-three years, it now contains sixteen pages of the regular newspaper size. It is set almost wholly by machine. Since Mr. Maag took over the *Vindicator* the two papers have had offices together.

The aim of the *Rundschau* is to give all the important general and local news of the week, to print weekly letters from various parts of Germany and from places in the vicinity of Youngstown, and to publish good and entertaining literature. In politics it is independent. In editorial charge of it have been Fred Riederer, Gustav Schiller, Emil Braun, A. Sparkuhl, Frederick Oertly, Otto Glus, Theodore Schuele, and the present editor, Theodore Lange. William F. Maag has been manager

since the paper came into his possession. The *Rundschau* has attained to considerable influence through being the only German paper in a territory where large numbers of Germans have settled, but its greatest service has probably consisted in maintaining among the Germans in this country interest in the language and thought and customs of the Fatherland.

THE ROMA.

The Roma is a weekly Italian newspaper in Youngstown, and was established as a literary paper in New Castle, Pennsylvania, in 1902, under the name of *La Farfalla Umana*, with a weekly circulation of 500 copies. Subsequently its name was changed to *L'Emigrante Italiano*, and its publication was thus continued for several years. It was then removed to Youngstown and enlarged, and has since been published here under the name of *The Roma*. Under the capable editorship of Elpidio Buonpane, who is also the publisher, the paper is now in a flourishing condition, having a subscription list of 3500. It is issued every Saturday.

THE YOUNGSTOWN LABOR ADVOCATE.

The first issue of the *Youngstown Labor Advocate* appeared the first week of June, 1903, with David G. Jenkins as editor, and W. W. Paramore, manager. The paper was first published by a partnership composed of those two gentlemen. In September of the same year the Advocate Publishing Company was incorporated, and continued the publication of the *Labor Advocate*. Mr. Jenkins severed his connection with the paper as editor in September, 1905, to devote his whole time to the study of law. John Slayton, Henry O. Nelson, Sedge Reilley and Byron Williams, all well known newspaper men and labor writers, were connected with the paper as editors. The *Labor Advocate* was the organ of the labor unions of the Mahoning Valley and enjoyed a large circulation and influence. Publication was suspended in January, 1907.

YOUNGSTOWN JOURNAL.

The *Youngstown Journal*, a weekly devoted to local industrials and labor almost exclusively, made its initial appearance February 1, 1907, and is practically the successor of the late *Labor Advocate*. The new labor organ is owned, edited and published by Byron Williams, a well known and versatile local newspaper man, who successfully wrote at different times for the two local dailies, and who did his last work, before branching out for himself, on the deceased *Labor Advocate*.

Editor Williams, in his first issue, had the

following to say by way of editorial or salutatory:

"The *Youngstown Journal* is devoted to the publication of news pertaining to the industries and labor of Youngstown and vicinity, and for the dissemination of general information. It will be the aim to keep the public well informed in regard to these matters in a thorough and impartial manner. We most respectfully ask the support of the public, and will at all times endeavor to merit it."

The *Journal* is neat in appearance and an eight-page paper with six columns to the page, each one of which is alive with advertisements.



R. M. Curdy

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



W. M. Cundy

Representative Citizens

ROBERT McCURDY. For more than a quarter of a century the late Robert McCurdy was the president of the First National Bank of Youngstown, one of the most important institutions of northern Ohio. He was much more—an honorable, upright citizen, a man of sterling worth in every relation of life, and a staunch supporter of everything that related to the well-being of the city of Youngstown. He was born at Castle Finn, County Donegal, Ireland, June 24, 1842, and was a son of Dr. Robert McCurdy, who came to America when Robert, Jr., was a child of 11 months. Settling on a small farm near Crab Creek, Mahoning County, Ohio, he practiced his profession as opportunity offered, and also cultivated his land, in order to provide for the needs of his eight children. Of these still three survive, namely: Dr. John McCurdy, Mrs. Mary Bentley and Samuel D. McCurdy.

Robert McCurdy had very little of what may be termed a helpful childhood. His surroundings were not those to encourage leisure as soon as he became self-supporting, and probably he was earning his own keep in the world when other lads, not much better off, were scarcely thinking about it. In after years Mr. McCurdy was disposed to look upon his early trials as good discipline, and it is certain that in his case habits of industry and economy were so early implanted that they greatly assisted him through life. From the public

schools he sought self-supporting work in the neighborhood, and, in August, 1861, he accepted a position in the old Mahoning County Bank. While he retained this humble place, he performed its duties with the same thoroughness that later characterized his management of the First National Bank.

In becoming even a humble accessory to an important business, a certain standing is assured, and so well did Robert perform the duties assigned him that he attracted the attention of his employers, among whom were some of Youngstown's most eminent citizens. Before long a clerkship was found for him when the First National Bank was organized on June 2, 1863. On June 20, 1865, he was made cashier, in which position he served with such ability and fidelity that when changes came about in the management of the bank, early in 1877, Mr. McCurdy was elected president, in which office he served continuously from that time until his death. During this period, covering some twenty-seven years, Mr. McCurdy gained for the bank a reputation which increased its usefulness and added materially to its strength.

Although Mr. McCurdy's primary business was banking, he was on numerous occasions interested, for a short time, in some of the city's various important industries, and had a few tentative interests at other points. He was, however, a citizen devoted to Youngstown and took more interest in forwarding her enterprises than in investing else-

where, however flattering the outlook might seem.

During the Civil War Mr. McCurdy was an active supporter of the Government. At its outbreak he enlisted as a member of the 155th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months in Virginia before he was stricken with typhoid fever, which resulted in his being discharged for disability. He was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and took an active part in its campaign work. On many occasions he served as a delegate to various important conventions.


On September 19, 1878, Mr. McCurdy was married to Isabella Porter, a daughter of the late William Porter. Mrs. McCurdy and their three children still survive. They had two daughters, Isabel and Florence, and a son, Robert H. The eldest daughter, Isabel, is the wife of J. L. Grandin, a business man of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. McCurdy resides in one of Youngstown's finest residences, at No. 726 Wick avenue.

From early manhood Mr. McCurdy was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, serving its needs in many capacities—as Sunday school teacher, as clerk of the session and as elder for the twenty-six years preceding his death. In recalling Mr. McCurdy's many spheres of usefulness, his fellow citizens must always associate his memory with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Reuben McMillan Public Library Association, and the Rayen School. In 1869 Mr. McCurdy became a member of the first committee that met to organize a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Throughout the remainder of his life never did he lose his enthusiastic interest in the organization, over which he presided as president for five consecutive years. At the time of his decease, Mr. McCurdy was one of the trustees of the Reuben McMillan Public Library Association and it was mainly through his efforts that Youngstown acquired the fine library that it now possesses. He served from 1877 as one of the trustees of the Rayen School and was continually concerned in its improvement and in

the maintenance of the high school standard for which it is noted. He was vitally interested in many other noble and uplifting agencies in his city and gave to them the best that was in him.

Mr. McCurdy was most charitably inclined, and never turned a deaf ear to an appeal on behalf of a worthy cause. His private charities were known only to those closest to him; the amounts so expended in relieving want and destitution were large indeed, and constituted the greater part of his benefactions. When contributions were solicited for the help of those who had been the victims of any public calamity, his name invariably headed the list with the largest amount.

Personally Mr. McCurdy attached others to himself irresistibly. He commanded admiration for his fearless outlook on life and his untiring, energetic and thoroughly sincere struggle against anything that interfered with his convictions of right. He was one who was always known as a dependable man, one who could never be swayed from the right course by sophistry or by an appeal to his personal feelings. All those who knew him were not his friends, because he was not in sympathy with much that he found in the mass of his fellow citizens, but none could be found who did not entirely respect him. His death occurred March 25, 1904, at his home in Youngstown, Ohio, after an illness of two years from Bright's disease. A portrait of this admirable citizen appears in connection with this article.

 **GEN. THOMAS W. SANDERSON,** a prominent lawyer and citizen, ex-banker, and author of this work, was born at Indiana, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1828. His father, Matthew D. Sanderson, who was of Scotch lineage, and a farmer by occupation, died at Warren, Ohio, in 1864. General Sanderson's mother, whose name in maidenhood was Mary Wakefield, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in the year of 1800.

a daughter of Thomas Wakefield, and died in December, 1885, at Warren, Ohio.

Thomas W. Sanderson came with his parents to Youngstown, Ohio, at the age of six years, and was here educated and grew to man's estate. In early life he was urged by his friends to prepare himself for the profession of law, which was suited to his tastes, and being ambitious to lead a professional life, he decided on that vocation. He began reading law under the direction of William Ferguson, at Youngstown, in 1847, and in 1852, when scarcely 23 years of age, was admitted to the bar by the district court at Canfield, then the county seat of Mahoning County. While studying law Mr. Sanderson also spent much time in civil engineering, and for a time after his admission to the bar, followed that occupation. In 1854 he began the practice of his chosen profession, in company with his brother-in-law, Francis C. Hutchins, with whom, however, he remained but a short time. Soon after beginning the practice of law he took appropriate rank at the bar, and in 1856 was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Mahoning County, in which he served one term. At the opening of the Civil War he had gained a large clientage and an enviable reputation at the bar, but he gave up his practice to take part in the struggle to maintain the union.

On September 12, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry at Cleveland, as Regimental Adjutant and First Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain of Company K, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, October 7, 1861. He served as Regimental Adjutant and as Assistant Adjutant-General of Doubleday's Brigade of Cavalry until May, 1862, when he resigned. He was appointed Major of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry by Governor David Tod, on January 15, 1863. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, April 20, 1864; was promoted to Colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, January 19, 1865; promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General, March 15, 1865. He was mustered out with the Tenth Ohio

Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, at Lexington, North Carolina, July 24, 1865.

During the years of 1864-65 he was in command of brigades and divisions. He was with General Rosecrans from Stone River, and participated in nearly all the actions in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. He was with General Sherman on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas until the surrender of General Johnston, taking part in a number of important battles. At Bear Creek Station, south of Atlanta, on the second day of Sherman's March to the Sea, General Sanderson, with one brigade of cavalry against three divisions of General Wheeler's cavalry, secured a dashing victory. His rank of Brigadier-General was conferred for gallantry in action.

After the close of the great struggle General Sanderson returned to the practice of law at Youngstown, and now ranks as one of the leading lawyers of the state. His friends strongly urged his appointment to a Supreme Court judgeship, but in a personal letter to the General, President Harrison regretted his inability to make the appointment owing to the fact that three previous appointments to the Supreme bench had been made from Ohio. General Sanderson has ever been a well-defined Republican in politics, but has always refused to enter the arena as a candidate for civil office. In 1872 he was a delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican convention which nominated General Grant for re-election as President. As a railroad lawyer Mr. Sanderson has done much successful practice for several companies, and has won an enviable reputation for such form of practice. As a business man he is practical and successful, and is shrewd and accurate as a planner and calculator. He was formerly vice-president of the Commercial National Bank at Youngstown, but after serving some time he resigned, owing to the pressure of other business duties. He is however interested in several other business concerns.

Mr. Sanderson was married December 19, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, of

Youngstown, formerly of Pennsylvania. They have had two children, a daughter who died in July, 1901, and a son who died in early infancy.

LUCIUS E. COCHRAN, whose numerous and important business interests and connections have made his name a familiar one all over and beyond the State of Ohio, and whose personal attributes have won him the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens at Youngstown, was born June 12, 1842, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Hummason) Cochran.

The Cochran family was founded in Trumbull County, Ohio, by George H. Cochran, the grandfather of our subject, who transferred his mercantile interests from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1816, to Vienna, Ohio. His son Robert, one of his six children, passed the greater part of his life as an agriculturist in Logan County, where he and his wife were leading members of the Christian Church. They had a family of four sons and three daughters.

Lucius E. Cochran was educated in the district schools and later took a commercial course at Pittsburg, following which he accepted a position as clerk in a general store. In 1862 he became bookkeeper for the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, prominent business men of Youngstown, with whom he remained until 1867, when he went into business for himself, becoming a member of the mercantile firm of Andrews Brothers & Company, at Haselton, Ohio, a suburb of Youngstown. In 1880 Mr. Cochran was elected president and treasurer of a large business combination, which united the firms of Andrews Brothers, Andrews Brothers & Company, and the Niles Iron Company into a corporation known as the Andrews Brothers Company. In addition to the duties of this position, involving immense responsibility, Mr. Cochran is connected, either as a principal or important official, in some of the greatest combinations of capital and in-

dustry that now occupy the attention of the business world in this section. He was president of the Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company; was also president of the Youngstown Bridge Company; and is president of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Company; president of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company; president of the Mahoning Motor Car Company; president of the G. M. McKelvey Company; president of the Edwin Bell Company, conducting a cooperage business, of which he was one of the originators; president of the Mahoning Valley Water Company; vice-president of the Commercial National Bank; vice-president of the Morris Hardware Company; a director of the Youngstown Carriage & Wagon Company; a director of the Ohio Steel Company, of which he was one of the founders, and a director of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company. He was one of the originators of the Mahoning & Shenango Dock Company, as well as of the Mahoning Ore Company, of which latter concern he was formerly vice-president. Mr. Cochran deserves the title of captain of industry, for he has reached his elevated position in the business world through a natural business genius.

In 1868 Mr. Cochran was married to Mary Isabella Brownlee, a daughter of John and Leah (Powers) Brownlee. They had two sons, Robert B. and Chauncey A., the former of whom is now deceased. Chauncey A. Cochran is a very prominent young business man at Youngstown, and is secretary of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Company, and also of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company. He married Sarah E. Davis, daughter of the late Hon. John R. Davis, of Youngstown, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and resides at No. 680 Bryson street, Youngstown.

Mr. Cochran has always been identified politically with the Republican party. During his residence at Haselton he served 22 years as postmaster, being an appointee of President Grant. His fraternal connections include membership in all the highest



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branches of Masonry, he having attained the 32nd degree. Both he and his wife are members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Youngstown.



CHAUNCY HUMASON ANDREWS. Perhaps no citizen of the whole Mahoning valley presented, through a long and unusually active life, a more thorough ideal of the enterprising, successful business man than did the late Chauncy Humason Andrews, and yet this was but one side of his life. On the other was seen the cultured, traveled gentleman, the patron of art and literature and the silent partner from whose generosity came the means for the upbuilding of great charities. His life was prolonged to the age of the Psalmist, but it was all too short to finish much of the work his remarkable mind had planned and his energy brought into being.

Chauncy Humason Andrews was born at Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 2, 1823, and died at his home at Youngstown, after a painful illness, December 25, 1893. His parents were Norman and Julia (Humason) Andrews. Norman Andrews was born in 1799, at Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1818 located in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and mercantile business. He was one of the pioneer hotel keepers at Youngstown, opening the Mansion House here in 1842, which he conducted until he retired from business in 1850. By his first marriage he had three sons and three daughters.

Chauncy H. Andrews was educated at Youngstown. The old brick building, which served as school house in his boyhood, long since gave way to city improvements, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church standing on its site. When he was about 18 years of age, he left his books and began to assist his father in the hotel. His mother died in 1848, and two years later his father disposed of the hotel business. The young man then became associated with a fellow townsman and together they carried on for a time a successful

mercantile business under the name of Breneman & Andrews; but in 1853 they were overtaken by reverses. Mr. Andrews then returned to the hotel business and continued as manager of the Mansion House for some four years. In the meantime he had become interested in coal mining and had ventured almost all he possessed in pushing his investments.

In 1857 Mr. Andrews justified his predictions and perseverance, opening up what was known as the Thorn Hill coal bank, on the Baldwin farm. From that time on, through enterprises of larger and larger magnitude, Mr. Andrews continued his successful career, becoming the promoter, operator and owner of mines, rolling mills, railroads and great financial institutions, farms and high-grade stock, bonds and securities, acquiring all those varied possessions which make the millionaire. In recalling some of his greatest enterprises, it will be seen that a majority of them were designed to be of benefit to his own community; in fact, Mr. Andrews was one of the makers of Youngstown.

In 1876 Mr. Andrews was one of the promoters and organizers of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company; he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Commercial National Bank of Youngstown, of which he was president and stockholder at the time of his death; he was vice-president of the Second National Bank of Youngstown; he was interested in the management of the Savings Bank, which has since been merged into the Mahoning National Bank; with other capitalists, he built the Montour Railroad; in 1879 he established the Imperial Coal Company, which owns one of the largest and finest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania; in connection with the corporations of which he was a member, he opened three extensive limestone quarries in Mahoning County, Ohio, and Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; in 1880, with W. C. Andrews and William McCreery, he obtained the charter for the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Chicago Railroad Company, of which he later became president, and he was one of the Hocking Valley syndicate and

a director and stockholder in the Hocking Valley Railroad Company. The above enumeration takes in but a small portion of the many interests which felt his influence. For years his strength seemed inexhaustible, but at last nature asserted herself and the time came when the busy hand had to rest and the tireless foot stand still. The brain kept on, however, and even when racked with pain Mr. Andrews was still able to send out from that clear mentality, which continued to the last, directions for the carrying on of his vast industries which were heeded by his thousands of employees.

In 1857 Mr. Andrews was married to Louisa Baldwin, of the old Mahoning County family, and they had two daughters, Edith H., widow of the late John A. Logan, Jr., and Julia L., wife of L. C. Bruce, both residents of New York City. Mrs. Andrews still survives and resides in one of the palatial homes of Youngstown, at No. 750 Wick avenue.

In all that goes to make up perfect citizenship, the late Chauncy H. Andrews was a model—law-abiding, liberal and public-spirited. He voted with the Republican party, but his life was too thoroughly absorbed by his many private enterprises to permit him to ever consent to consider political position. His political friends, however, were numerous and included among them those whose names have reflected the greatest luster upon the commonwealth of Ohio. Around his death-bed gathered persons of distinction who were anxious to minister to his wants, and one of the honorary pall bearers was the late President William McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, for whom he entertained a warm, personal friendship. Other members of this notable gathering were: Governor Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, lately deceased; the late John Newell, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; Judge Stephenson Burke, the great railroad lawyer of Cleveland; General Orlando Smith, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; W. J. Hitchcock; J. W. McKinnie, of Cleveland; General Thomas W. Sanderson; L. E. Cochran; the late Henry Tod; J. G. Butler, Jr., and

and the late General J. L. Botsford. All of these distinguished men of great affairs had been closely associated with Mr. Andrews in business or public or social life and to each one his death came with a sense of personal loss.

The journals of his city united in naming him the foremost citizen of the great Mahoning Valley and placed him with the foremost industrial organizers of the state. They laid emphasis on his public spirit, his well-directed energy, his persevering courage in the face of early discouragements, his great executive ability and his unbounded generosity. Scarcely any worthy charity or philanthropic enterprise of all this section but felt his quickening help, and his hand was extended on many occasions to rescue dying enterprises or to give the needed impetus to languishing industries. Personally, Mr. Andrews was magnetic. He possessed the suave, affable manner of the man of social graces and at the same time the hearty geniality which can never be mistaken for insincerity. A portrait of this distinguished citizen may be seen on a neighboring page of this volume.

CHAUNCY A. COCHRAN, secretary of the Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company and of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company, is one of the prominent young business men of Youngstown, of which city he is a native. He is a son of Lucius E. and Mary Isabella (Brownlee) Cochran of Youngstown.

Lucius E. Cochran was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 12, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Hummason) Cochran, and a grandson of George H. Cochran, a merchant of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who transferred his mercantile interests to Vienna, Ohio, in 1816. Robert Cochran was a farmer by vocation and resided the greater part of his life in Logan County, Ohio. In 1862 Lucius E. Cochran, after having pursued a commercial course at Pittsburg, became bookkeeper for the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, of Youngstown,

and five years later became a member of the manufacturing firm of Andrews Brothers & Company, of Haselton, Ohio. In 1880 this concern was consolidated with the firm of Andrews Brothers and the Niles Iron Company and Mr. Cochran was made the first president and treasurer of the new concern. He has extensive interests in various manufacturing concerns and ranks as one of the foremost men of the Mahoning Valley. In 1868 he married Mary Isabella Brownlee, a daughter of John and Leah (Powers) Brownlee. Into their household were born two sons: Robert B., who died at the age of 32 years; and Chauncy A.

Chauncy A. Cochran was educated in the public schools of Youngstown and subsequently attended Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, from which he was graduated. Upon attaining manhood he engaged with his father in the manufacturing business and is now secretary of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Company and of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company, of which concerns his father is president and chief stockholder.

Mr. Cochran married Sarah E. Davis, a daughter of the late Hon. John R. Davis, who for many years was prominent in Mahoning County both in public and business life. Mr. Davis was educated at Western University, Pittsburg, and then for three years filled the position of private secretary to Hon. A. Howells, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales. Upon returning to his native country in 1864, he enlisted in the 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. On January 1, 1867, he was married to Maria S. Richards, a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania. After his marriage he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Youngstown until 1872, when he was elected sheriff of Mahoning County, being reelected in 1874. On retiring from office January 1, 1877, he engaged in a real estate and insurance business, in which he was interested until his death, which took place February 13, 1900. His sons, John R. and Ralph G., now conduct the business under the style of John

R. Davis' Sons. Mr. Davis was elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio in 1889 and reelected in 1891. Four sons and one daughter, Mrs. Cochran, survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy A. Cochran are the parents of two children—Lucius D. and Maria. The family home is located at No. 680 Bryson street. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Youngstown. The former is a Republican in politics, a member of a Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the leading clubs of the city.



CHARLES R. TRUESDALE, a prominent member of the bar at Youngstown, and a survivor of the great Civil War to which he devoted four years of his early manhood, in which for loyalty's sake he suffered hardship and imprisonment, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 15, 1841, and is a son of Alexander and Harriet (Leach) Truesdale.

Mr. Truesdale comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John Truesdale, having served under General Washington. His father, Alexander Truesdale, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was one of six brothers, who came to Mahoning County as pioneers, he being at that time 15 years of age. Subsequently he married Harriet Leach, who, with her two sisters and the father, came to Mahoning County, from Morristown, New Jersey. Alexander Truesdale and wife had ten children, the youngest, Joseph, perishing in the Civil War. The mother died in 1866 and was survived by the father until 1874.

From the farm and the school room, Charles R. Truesdale went into the Union army, in August, 1861, serving faithfully until the close of the war, under two enlistments. His first service was as a private of Company E, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and later, after reenlistment, as a non-commissioned officer in the same company. He participated in all of the important engagements in which his regiment took part and, although he escaped injury of a permanent nature, he

was twice made a prisoner of war. He was captured first in 1863, at Greenville, Eastern Tennessee, but made his escape and rejoined his regiment. His second adventure of this kind was in July, 1864, at Monocacy Junction, Maryland. He was held a prisoner, first at Danville and later at Libby Prison, until his exchange, February 22, 1865, but was kept on parole until his discharge in the following June.

Upon his return, with a soldier's record of which he has every reason to be proud, he completed his education at the Western Reserve College, graduating in the class of 1871. After a period of law reading in the office of Taylor & Jones, at Warren, Ohio, Mr. Truesdale was admitted to the bar in 1872, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Youngstown. He was ambitious and entered into local politics, and in 1875 was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, in which office he served most efficiently through two terms. Since retiring therefrom he has devoted himself to a large private practice and has long been recognized as one of the leading men of his profession in the city. His office is at No. 22 South Phelps street.

In 1872, the year of his admission to the bar, Mr. Truesdale was married to Louise M. Jacobs, a daughter of Nicholas Jacobs, of Coitsville, Ohio. Of this union there were two children—Joseph R. and Phoebe K.

Joseph R. Truesdale is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1904, and of Columbia Law School, 1907, and is now entering upon the practice of his profession in New York City. The daughter, Phoebe K. Truesdale, a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1899, resides with her father. Mr. Truesdale, with his family, belongs to the Presbyterian Church. January 1, 1902, Mr. Truesdale was bereaved of his wife, who was a lady of many virtues and beautiful Christian character.

In his political sentiments, Mr. Truesdale has always been affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason; he belongs also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

LEWIS HENRY YOUNG, capitalist, farmer and leading citizen of Mahoning County, is president of the Mineral Ridge Manufacturing Company, a stockholder in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, a director in the Niles Car Works, a director in the First National Bank and the Dollar Savings Bank at Niles, a stockholder in the Dollar Savings and Trust Bank and the Commercial Bank at Youngstown, and president of the De Lasatunas Fruit Company of Cuba, which has its office on Federal street, Youngstown; president of the Youngstown Furnace Company; vice-president of the Youngstown Cattle Company. In addition to the above interests, Mr. Young owns 218 acres of fine farming land, a part of which lies in Trumbull County, 88 acres, however, being situated in Mahoning County, two miles west of Mineral Ridge. Mr. Young was born in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 18, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Wappler) Young.

Henry Young, father of Lewis H., was born and grew to manhood in Germany, where he learned the trade of stone mason. He was married in Germany to Julia Wappler, and three children were born to them before they emigrated to America, namely: Philip, Susanna, who married August Kroeck, and resides in Austintown township; and William, who is deceased.

In 1853, accompanied by his family, Henry Young came to the United States, locating for the first two years at Cleveland. He then came down to Mineral Ridge to put in the foundations for the old blast furnaces which J. Warner was then erecting. While working on that contract, Mr. Young became so well satisfied with the surrounding country that he bought a residence situated between Austintown and Mineral Ridge in which he continued to live until his death. He continued to do a large amount of contract work thereafter both in Mahoning and Trumbull counties, and was thus engaged up to the time of the Civil War, when he enlisted, in 1861, in the 121st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in this regi-



HON. JOSEPH R. JOHNSTON

ment until the close of the war, participating in a number of battles, and was promoted to the rank of corporal. He died in March, 1874, aged 49 years, and was survived by his widow until 1892, her age at the time of her death being 68 years. The seven children born after the family came to America were: Elizabeth, who married Henry R. Rupf; August, of whom there is no special mention; Lena, who married Charles Seifert; Lewis H., whose name begins this article; Rose, deceased; Julia, wife of Thomas W. Creed; and Louisa, who resides with her brother, Lewis H.

Lewis H. Young grew to manhood on the home place and was educated in the Austintown schools. His eldest brother taking up the father's business, Lewis learned the stone mason's trade with him, and became his foreman. When Lewis was about 20 years old he lost his brother, and the business came to him and his other brothers. His first contract was for the masonry on the P. C. & T. Railroad, now the Pittsburg and Western branch of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The contract called for the building of the masonry between Girard and Warren, the amount involved being about \$50,000. From the successful completion of this work, Mr. Young has continued his contract work, dealing mainly in bridge contracting, calling for heavy masonry, and railroad work.

Mr. Young carries on general farming and is also largely interested in the breeding of Shropshire sheep, Jersey cattle and fine horses. He made his first purchase of land in 1893, in Trumbull County, but sold it as he also did land in Jackson township. He has, however, always retained the 30 acres, which he received from his mother. Since 1881 Mr. Young has resided on his well-kept farm which is situated on the line between Mahoning and Trumbull counties, on which he erected his commodious and attractive ten-room residence and substantial barn and other buildings. This is a beautiful place, neatly surrounded by well-trimmed hedges and evidences are on every side of thrift and prosperity.

On February 14, 1890, Mr. Young was married to Ida A. Ohl, who was born on the present farm, in September, 1868, and is a daughter of William and Eliza (Maurer) Ohl. Her mother was born and died at Austintown. William Ohl married, second, Irene Kennedy of Cortland, Ohio, and they reside at Warren. Mrs. Young has two brothers: Alva M., residing at Warren, where he is engaged in the clothing business; and Charles F., a lawyer, residing at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Young have four children: William, Laverne, Lemar and Arthur. Fraternally Mr. Young is connected with the Masonic lodge at Niles, the Elks at Youngstown, and the Knights of Pythias at Jackson.

JOHN. JOSEPH R. JOHNSTON, one of Youngstown's most prominent citizens, a member of both bench and bar, and also a surviving officer of the great Civil War, was born at Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 12, 1840, and is a son of John and Caroline (Roberts) Johnston.

Judge Johnston comes of Scotch-Irish stock, his grandfather having been born in Ireland and his grandmother in Scotland. In 1811 they came to Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and here spent the remainder of their lives. John Johnston, father of Judge Johnston, was born in 1800 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and died at Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1868. In this county he was married to Caroline Roberts, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather, William Roberts, was a soldier of the Revolution. Her parents came to Ohio in 1816 and settled in Jackson township, Mahoning County, not far from the Johnston homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston had these children: John Z., Louise, Joseph R. and David R.

Joseph R. Johnston spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the academies at both Canfield and Jackson. He had not at-

tained his majority when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in August, 1861, entering as a private Company E, Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. On February 17, 1863, he received his commission as second lieutenant of the 25th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, which had been organized out of his former regiment. He remained in the service until September, 1864, when illness caused his resignation. He had participated in many of the great battles of the war and his regiment was one of which Ohio had reason to be proud.

Immediately upon his return from the army, the young soldier entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar on September 12, 1866. From that time to the present he has continued in his profession, gathering a wide experience and many laurels. His private practice has only been interrupted during his terms on the bench, and also during the years in which he served in the state senate. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Mr. Johnston, with no previous experience except such as he secured while clerk of the probate court, was brought forward by the Republican party and was elected probate judge, and in 1869 was re-elected. Upon his retirement from the bench, he took up practice at Canfield, where he remained until 1888, when he located permanently at Youngstown.

In 1875 Judge Johnston became the logical candidate of his party for the state senate, and in the ensuing campaign proved his strength and was elected to the office, representing the senatorial district composed of Mahoning and Trumbull Counties. Judge Johnston was returned to the senate by re-election in 1877 and during a part of this period he did very efficient work in legislation as a member of the judiciary committee.

Seven years of private practice of his profession followed his long term of public service, and then he was again called to the bench, being elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Second Sub-Division of the Ninth District. He was re-elected to this office in 1891. During his years in public life,

his course both as statesman and jurist gained for him the confidence, respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens. Since 1897 he has quietly followed his profession at Youngstown. His commodious offices are situated at No. 3 West Federal street, and his handsome residence at No. 533 Wick avenue.

Judge Johnston was married in 1868, to Mary S. Hartsell, a most estimable woman of rare culture and attainments. She died April 25, 1906.

Fraternal relations with the various Masonic bodies are held by Judge Johnston, and he belongs also to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and to Tod Post, No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic. His connections with professional bodies are numerous and at various times he has held offices of responsibility in educational and philanthropical institutions, being one of the incorporators of the Northeastern Ohio Normal College at Canfield, Ohio, and for many years was one of the trustees thereof. His portrait is published in connection with this article.

YOUNG. JOHN R. DAVIS was for many years one of Youngstown's most prominent and influential citizens, closely identified with her business interests and a potent factor in political life. Mr. Davis was born at Paris, Portage County, Ohio, July 26, 1840, and died February 13, 1900. His parents, Rev. Rees and Esther (Evans) Davis, were natives of Wales. The father, who was a pioneer Baptist preacher, came in 1830 to Eastern Ohio, where he labored with zeal and fidelity until his death, which took place in 1858, while he was filling a charge at Paris, Ohio. The mother of Mr. Davis came to America with her first husband, in 1831. He died in the following year, and in 1833 she was united with Rev. Rees Davis, whom she survived until 1861.

The boyhood of John R. Davis was healthily spent on a farm and he was afforded ex-

cellent educational opportunities. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war.


After his marriage, in 1867, Mr. Davis became associated with his brother-in-law, W. J. Hughes, in a mercantile business at Youngstown, and was thus occupied until the winter of 1872, when he disposed of his interests to Mr. Hughes. From 1872 to 1877, official life claimed his attention, but in the latter year he embarked in a real estate and insurance business, in which he continued until his death. His sons have continued the insurance business under the firm style of John R. Davis' Sons, with an office at No. 137 West Federal street, Youngstown. Theirs is one of the largest and most important general insurance agencies in the city, representing the leading risk companies in the lines of fire, tornado, life, accident, health, liability, burglar, plate glass and boiler insurance.

From early manhood Mr. Davis took a deep interest in public affairs and in the period of the Civil War identified himself with the Republican party. In the fall of 1872 he was elected sheriff of Mahoning County and was re-elected on the close of his first term, retiring on January 1, 1877. During his incumbency the court house was moved to Youngstown. Aside from serving most acceptably as a member of the Youngstown Board of Education, Mr. Davis was not prominent in public life from 1877 until 1889, when his party elected him a member of the General Assembly, re-electing him in 1891. During his long term of public service he was no figure-head; the records of the sixty-ninth and seventieth general assemblies show how active he was in performing his full duty to his constituents and set forth the important measures that he presented, which subsequently were incorporated in the state laws.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Maria S. Richards, who was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William and Sarah Richards and a sister of former Lieutenant-Governor Richards of Ohio. The parents of Mrs.

Davis were natives of Swansea, Wales. The children born to this marriage were: Albert R. and Charles W., both residents of Cleveland, Ohio, where they are engaged in the insurance business; Sarah E., residing at No. 680 Bryson street, who is the wife of Chauncey A. Cochran, secretary of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Company, as well as of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company; John R., residing at No. 427 Thomas street, who is a member of the general insurance firm of John R. Davis' Sons; and Ralph G., also a member of the firm.

From youth Mr. Davis was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and served that body at Youngstown as a deacon and trustee. He was a man who stood deservedly high both in public and private life and will be recalled whenever Youngstown's citizens of unblemished character, sterling integrity and great usefulness are remembered.

EORGE SYLVANUS BEARD, one of Beaver township's most substantial citizens, resides on a beautiful farm of 289 acres, a part of the Beard section, and owns also 325 acres situated in Green township. Mr. Beard was born on his farm April 21, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Leitsey) Beard. Extended mention of the Beard family, with its ancestry, will be found in another part of this work.

George S. Beard was reared on the present farm, and owing to the death of his father while he was still young, his educational opportunities were somewhat limited. General farming and stock-raising have been familiar occupations with him all his life. For a number of years he devoted a great deal of attention to raising horses, cattle and sheep, but now he carries on general agriculture and keeps many milch cows, the product of which goes to the creameries in which his sons are concerned. In 1898 Mr. Beard, together with his brother Monroe, started a creamery just across the road from his home, which they

continued to operate for several years. It is now under the management of A. W. Beard, son of George S., in partnership with a nephew of the latter, Archie J., who is the son of Frank Valentine Beard. Mr. Beard's home is one of the most attractive in Beaver township, and on it he has erected what is undoubtedly the finest barn in Mahoning County, building it himself.

On August 27, 1868, Mr. Beard was married to Caroline Neff, who was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Wilson) Neff, who still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have two children—Burton A. and Alexander Wilson. The former resides at home, and is his father's right-hand man. He married Stella Rohrbach, who died September 25, 1906, leaving three children: Ray A., Arthur R. and Caryl E. The second son of Mr. Beard, Alexander W., resides at Youngstown, but operates the creamery established by his father and is also interested in three creameries in Trumbull County.

Politically Mr. Beard is affiliated with the Democratic party in National affairs, but still retains his right to sometimes differ with its policies. He has never consented to hold office, although well qualified, on account of large business interests; knowledge of the needs of the community, and a large measure of natural judgment and foresight, combined with the general esteem in which he is held on account of his sterling character. Mr. Beard is one of the leading members of the Lutheran Church, to which all his family belongs.

DAVID GOOD, who is prominently identified with the North Lima Gilt Edge Butter Company, and was one of the organizers of the Beaver Township Telephone Company, being a stockholder at the present time, resides on his farm in section 11, Beaver township. He was born on what is now the Tilman Weaver farm, in Beaver township, Mahoning

County, Ohio, December 30, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Anna (Weaver) Good.

Samuel Good, father of David, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Christian and Mary (Snyder) Good, who were early settlers in Beaver township. David Good remembers his grandmother as a venerable lady of 92 years, residing on a farm opposite to that of Lewis Obenauf. Samuel Good had preceded his parents to Beaver township by one year. He was a carpenter by trade, but after his marriage he settled on a small place in the southwestern part of Beaver township. Later he moved to his father-in-law's place, which is now the Tilman Weaver farm, where he lived until he moved to the present home of David Good, when the latter was about six years old. His death occurred while he was on a visit to Wayne County, at the age of 73 years. He married Anna Weaver, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Bauman) Weaver, concerning whom may be found in the sketch of Tilman Weaver. The children of Samuel Good and wife were as follows: Jesse, a resident of Orrville; Mary, who married John Martin, residing in Wayne County; Noah, residing near Dalton, in Wayne County; Lydia, who resides near North Lawrence, Stark County; Samuel, residing in Beaver township; David, whose name begins this sketch; and Anna, who resides in Wayne County. Samuel Good and wife were worthy people, members of the Mennonite Church, and he was a preacher of that faith.

David Good has lived on his present farm ever since childhood. He has always been a leader in agricultural movements in this section, especially those which promise to be of advantage to his immediate neighborhood. The North Lima Gilt Edge Butter Company has been a very important enterprise in this section, Mr. Good was its manager for three years. In 1900 he effected the organization of a stock company which was incorporated in 1906, with the following officers: Solomon Elser, president; Oliver Good, secretary;

Tilman Weaver, vice-president; and David Good, treasurer. The board of directors is made up of the following capitalists: David Good, Charles T. Marks, Solomon Elser, Tilman Weaver and Lewis Obenauf.

On September 29, 1881, Mr. Good was married to Ida May Lodwick, who was born in Austintown, and is a daughter of John and Leah (Flickinger) Lodwick. The Lodwick family was a pioneer one of this section. Mr. Lodwick settled first in Austintown township, thence removing to North Lima and afterwards to Portage County, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Good have four children, namely: Oliver, born January 1, 1883, residing in North Lima, who married Carrie Ritter, and has one son, Howard; Arthur, residing at home, who was born July 20, 1885; Lester and Chester, both residing at home, the former of whom was born November 13, 1897, and the latter, January 25, 1899.

Mr. Good is not a very ardent politician and his vote is as frequently influenced by the man as by the party. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.



CECIL D. HINE, A. M., senior member of the important law firm of Hine, Kennedy & Robinson, at Youngstown, has been one of the prominent attorneys of Mahoning County for the past quarter of a century. Mr. Hine was born at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, August 3, 1849, and is a son of Samuel and Ellen L. (Montgomery) Hine and a grandson of Homer Hine, who was one of the earliest and most successful lawyers of the Western Reserve. The family is an old established one in Mahoning County.

Samuel Hine, whose death occurred May 19, 1893, was born at Youngstown and married Ellen L. Montgomery, a daughter of Robert Montgomery, who located at a very early day in Trumbull County, and who, as early as 1806, built at Poland one of the first iron furnaces in the state, which he successfully operated for a considerable period.

Cecil D. Hine was primarily educated in his native locality and then entered Western Reserve College, at the beginning of the sophomore year, where he completed the course with great credit. At a later date his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After his return from college, he entered upon the study of the law with the well known firm of Taylor & Jones, at Warren, Ohio, and after two years of reading, was admitted to the bar in Trumbull County, on April 15, 1872. Shortly afterward he entered upon the practice of his profession at Youngstown, where he has remained ever since, by his ability making his name well known in Mahoning and other counties. The law firm of Hine, Kennedy & Robinson, which was formed in 1900, is considered one of the strongest and ablest combinations of legal talent in this section of Ohio. The junior member of the firm is a son of Circuit Judge Robinson. The other member, Hon. James B. Kennedy, is a former judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The firm has well-appointed offices in the Wick building. Mr. Hine is one of the city's representative citizens and is closely connected with its important interests and public affairs.

On October 9, 1872, Mr. Hine was united in marriage with Elizabeth W. Woodruff, who was born at Poland, Ohio. They have one daughter, Elizabeth W., who is the wife of Charles H. Cates of New York. The family home is located at No. 725 Wick avenue.



MOSES WEBBER. The death of Moses Webber, May 15, 1875, removed from Boardman township a citizen of sterling worth and a man of prominence in his section. He was born on his father's farm, in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 9, 1822, and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Deitzel) Webber.

Christian Webber, the grandfather of Moses, was the founder of the family in America. He was born in Germany and crossed

the Atlantic to the United States when a young man. Here he was soon after married to Christina Rhine, also a native of Germany. They had eleven children, one of whom subsequently settled in Virginia and one in Indiana, all the rest remaining in Pennsylvania, with the exception of Peter, who came to Ohio and settled in Boardman township in 1811. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of shoemaker, but never worked at it after leaving his native state. He married Elizabeth Deitzel (now spelled Titzel), who was of German parentage, but who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. With his wife and four children, Peter Webber came to Mahoning County in a large covered wagon, and until, with the help of kind neighbors, a log cabin could be built, the little family had to make the wagon their home. They settled on what is now the James Brownlee farm.

After residing on that farm for forty years, Peter Webber bought a farm of Jonathan Dustman, on which Samuel Moyer now lives, in Boardman township, and other tracts of land, one being the farm now owned by his granddaughters. His wife died at the age of 44 years, but he survived to be 88 years of age. He served in the War of 1812, and there is a family story told of how his wife and her small child fenced a wheat field during his enforced absence, which exemplifies the resourceful character of the pioneer wives and mothers. All of their seven children have lived out their lives and have passed into peaceful rest. They were: George, Catherine (who married David G. Waller), Mary, John, Betsey (who married James Spiers), David and Moses.

Until his marriage, Moses Webber remained on the home farm assisting his father, receiving his education in the primitive schools of the neighborhood. On October 15, 1846, he was married to Salome Simon, who was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stemple) Simon, and a sister of Jesse Simon, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They settled on a part of the Peter Webber farm, but in another house, and Moses continued to assist his father until the latter's death, afterwards

operating the farm until his own decease. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He was a man of intelligence and sound judgment, frequently called upon for advice by his neighbors and was elected to responsible township offices, serving also for many years as a justice of the peace in Boardman township. He was a member of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

He and his wife had two daughters—Laura, who was born August 24, 1847, and Elizabeth, who was born December 6, 1848. They are members of the pioneer Reformed Church in Boardman township, which was built in 1816, and rebuilt in 1845. Miss Laura Webber was educated in the Poland Union Seminary and for a number of years taught school in the same section where both her mother and grandmother had taught before her, the latter sometimes carrying her sleeping babe with her.



WILSON L. MILLER, residing on his well-improved farm of 120 acres, situated in section 27, Beaver township, is one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of this part of Mahoning County. Mr. Miller was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 9, 1853, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lower) Miller.

Henry Miller, the grandfather of Wilson L., was the founder of the family in Mahoning County, coming in the 20's of the nineteenth century from Maryland. He acquired about 130 acres of land in Springfield township, a farm that is now owned by Aaron Hoffman. Samuel Miller, father of Wilson L., was born on the above farm in Springfield township, on which he lived until 1869, when he purchased land in Beaver township. He had owned 80 acres in Springfield township which was so heavily timbered when he took charge of it that he was obliged to make a clearing before he could find space on which to build his house. This house subsequently burned down, after which Samuel Miller sold the property. His

farm of 154 acres in Beaver township had been improved by a house and barn, and he resided there until his death, some eighteen years later, at which time he was 60 years of age. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in New Springfield, Mahoning County, a daughter of Jacob Lower. She still survives and resides near Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, with a daughter. Samuel Miller and wife had six children: Sarah Ann (deceased), who was the wife of William Minter; Tobias, residing in Cuyahoga County; Wilson L., the subject of this sketch; Alice Celesta, who married Isaac Esterly, and resides in Columbiana; Melissa C., wife of Joseph Harrold, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; and Laura J., who married Isaac Chappell, residing in Ashtabula County. Samuel Miller was a member of the Lutheran Church at New Springfield.

Wilson L. Miller was educated in the district schools, which he attended in Beaver township for some two years. He has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, carrying on general farming and stock-raising, and making a specialty of hogs. Besides the home farm he owns 22 acres in section 16. He has a valuable property and his surroundings all indicate a high degree of material prosperity.

On September 7, 1876, Mr. Miller was married to Laura A. Sensenbacher, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, a daughter of Gottlieb and Anna (Mollenkopf) Sensenbacher. The father of Mrs. Miller was born in Germany and was about 18 years old when his parents brought him to America. They located in Mahoning County, on the Pennsylvania line. He died June 14, 1891, and his wife's death occurred in the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Sensenbacher had seven children, namely: Mrs. Miller; Louisa Mary, who married Calvin C. Rummel, and resides in Youngstown; John, residing in Unity township, Columbiana County; Rosa Catherine, who married Henry Wood, residing in Youngstown; Sarah, who married George Peck, and resides in East Palestine; Daniel and Emma, who died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Park F., who was born on the present farm, September 10, 1877. January 24, 1901, he married Blanche G. Wunderlin, who was born in Beaver township, a daughter of Lewis Wunderlin. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one grandson, from the above marriage, Relf Lewis, who was born July 16, 1904.

Like his father, Mr. Miller has always been a Democrat. He is a member of Grace Church, at Columbiana. A good citizen, he takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of education, temperance and religion, in his neighborhood.

COOK FITCH KIRTLAND, who spent his entire life in Poland township, Mahoning County, was born here September 21, 1826, and died in his 70th year, on April 14, 1896. He was a son of Henry T. Kirtland, who was born November 16, 1795. From the period of the first settlements the Kirtland family has been prominent in the history of this section.

Turhand Kirtland, the grandfather of Cook F. Kirtland, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 16, 1775, and came to Ohio in early manhood at a time when only trails led through the dense forests. Accompanied by his brother Jared, and his sister and her husband, Jonathan Fowler, he made the trip from Beaver, Pennsylvania (then known as Mackintosh), to Poland township, Mahoning County, in a canoe, arriving here on the 29th of May, 1799. Turhand and his brother located homes here but did not bring on their families until 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler lived in a cloth tent for the first six weeks, which was pitched on the west bank of Yellow Creek near the flouring mill. Subsequently they erected substantial homes in which the first white child of the township was born—Rachel Fowler. It is said that when Turhand Kirtland removed from Connecticut to western Pennsylvania he brought the first wagon to the town of Warren, but was

forced to leave it at that place when he continued his journey to Ohio, as there were no roads. He was well known as a land agent and as a public-spirited citizen. In 1800 he officiated at the first marriage in the township held on his farm, the contracting parties being John Black and Nancy Bryan. In 1804 he started a tavern, in a frame building situated on the high ground east of Yellow Creek, and ran this as a first-class inn for a time. The large public square in Poland and the cemetery were donated by him, and the church lot was given by his son, Henry Turhand. The salt spring tract belonged to him and others whom he represented.

Cook Fitch Kirtland, whose portrait may be seen on a neighboring page, was reared in Poland township. He engaged in banking and other business, being also the owner and operator of several fine farms. His first wife was Maria Perkins Swift. The two children born of this marriage are deceased, the son, Henry Turhand, dying at the age of 19 years and the daughter, Maria, at the age of 10. On February 3, 1876, Mr. Kirtland was united in marriage with Harriet Swift, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Lucian and Sarah (West) Swift. She was born in Akron, Ohio, being the eldest of four children in the parental family and was graduated from the schools of Cleveland, Ohio. Two children were born of the second marriage, Isabell and Lucian Swift. The former, who was educated at Waterbury, Connecticut, is the wife of George S. Bishop, of Poland Village, and has two sons—George Kirtland and Fitch Kirtland Bishop. Lucian Swift Kirtland, a graduate of Yale University, is a journalist of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Hon. Zephaniah Swift, the grandfather of Mrs. Kirtland, was for many years a judge in the higher courts of Connecticut. His son, Lucian, her father, was born in Connecticut, June 2, 1808, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890. At the age of 20 years he removed to Ohio, settling in Summit county, where he married Sarah West, a daughter of Captain Thomas West, who for many years sailed a ship from Martha's Vineyard and lived to be

83 years old. Lucian Swift was active in public life. He served as clerk of the probate courts and filled other offices in the gift of the people. His wife lived to an advanced age, dying in 1906, at the age of 86 years. Of the children of Lucian Swift, his son Lucian moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1875, and was subsequently manager of the *Minneapolis Journal*. He is married and has a family. Grace Huntington lived with her mother in Cleveland until the latter's decease. Thomas died in Cleveland in 1881.

Mrs. Kirtland has resided for many years past in the fine old brick mansion in Poland, which was erected by her late husband long before the war. It resembles a modern dwelling notwithstanding its age, and is a most charming home.



MR. DANIEL B. STAMBAUGH, who is president of the Stambaugh-Thompson Hardware Company of Youngstown, was born in Mahoning County, April 6, 1838, a son of John and Sarah (Bower) Stambaugh. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were reared and married. Coming to Ohio in 1805, they settled on a farm north of the present city of Youngstown, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Daniel B. Stambaugh passed his youth on his father's farm and continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he became identified with the development of the coal industry at Brier Hill and other localities. He has taken an active part in developing the iron resources of Ohio, although his mining operations have not been confined to this state alone, for he has made investments in mines in both Idaho and Colorado. He is a man of excellent judgment, shrewd and far-seeing in his dealings, and worthy of the position he has won.

In 1861 when President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men Mr. Stambaugh enlisted in Company B, 19th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four months.

In June, 1862, he reenlisted, becoming second lieutenant of Company A, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Perryville and Chickamauga, at the last named engagement being so seriously wounded that he was sent to the hospital where he remained for forty days. When sufficiently recovered he rejoined his command and participated in the engagements at Mission Ridge, and the various battles of the Atlanta campaign, including Buzzard's Roost, Tullahoma, Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and the attack on and capture of Atlanta. From Atlanta he proceeded in Sherman's triumphant host on the "March to the Sea," and subsequently, after the close of hostilities, took part in the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged June 5, 1865. From the rank of second lieutenant he was promoted to that of first lieutenant, and in August, 1863, was appointed captain, in which office he served until the close of the war.

On November 15, 1867, Captain Stambaugh was married to Margaret Osborne, a daughter of Abner Osborne, of Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio. To them were born three children: Philip, now deceased; Anna, who is the wife of David Tod of Youngstown; and Mrs. Mary Gordon, also a resident of Youngstown. Mrs. Stambaugh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she is a woman of deep devotion and possesses many rare qualities. Mr. Stambaugh is a man of very attractive personal traits, is a most congenial companion and a staunch and true friend. As a citizen he holds an esteemed place in the regard of his townsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh reside at No. 129 West Rayen avenue.

JESSE SIMON, owning 151 acres of valuable farming land which is situated in Boardman township, about four miles south of Youngstown, is one of the old and prominent residents of this section, having been born on this place, February 15, 1830, in a log cabin which is

still standing. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Stemple) Simon.

Jacob Simon was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, to which his father, Michael Simon, had moved from Maryland. As early as 1803, Michael Simon came to the Western Reserve and before he returned for his family, he invested in 600 acres of land. The farm of Jesse Simon is a part of the original purchase made by his grandfather and he has the old deed in his possession.

The country was wild indeed when Michael Simon ventured out into the wilderness. Here and there a few hardy settlers had made a little clearing and erected a log cabin, but between this point and the Ohio River there were no roads, only cow paths. Neither were there any roads between the homestead and Canfield. Michael Simon died in Ohio, in advanced age. It is thought by his family that he was a native of Switzerland.

Jacob Simon journeyed on horseback to the land which his father had purchased, and came into possession of the farm now owned by his son Jesse. He had received some educational training in his native state, and being one of the first school teachers in Boardman township, was designated schoolmaster Jacob, in order to separate him from another Jacob Simon, who was known as Mill Creek Jacob. He built a log cabin on his land and January 13, 1811, he was married to Elizabeth Stemple. This remarkable woman, who bore her many trials and hardships with cheerfulness and fortitude, came to Ohio on the back of a three-year-old horse. At that time few streams had yet been bridged, and most of them had to be forded, a matter made more difficult on account of the burdens she carried, consisting of all that she could bring from her old home and including a set of pewter plates. She became the mother of nine children and survived until April, 1879, dying at the age of 89 years.

In the year following his marriage, Jacob Simon was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but he secured his release by going to Youngstown and paying \$90 for a substitute. In order to secure this sum—a large one for

those days—he was obliged to sell all his household possessions, except the beloved pewter plates which had been brought with so much care from the old Pennsylvania home. The land, however, was left, and a new beginning was made, although under hard conditions. At that time salt, an absolute necessity, was selling for \$24 a barrel and even then the settler had to make a trip of forty miles to Georgetown and bring it back on horseback, over Indian trails. The land had to be cleared before it could be made productive, and hard and incessant labor was everyone's daily portion. Fortunately game was abundant and when there was time for hunting, deer and turkey filled the larder. The streams also were full of fish; wild honey could often be found in the forest, the sugar maples were full of sap, and when the season came around for making sugar, the older members of the family took turns sleeping and boiling the syrup at night. All the corn was ground in a hand-mill and often Jacob Simon came home from a hard day's work in the field and ground the corn for his evening meal of mush.

Jacob Simon lived to be 75 years old, dying September 12, 1861. He and his wife had nine children, five sons and four daughters, a son and daughter still surviving, the two youngest members of the family. These children were as follows: David, who was once auditor of Mahoning County; Levi, who was a well known teacher; Lydia, who married Elias Rupert; Delilah, who married George Wormley; Stilling, who was named for a noted German author; Gideon, of whom there is no special mention; Salome, who married Moses Webber; Salinda, who married John Shaffer; and Jesse, the youngest member of the nine children and the only survivor except his elder sister, Salinda.

Jesse Simon was born after many of the early hardships of pioneer life had been overcome, but he can recall many disadvantages that still remained, among them lack of educational opportunities and want of farm machinery, as well as the still unsettled state of the surrounding country. Not far from his home, in the woods, had been built a log school

house and there he secured a fair training in the elements of knowledge. He has in his possession an old account book which is interesting in that it shows the expense of running a district school in those days, the largest item being the teacher's salary of \$8 per month. Mr. Simon has spent his life on this farm and still can do a good day's work although he acknowledges the valuable assistance given him by his eldest son, who manages the greater part of the farm labor.

Mr. Simon, in young manhood, was married to Betsey Williamson, a daughter of Pratt Williamson, who at one time owned a large farm situated in what is now the center of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Simon have had six children: Wilber C., Wade, Eben N., Edith, Fitch, and Della. Wilber C., who married Anna Harding, resides in a tenant house on the farm, which he assists in operating. He has five children, namely: Clyde H., Emma, Horace, Alma and Bessie. Wade, residing on Flint Hill, Youngstown, married Mary Gilby, and has two children—Walter and Ethel. Eben N., residing in Washington, married Laura Hood and they have eight children—Jessie, Edith, Gail, Roger, Harold, Eben, Jr., Gladys and Laura Joy. Edith, now deceased, was the wife of Prof. W. H. Wagner, of Findlay College, at Findlay, Ohio. Fitch and Della, are also both deceased, the former dying at the age of three, and the latter at the age of two years.

The comfortable family home of the Simons is a commodious eight-room frame dwelling, which Mr. Simon erected himself. His land he bought from his father's estate and since purchasing he has kept on making improvements. Politically he is a Republican and has served as township trustee. With his family he belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Simon has an excellent memory and is an interesting story-teller. There are few families in this section of whose history he is ignorant, and scarcely any event of importance in Beardman township has occurred that he has not taken an interest in. His life has covered a period of many changes in this vicinity, and in his day he has seen much of the



SAMUEL GIBSON

country redeemed from the wilderness, happy home established, farms put under cultivation, and public utilities, like the telephone, the rural mail, and the electric car, changing for the better the former conditions of life. Instead of the old log school house his grandchildren are afforded all the advantages that are the result of modern ideas, and almost at the doors of their homes can acquire the collegiate training that once would have entailed the expenditure of great capital and long absences from the home circle. The Simons, with other pioneer families, cut the first paths of civilization through Boardman township and are entitled to due credit.

SAMUEL GIBSON, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Mahoning County, was born on the farm which is still his home, March 9, 1819, and is a son of Robert D. and Lydia (Marshall) Gibson.

Robert D. Gibson was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and accompanied his father to Ohio in 1799. After reaching Mahoning County, they camped for one night by the big spring, on the very land that Mr. Gibson now owns. Afterward, they went on to Warren, Trumbull County, but not finding a more favorable situation, they returned two weeks later to the locality which had pleased them, and the grandfather purchased the land on which the subject of this sketch now makes his home. Here Robert R. Gibson grew to manhood, and in 1818 was married to Lydia Marshall, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1799. She was 11 years of age when she accompanied her parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she obtained the education afforded in the primitive schools of those days on the frontier.

There were nine children born to Robert D. and Lydia Gibson, five of whom grew to maturity. For two years following his marriage, Robert Gibson resided with his father and then removed to a home on the same

farm, three-quarters of a mile distant, on which he passed the remainder of his life. He and wife were worthy, exemplary people, and they labored earnestly and zealously for the welfare of their children and for the good of their community, setting an example in all the cardinal virtues.

Samuel Gibson began to assist his parents as soon as he was old enough to do a "chore," for their means, like those of their neighbors, were limited, and each child had appointed tasks to add to the family resources. When but 12 years old, Samuel Gibson followed the plow, and when 14 was able to do all the ploughing on the farm, and was doubtless proud of it, as he had reason to be. His only school attendance was for six months, but his father was able to instruct him in mathematics, and when 15 years of age, he taught himself the rules of grammar. In early manhood the coveted opportunity was offered and accepted of a course of instruction in a select school at Youngstown, and so well did he improve his advantages that in the following year he began teaching, taking the Salt Springs school for one term. He then turned his attention to the cultivation of broom corn, and for fourteen years he devoted his energies to this industry.

In 1843 Mr. Gibson was married (first) to Ann Irwin, who died in 1846, leaving one child, James D. He was married (second) June 11, 1847, to Nancy J. Gault, who is a daughter of Major James Gault, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Major Gault was of Scotch extraction and was a prominent man in his community, serving many years as a justice of the peace. Of this second marriage there were eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: William T., Benjamin, Robert A., Harry G., Minnie A., and Ella G.

In politics Mr. Gibson is a Democrat. Although he has reached the age of 88 years, he remains hale and hearty, his physical vigor and mental powers unimpaired, bearing testimony to the benefits of a life mainly spent in out-door pursuits. With pleasure not unmixed with astonishment, he has watched the development of Ohio from a wilderness into

a populous and extremely fertile and resourceful commonwealth. His portrait is published in connection with this sketch.

HENRY K. WICK, who is president of the large coal firm of H. K. Wick & Company at Youngstown, was born in this city August 31, 1840, being one of ten children born to Col. Caleb B. and Maria Adelia (Griffith) Wick.

Col. Caleb B. Wick was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1795, and died at Youngstown June 30, 1865, having passed nearly the whole of his life in Mahoning County and having been largely interested in most of the important industries that were established in this section during his life time. His father, Henry Wick, was born in Long Island March 19, 1771, and at the age of 23 years married Hannah Baldwin, a daughter of Caleb Baldwin of Morristown, New Jersey. After some years of mercantile life in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Henry Wick came to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1801 and here engaged in a mercantile business. His son, Col. Caleb B. Wick, followed in his footsteps and was also interested in the iron industry which has done so much to develop this section. Colonel Wick was twice married. Both of the children born of the first marriage are deceased. On November 3, 1828, he married Maria Adelia Griffith, a native of Caledonia, New York. All of their children reached maturity.

Henry K. Wick attended the public schools of Youngstown and laid the foundation of a good education which was later augmented through lessons learned in the school of experience. In 1856 he entered the business world as a clerk in the Mahoning National Bank. In the succeeding fifty years he has been interested in many branches of industry and for the last thirty-eight years has given special attention to the coal and iron industries, being president at this time of H. K. Wick & Company, coal dealers. His offices

are located at No. 404-405 Dollar Bank building.

Mr. Wick married Millicent R. Clarke, a daughter of Daniel T. Hunt, of Rochester, New York. The family residence is a very handsome structure located on Wick avenue. Like all other members of the Wick family in Youngstown, Mr. and Mrs. Wick are attendants of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM W. BROWNLEE, one of the leading citizens and largest land owners of Coitsville township, was born on the farm on which he now resides, April 2, 1854, and is the son of John S. and Jennette (Patterson) Brownlee.

John S. Brownlee and his wife were both born in Glasgow, Scotland, where they were also reared, educated and married. John Brownlee was a son of John Brownlee, Sr., who resided on a farm just beyond the city limits of Glasgow. He spent his entire boyhood days on his father's farm and after his marriage he and his wife came to this country, about 1828, first locating for one year at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He then crossed the mountains in wagons and came to Mahoning County, Ohio, remaining for one year at Struthers, after which he came to Coitsville township and bought 100 acres of land, which formed a part of the farm on which his son William now resides. At that time Youngstown was but a small village with about a dozen log houses on Main street. The only buildings on the land consisted of an old log house, part of which is still standing, and a log school house, which stood about 200 feet from the present home of the subject of this sketch. The latter building was taken down and rebuilt about half a mile farther east. There were but six of the 100 acres cleared, but in a few years Mr. Brownlee had the land all cleared and under cultivation, and erected a frame house in which he continued to reside until his

death in March, 1887. His widow died in February of the following year. They were the parents of six children: Margaret, John A., Jennette, Ellen, James Patterson and William W. Margaret died in 1880, aged 50 years; John A., enlisted in the 19th Ohio Vol. Inf. and died in a hospital in 1862; his remains were brought home and buried at Hopewell Cemetery; Jennette (Mrs. Marstler) resides in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; Ellen, died at the age of 17 years; James Patterson, who also enlisted in the 19th Ohio Vol. Inf., died in 1862 at the same hospital in which his brother, one month later, passed away, and was also brought home and buried at Hopewell Cemetery; Randall S. is a resident of Coitsville township.

William W. Brownlee was reared and has always resided on his present farm. He is one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of the township, owning about 300 acres in this township. Since 1882 he has dealt considerably in stock, buying and selling cattle, and wool, and is extensively engaged in sheep raising. His farm, which is known as the Walnut farm, is well improved in every way, with a fine large frame house, which he erected in 1878, and a large barn which was built in 1880.

In December, 1878, Mr. Brownlee married Ella Mars, a daughter of John J. Mars. They have seven children: John Clyde, James Patterson, William A., Donald, Clifford, and Raymond. James Patterson married Jennie Wilson; William A. married Bessie Fiddler and resides in Coitsville township on one of his father's farms; he has two children: Louise and Earl; Donald, is a stenographer in the B. & O. R. R. offices. There was one other child who died unnamed, aged about one month.

Mr. Brownlee is a Republican in politics and was first elected township trustee in the spring of 1900, being re-elected to that office in 1903. The township trustees will spend about \$57,000 on road improvements during the summer of 1907. Mr. Brownlee is also president of the New Bedford Independent Telephone Company, the stock of which is owned in Pulaski township, Lawrence County, Penn-

sylvania, and in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio. They will have at least 150 phones in by the fall of 1907.

LEWIS F. OBENAUF, one of Beaver township's representative men, residing on his valuable farm of 125 acres in section 15, was born on the farm and in the house now owned and occupied by his older brother, Theodore Obenauf, January 4, 1865. His parents were Francis and Wilhelmina (Doerfer) Obenauf.

Lewis Franklin Obenauf was educated in the local schools and remained on the home farm until he was 17 years of age. He then worked for neighboring farmers for three years, after which he removed to the farm on which he has since resided, which then consisted of 68 acres. This he rented for about eight years and then purchased it of his father, subsequently adding 57 acres. He carries on general farming, making a specialty of growing potatoes. Formerly he did a large business in raising strawberries, but in later years has given his attention to breeding fine cattle and raising poultry. He keeps about 400 chickens, employing the most modern methods in his poultry business, of which he makes a specialty.

On July 20, 1884, Mr. Obenauf was married to Diantha Plum, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Kate (Grill) Plum. John Plum subsequently removed to Springfield township, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Obenauf have four children, namely: Hattie Irene, born April 15, 1885, who married George Stackhouse, a teacher residing in Springfield township; Clara Ellen, born April 21, 1888, who resides at home; Charles Edward, born August 15, 1890, is attending school; and Floyd Francis, who was born April 19, 1896. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Obenauf is a trustee.

In political sentiment, like his father, Mr. Obenauf is a Democrat. For three and a half years he served as township trustee. As long

as the local lodge of the A. O. U. W. organization was supported in this neighborhood. Mr. Obenauf remained connected with it.

SAMUEL O. EWING, who devotes his fine farm of 240 acres, situated in Boardman township, to farming and the raising of fine stock, is a leading citizen of this section. He was born on his father's farm in Jackson township, on Meander Creek, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 1, 1851, and is a son of John and Margaret (Sterrett) Ewing.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ewing, John Ewing, was born in Ireland and came as a settler in the green woods of Jackson township at a time when few others had yet ventured into this wilderness, and when he still found Indians in the forests and along the streams. He married Margaret Orr and they passed their lives amid these pioneer surroundings; their remains lie in the old Jackson township cemetery. He had acquired land and was able to leave farms to his surviving children, his son John getting the old home place. His children were: Mary, who married A. Gault (deceased); Marjorie, who is the widow of Robert Gault; Martha, who married William Riddle, both of whom being now deceased; Anna, who married John Guthrie; Nellie, who became the wife of William Ewing, of Pittsburgh; Sarah, who married Francis Johnson; Rebecca, Catherine, Alexander, Gibson, and John, all of whom are now deceased.

John Ewing, father of Samuel O., remained on the old home farm, on Meander Creek, until 1875, when he removed with his wife to Canfield. He married Margaret Sterrett of Muskingum County, Ohio, who died in June, 1861, while on a visit to her son, Samuel O. Of the children born to them the following reached maturity: Samuel Oliver, subject of this article; Frank, who died in the year after the family left the farm, aged 20 years; Elizabeth, who married J. B. Kirk; Ella, of whom there is no special mention; J. Calvin and Margaret, twins, the latter of whom died aged 20

years, the former, a prominent citizen of Mahoning County and for six years judge of the probate court; and James G., a resident of Youngstown.

Samuel Oliver Ewing spent his boyhood on the old home place and was educated in the district schools, the high school at Jackson Center, Poland Seminary, and at Geneva College, Northwood, Ohio, where he spent one year. Mr. Ewing subsequently taught school for a number of terms, and for some years traveled in the interests of the Champion and the Johnson Machine Companies, his field being Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania.

In politics, Mr. Ewing has always been a staunch Republican. In 1889 he was elected sheriff of Mahoning County, in which office he served for four years. From 1875 until 1889 he resided at Canfield, where he bought property. He also invested in real estate in Ellsworth township, but later sold this land as he did land he owned at Youngstown. After leaving the sheriff's office, he bought his mother's place, on which he lived until 1898, when he purchased his present farm from the Boardman estate. Mr. Ewing carries on a general agricultural line, but gives a large measure of his attention to the raising of his high-grade stock, Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Delaine sheep. Mr. Ewing has sold over 1,000,000 feet of lumber off his place. He has made many improvements, including the building of his fine ten room frame residence, substantial barns and valuable silos.

In February, 1884, Mr. Ewing was married to Emma Fox, who was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Jacob Fox, who was killed in the army during the Civil War. Being left an orphan at an early age, Mrs. Ewing was reared by her grandfather, Andrew Fox, who moved from New Castle to Hillsville, Pennsylvania, where he died. Mrs. Ewing was an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have one son, Frank, who was graduated from the Poland Seminary in 1906, and assists his father in the management of the farm.

For one year, Mr. Ewing served as a jus-

tice of the peace in Canfield township, when he resigned. He served also as a member of the Boardman township school board and was the main promoter of the work of securing the centralized school at Boardman Center. He has been prominent in carrying out all public-spirited enterprises which have had for their object the advancement of the general welfare.

H H. HAHN, M. D., for many years a very prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Youngstown, was born in 1846 at Georgetown, near Salem, Ohio, and died at his home, on the Oak street extension, Youngstown, August 28, 1905. By some members of the family the family name is spelled Hawn.

H. H. Hahn was mainly reared at North Lima, where his father, Dr. Hahn, settled in his childhood and became a prominent physician of Mahoning County. He was educated in the schools at North Lima and Canfield, and subsequently taught school for a time. When 20 years old he entered Poland Academy as a classmate of the late President William McKinley. From Poland Academy he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the collegiate course. Graduated in medicine at the Long Island Hospital College as valedictorian of his class, he then served as interne in the Catholic Hospital at Pittsburg. On returning to Ohio the young physician took up the practice of his late father, and for the following six years devoted himself thereto, meeting with success and a continuation of the confidence which had been reposed in his father. After a few months at Cincinnati, Dr. Hahn came to Youngstown, in the spring of 1880, and was one of the city's leading practitioners, both in medicine and surgery, until he was obliged to retire from a very arduous practice in order to seek the upbuilding of his own health. The news that it was impaired beyond recovery came as a sad blow to his family and to the large body

of patients who had so long relied upon his great skill.

Dr. Hahn was a valued member of the Mahoning County Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He was a close and enthusiastic student, and was especially interested in electricity as a remedial agent. During the later years of practice he used it extensively and with remarkable results, having every modern scientific appliance in this line. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most successful practitioners of medicine in the Mahoning Valley.

Dr. Hahn was married to Minerva Jane Clinker, of Iowa, but formerly of North Lima, Ohio. She still survives, residing in a beautiful home at No. 217 Wick avenue. She has two sons, F. R. and Charles B. F. R. Hahn, who is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, class of 1903, is a rising young attorney of Youngstown, with an office on Phelps street. Charles B. Hahn graduated from the dental department of the Western Reserve College in 1902 and practiced his profession at Youngstown for a short time, afterwards locating in Jefferson, Ohio. Dr. Hahn is also survived by two brothers, Dr. E. Hawn, of Leetonia, and Dr. B. F. Hawn, of Youngstown, and three sisters, viz: Mrs. J. N. Fiester, of Newton Falls; and Mrs. Lucinda Mowen, and Susan, of North Lima.

Politically Dr. Hahn was a strong adherent of the Republican party. For several years, under a Republican administration, he served as county coroner. He was connected with a great deal of charitable work in the city and perhaps saw more need of medical philanthropy than any other city physician, as he held the office of president of the City Hospital staff for a long period. This work was one in which he took the deepest interest and of which he conversed feelingly. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons. Personally Dr. Hahn was a man of sympathetic manner and soothing presence, and it was no unusual thing for his patients to remark that his word and touch carried healing with them.

HON. JAMES B. KENNEDY, formerly judge of the court of common pleas, and a member of the law firm of Hine, Kennedy & Robinson, at Youngstown, has been identified with the bench and bar of Mahoning County since March, 1885. Judge Kennedy was born in Youngstown, November 20, 1802, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Bird) Kennedy.

The Kennedy family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the original stock having been implanted in Ireland early in the 18th century. The founder of the Kennedys in the United States, who bore the family name of James, established himself late in the 18th century in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where family records reveal that he married a daughter of Lord Stewart, who came across the Atlantic about the same time. Their son James was reared in Cumberland County, married there and reared four sons, one of whom distinguished himself later in the War of 1812. In 1808 James Kennedy and his four sons came to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and settled in Trumbull County.

James Kennedy, the third of the name, was the grandfather of Judge Kennedy. His whole life was passed in Mahoning County, where he married Sarah Reed, also of Irish extraction and pioneer parentage, and they reared a family of ten children, John R., the second son, being the father of Judge Kennedy.

John R. Kennedy was born in 1820 at Coitsville, Ohio, and was the pioneer in the iron business, which has been one of the foundation stones on which Youngstown has built her present prosperity. He was interested in furnaces, as builder and manager, during the rest of his life, and also had other business interests in Youngstown. In his early political life he was a Democrat, but later became identified with the Republican party. On numerous occasions he was chosen by his fellow citizens for positions of responsibility and for a number of years he was county commissioner of Mahoning County. His death occurred in 1860 at Haselton, Ohio, to which

place he had removed two years before, and where his wife also died in 1870. She was born in England, in 1823. The two children of John R. Kennedy and wife were David S. and James B. The former has long been connected with the steel interests at Homestead, Pennsylvania.

James B. Kennedy was but six years old when he suffered the loss of his father and this was soon followed by the death of his mother. The two orphan sons came under the care of the paternal grandfather. The subject of this sketch was in school at Coitsville for two years, later went to school on Wood street, Youngstown, and still later attended school at Poland, being there prepared for the classical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Failing health caused him to leave Ann Arbor and his studies within a year, but as soon as he had regained his normal condition he took a commercial course at Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, and thus prepared himself for entrance into commercial life. His inclination however led him in the direction of the law, and while teaching school, in 1882-83, he did his preliminary reading and later devoted several years to its serious study. In March, 1885, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio.

Judge Kennedy wisely chose his birthplace as the scene of his professional labors. His ability was almost immediately recognized and from that time until the present he has enjoyed a very liberal patronage and has won many professional laurels. Intelligently interested in public affairs, he became identified with the Republican party, and on this ticket he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, in November, 1890. His fearless conduct while attending to the duties of this position, as well as his wisdom and tact in handling many important cases which came up for his consideration, but added to the confidence and admiration he had already inspired and his election to the bench logically followed. Judge Kennedy served with admirable results from 1897 to 1900, when he resigned the position in order to give attention to a private practice, which has since absorbed



Thomas H. Hall





Wm. H. Hall

his time and energy to a large degree and the emoluments of which are entirely satisfactory. The junior members of the firm are C. D. Hine and Thos. L. Robinson, a son of Judge Robinson, of the common pleas court.

Judge Kennedy was married March 4, 1884, to Roxanna Rice, who was born in Poland, Ohio, and died in June, 1896. Judge Kennedy later married Mary Swift Young, of Baltimore, Maryland. Three children were born to the first marriage: D. R., Florence and D. S. Kennedy. Judge Kennedy and family reside at No. 270 Madison avenue.

THOMAS H. WELLS. Few among the earlier inhabitants of Youngstown whose life histories have been intimately connected with the rise and progress of the city from its early condition, twenty years before the Civil War, as a small and somewhat commonplace village, to its present-day importance as a great and world-famed manufacturing center, have cut so striking a figure as he whose name begins this sketch.

Though not of native birth, Mr. Wells possessed in a high degree those characteristic American qualities which make for success in whatsoever field their possessor may choose to seek it, and by virtue of which he may be justly regarded as one of the makers and builders of Youngstown as it is today.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, December 12, 1814, he was a true son of that land whence sprang the poet Moore and freedom's martyr, Emmet, and which has added many a glittering name to history's page. Of a superb physique and commanding presence, he was especially noted for that peculiar charm of manner, approaching personal magnetism, that belongs as of right to the true Irish gentleman, wherever he may be found.

He came of a good family, through whose influential connections he obtained and held for some time in early manhood a position in the Government service at Dublin. This, however, he resigned after a few years to

come to America. A civil engineer and architect by profession, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his headquarters being located at Newark, New Jersey. The railroad at that time extended only to New Brunswick, that state. Mr. Wells made the original survey from Trenton, New Jersey, to New York. In his capacity of architect he designed the Pennsylvania station at Philadelphia. Subsequently giving up his professional life to enter the commercial field, he settled in Youngstown, and began in a modest way as a merchant on East Federal street. Later he removed to a store on West Federal street, and was afterwards located for some time in the Merchant's block, of which he was part owner.

Successful in business, he grew up with the city, and with its expansion there came to him opportunities for legitimate investment of which he was not slow to avail himself. He was intimately connected with the development of the coal industry, for a number of years operating mines in Mineral Ridge, Austintown township and elsewhere. Later he became one of the largest owners of the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, which developed subsequently into what is now the Carnegie Union works of the United States Steel Corporation. He was also interested in numerous other business and financial enterprises, and erected some of the principal business blocks in the city of Youngstown. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Youngstown. His wealth increased and in his latter years he paid, it is said, the largest personal tax of any man in the city.

Yet with all this triumphal achievement along business and commercial lines he was no mere man of dollars. Of intellect above the ordinary, he never prostrated himself before the Golden Calf. He was money's master, not its slave. The rich and the poor, the worthy of all classes, ever received at his hands that ungrudging justice, that refined courtesy which was perhaps his most striking characteristic. His years were long in the land in which Providence had cast his lot, and on September 1, 1905, at the venerable age of

nearly ninety-one, he passed away, respected by his fellow citizens and deeply mourned by all those with whom he had been on terms of intimate association.

Mr. Wells was married in 1878 to Miss Grace Jewett, of Greenville, Pennsylvania. With her he joined the First Presbyterian Church of this city, which had subsequently a large share of his numerous benefactions. Mrs. Wells died suddenly in 1891, after having been the mother of four children, who were as follows: Mary, born in 1880, who is now the wife of Richard Garlick, of Youngstown; Thomas H., Jr., who died when quite young; Grace, born in 1883, who married William Seigfried, of Youngstown; and Thomas H., Jr. (2d), who is now a student at Sanford School, Bethel, Connecticut, preparing to enter Yale College.

A portrait of the subject of this sketch may be found on an adjacent page of this volume.

JOHAN V. CHAMBERS, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at North Lima, for a period of twelve years, was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 13, 1863, and is a son of John A. and Maria L. (Andrew) Chambers.

The Chambers family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Three brothers of the name came to America from Ireland, in 1774, and it is known that two of these fought in the Patriot army all through the Revolutionary War, and that one was probably killed in the service, no trace of him being found beyond the fact of his enlistment. Of the above brothers, Thomas was the ancestor of Dr. Chambers, and he was a resident of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

John A. Chambers, father of Dr. Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania and in early manhood came to Ohio, locating first near Crestline. During the winter of 1855-56, he removed to Boardman township, Mahoning

County, where he resided until his death. During his younger years he was a drover, for four years disposing of his cattle at Cleveland. Later he devoted himself to farming and became one of the township's substantial men. He was always a supporter of law and order and as he was a man of personal courage, he wielded much influence and was able to protect life and property on several occasions during the stormy days of the Civil War.

John A. Chambers married Maria L. Andrew, who was a daughter of James and Mary (McConnell) Andrew, the former of whom was a millwright by trade. The McConnell family is one well known in professional and educational circles in Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of Dr. Chambers was a member of the faculty of the Washington-Jefferson College, which at one time ranked with the greatest educational institutions of the country. The children of John A. Chambers and wife were: Mary, who married William McLaren, residing at New Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Anna, who is a resident of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; James B.; William Andrew, who lives on the home farm in Boardman township; and John V. Politically John A. Chambers was a Democrat.

Dr. Chambers was reared on the home farm and secured an excellent common school education in the district schools and at Poland. In deference to the wishes of his father, he considered entering the law, although, from childhood, he had cherished the hope of becoming a physician. The profession of law being very distasteful, the young student was finally permitted to follow his own inclinations and prepared for college under the preceptorship of Dr. Dixon, of Youngstown. In 1895 he was graduated with his medical degree, from the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and immediately afterward he opened an office at North Lima, where he has been since located. His practice, though lucrative, extends throughout the lower part of Mahoning County, which has entailed a great strain upon him, and in the near future he contemplates establishing himself in California. He has spent the past two winters in

Florida and finds a genial climate conducive to his health and enjoyment, and for this reason he has practically decided to dispose of his real estate at North Lima and at Youngstown, and sever, with considerable regret, the pleasant social and professional ties he has formed in this section.

On August 30, 1897, Dr. Chambers was married to Frances Newton, who like himself, was born in Boardman township, on a farm adjoining the one on which his birth took place. Mrs. Chambers comes of old pioneer stock on both sides and is a daughter of Henry and Emily (Spaulding) Newton. Dr. and Mrs. Chambers have had one child that died in infancy. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

Politically Dr. Chambers is a Democrat. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the beneficiary organization known as the Home Guards. For a number of years he has been health officer at North Lima.

JOHAN VAN FLEET. Among the early business men of Youngstown who were closely identified with all its interests for a period of sixty-seven years, was "Honest" John Van Fleet, whose name stood not only for material prosperity but also for the highest integrity and the best type of citizenship. Mr. Van Fleet was born October 14, 1807, in what is now Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and, after a long, useful and exemplary life covering 85 years, passed away at Youngstown, June 12, 1893. His parents were Richard and Sarah Van Fleet.

The Van Fleet family originated in Holland, but was an old settled one in Pennsylvania at the time of our subject's birth, his parents being natives of that state. The family was one of the old patriarchal ones of the time, consisting of six sons and six daughters.

John Van Fleet was reared on his father's farm until he reached his maturity, when he started out for himself, coming to Youngs-

town in 1826. After serving an apprenticeship with a local tanner, he purchased the latter's interests and operated the business until 1870, when he located on West Federal street, where he was engaged until 1878 in the handling of leather and findings, an excellent business at that time. It is told of him, as illustrative of his honorable business methods, that purchasers came to Youngstown from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati to deal with him.

During the progress of the Civil War, the government had no more ardent supporter than Mr. Van Fleet. He had been a strong anti-slavery man, for many years and had been closely associated with the other philanthropists of his day in assisting the escape of fugitive slaves. He was one of the first three anti-slavery men in Youngstown township, and his home was used as a station on the "Underground Railroad." In 1844 he voted for James C. Birney, who was the Abolition candidate for the presidency.

On August 20, 1834, Mr. Van Fleet was married to Jane Douglass, who was born December 28, 1811, a daughter of John and Nancy (McDowell) Douglass, all natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Fleet were born eight children, namely: Charles, deceased; Nancy, Sarah; Lucretia, widow of the late Henry Tod, a separate sketch of whom will be found in this volume; James D., deceased, who served in the Civil War as a member of Company B, 44th Battalion of State troops, which was later merged into the 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Charlotte, deceased; John, deceased; and Alfred B.

Alfred B. Van Fleet, a prominent and progressive business man, is one of the leading real estate men of Youngstown, with offices at No. 607 Dollar Bank building, and home at No. 523 Yale avenue. He was secretary of the Mahoning County Pioneer Society for six years; upon its dissolution, he with the other remaining members, presented the \$110 in the treasury of the society to the Young Women's Christian Association.

As a sincere friend of education, John Van Fleet worked long and earnestly in behalf of

the union schools of the county. He took a deep interest in the schools and was one of the first as well as one of the most prominent advocates of better educational facilities for the city of Youngstown. He served as president of the board of education and in this capacity brought to Youngstown the late Reuben McMillan, who left such a decided impress for good on the city's educational life that time will not destroy. Mr. Van Fleet's wife was the first and only president of the Free Reading Room, which was finally merged into the Reuben McMillan Library, that splendid institution of which Youngstown is justly proud.

Throughout almost the entire course of his life, John Van Fleet was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, of which for fifty years he was a deacon. He was a man of generous impulses which were tempered with prudence. His value to the early business interests of Youngstown cannot be overvalued. Careful, conservative and sensible, his excellent judgment often was the balance wheel which preserved the equilibrium between enterprise and a cautious conservatism. He left behind him a substantial fortune and an unsullied name.

JOHN SIMON, proprietor of a well-improved farm of 147 acres, which is distributed in Youngstown, Coitsville, Poland and Boardman townships, lives in the latter, his residence standing on a tract of forty-one acres. Mr. Simon was born in a log house on his father's farm, which was located on the dividing line between Boardman and Youngstown townships, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 31, 1823, and is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Crouse) Simon.

The Simon family, an old, numerous and prominent one in Ohio, originated in Switzerland. About 1735, John Adam Simon emigrated to America, married in the state of Maryland and reared a family, the eldest of whom was Michael Simon, who was born in

1741. He was the father of ten children. The early annals of the family tell of thrilling adventures with the Indians and many sufferings therefrom. Later, John Adam Simon emigrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he subsequently died, aged about 100 years.

Michael Simon, grandfather of John Simon, came to Boardman, then Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1800, and here purchased 640 acres of land. His fourth son, Adam, moved in the same year to Boardman, and established here his permanent home. Michael Simon died in 1839, aged nearly 90 years. He was thrice married and had fifteen children. He is credited with bringing the first wheat into Boardman township, and raising the first wheat crop. During a time of crop failure it is said of him that he thus replied to his neighbors who came to offer their all to him for grain, "No, I have no wheat for sale, but come and get what you want and return it to me when you can raise some." Such anecdotes cause us to sometimes pause and ask if such generosity and Christian kindness still exists.

Abraham Simon, father of John, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his father, on horseback, to Ohio, settling on the wild, pioneer farm, where he continued to live until the close of his life. His father, Michael, resided with him. His wife, Catherine, was a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Crouse, who had come at an early day from Pennsylvania and settled at North Lima, Mahoning County. Jacob Crouse was a soldier in the War of 1812. Abraham Simon died aged 75 years and was survived by his widow for a few years, she dying at the age of 80. They were the parents of eleven children—Solomon, Elizabeth, John, Michael, Martha, Jacob, Harriet, Dehlah, Joshua, and two who died in infancy. Solomon, Michael and Martha are deceased. The last named married George Hornicle, who also is deceased. Elizabeth is the widow of Jacob Barley. Jacob resides at Elm Hill, Youngstown. Harriet is the widow of the late Peter

Monismith, and (second) of the late Hugh Cover. Delilah is the widow of Ralph Agnew. Joshua resides in Boardman township.

John Simon was reared on the home farm one mile west of his present place. He was about eight years old when his father erected a brick house, still standing, which was much admired, it being the first in this part of the township. Mr. Simon went to school in an old log house with a stick and mud chimney, which was furnished with rough benches made out of split logs, with wooden pins driven through for supports. The rude desks extended around the sides of the room and were also of the most primitive construction. Not much time could be spent for study by boys in his day, who had fathers with large farms to clear and cultivate, but he went long enough to learn the spelling book through, and the Book of Psalms by heart, in German. For about eight years, Mr. Simon and brother operated a horse-power threshing machine. His regular occupation has been general farming, and he came to his present place in the spring of 1844. This property was left to his wife by her uncle, Philip Stambaugh.

On February 27, 1844, Mr. Simon was married to Elizabeth Fusselman, who died April 2, 1890, aged 75 years. She was a daughter of Gideon and Eve Fusselman. There were eight children born of this marriage, namely: Mary, who died at the age of 14 years; Philip, who died in 1906; Olive Edna, residing with her father; Samuel Crouse, who died aged eight years; Frank F., residing on the first old home place, who married Lena Hamm, and has four children—Scott H., Meta, Samuel Louis and Marshall Christian; George Humphrey, residing across the road from his father, in Poland township, who married Mary Hammi and has two children—Elizabeth and Helen; William, who died at the age of four years; and John Calvin, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, and who married Hattie Gallager.

Politically Mr. Simon is affiliated with the Republican party. He is one of the leading

members of the Reform Church, in which he has served as deacon and in other offices.

A reunion of the Simon family, which occurred at the residence of Levi Simon, at Bloomdale, Ohio, September 20, 1882, showed that the family has spread over a wide territory and has many members who have become prominent and substantial citizens of their various communities, in various occupations and walks of life. There were 101 of the name of Simon present, 172 blood relations and some 75 others who through marriage could claim kinship. The states of Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan were represented.

CHARLES T. AGNEW, County Commissioner of Mahoning County, and a well known and highly respected citizen of Boardman township, residing on a farm, was born November 2, 1861, in Boardman township, and is a son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Crouse) Agnew, and a grandson of Thomas Agnew.

Thomas Agnew, a native of London, England, remained in that city until 22 years of age, and learned the goldsmith's trade. He then came to America, settling first in Philadelphia, where he became a shoemaker, after he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where, about 1825, he was married. He subsequently located on a farm in Boardman township, Mahoning County, on which he and his wife both died. Ralph Agnew was three years old when his parents removed from Pittsburg to Boardman. Here he was reared, and married Elizabeth Crouse. They had two children—Frank, a farmer of Boardman township, and Charles T., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Agnew died in February, 1872; her husband in May, 1893.

Charles T. Agnew, our subject, was reared in Boardman township and attended the district schools. He has always devoted his time more to stock raising and shipping than to farming, although he owns his farm in this township. He has been married twice, first on

December 10, 1885, to Nannie Cowden, who died in August, 1897, leaving two children—Bessie and Irma. He was married the second time on January 6, 1899, to Nettie Hart, by which marriage also there were two children—Thelma and Dan. Mr. Agnew served two terms as trustee of Boardman township. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county commissioner, on the Republican ticket, and assuming the duties of that office in the fall of 1896, served for three years. In the fall of 1906 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Thomas B. Jones, who was commissioner at the time of his death. Mr. Agnew is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

COL. CALEB B. WICK, whose long, eventful and useful life was almost entirely spent in Youngstown, may well be classed with that band of notable men, whose patriotism, energy, ability and integrity ushered in the conditions which have resulted in the wonderful development of this city along every line. Caleb B. Wick was born October 1, 1795, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was the eldest son of Henry and Hannah (Baldwin) Wick.

Henry Wick came, through several generations of Americans, and most worthy residents of Long Island, from an English ancestor. His father and his grandfather were born and reared at Southampton, Long Island, where his birth took place March 10, 1771. On December 11, 1794, he married Hannah Baldwin, who was a daughter of Caleb Baldwin, a prominent resident of Morristown, New Jersey. In Washington County, Pennsylvania, Henry Wick went into business and carried on merchandising until 1801, when he followed his father-in-law to Youngstown, Ohio, then in its infancy. Here Henry Wick established a home and re-entered in business and in the following year brought his family here, Caleb B. being then in his seventh year. A successful and honorable business career fol-

lowed. Mr. Wick's store on the southeast corner of the Diamond, on the corner of Federal and Phelps streets, being a landmark for over forty years. He died November 4, 1845, and was survived by his wife until 1849.

Henry Wick and wife were the parents of twelve children, all of whom have passed away. One of the sons, the late Henry Wick, a capitalist of Cleveland, resembled in character, as well as in name, Youngstown's honored pioneer citizen.

Caleb Baldwin Wick was given the best educational advantages that the little town of Youngstown afforded, and received an excellent business training under his father, one which equipped him for a mercantile business of his own. In 1815, in association with Dr. Henry Manning, he embarked in a general mercantile business at Youngstown, his stock including drugs, and from this beginning grew the city's large drug business, it being the first departure in this line in all this section of the Western Reserve. When Mr. Wick retired from mercantile pursuits, in 1848, he was the oldest merchant in this city. He was interested in the various industries which gave employment to his fellow-citizens, encouraged the influx of capital and proved his public spirit by investing much of his own. In 1846, in association with other men of means, he erected the first of the great rolling-mills which formed the nucleus of the extensive plant of Brown, Bonnell & Company, one of the main industries of the Mahoning Valley.

For many years of his life, the late Caleb Baldwin Wick was known as Colonel Wick, a title given him in 1822, as colonel of the First Regiment of Ohio State Militia, with which he had been connected as an officer since 1817. He served as township clerk and trustee, and as postmaster of Youngstown under the administration of President William Henry Harrison. To the developing of the educational and religious influences of his city, Colonel Wick was a large contributor, not only of his means but of his time, which was always a valuable asset. Many of the present well-developed charities of the city had their in-



WILLIAM H. MCGINNIS



MRS. MARY M. MCGINNIS

ception under his fostering care, and many a struggling enterprise was placed upon a sound basis through his helpfulness. This honored and beloved citizen passed from this life June 30, 1865, being survived by a number of his children and by his second wife, whose death occurred in 1887.

Colonel Wick was first married January 1, 1816, to Rachel Kirtland, who was a daughter of Jared Kirtland, of Poland, Ohio. Two children of this marriage are deceased, and Mrs. Wick died in 1820. On November 3, 1828, Colonel Wick married, second, Maria Adelia Griffith, who was born at Caledonia, New York. Of this marriage ten children were born, seven of whom reached maturity. Two of his sons, Caleb B. and Henry K., rank with the leading business men of Youngstown. The former is largely interested in real estate, coal and iron, and has offices, as has his brother, Henry K., at Nos. 404-405 Dollar Bank building, Youngstown. Henry K. Wick is president of the great coal firm of H. K. Wick & Company. Both brothers have handsome residences on Wick avenue.

WILLIAM H. MCGINNIS, whose achievements in the field of scientific investigation have made his name familiar all over the country wherever interest is fostered in such studies, is a prominent resident of Youngstown and is now serving in his second term as recorder of Mahoning County. He was born at New Middletown, Ohio, December 21, 1847, and is a son of William and Lydia (Welk) McGinnis.

The McGinnis family in America was founded by William McGinnis (1), who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1750, came to America in 1782, and died in Pennsylvania, prior to 1817. He left a son, William (2) and a grandson, William (3), the latter of whom was born at Staunton, Virginia, September 12, 1796, and died at Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania, in 1873, leaving a son, Wil-

liam (4). This William McGinnis, father of William H. McGinnis of Youngstown, was born at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1824. On March 4, 1847, he married Lydia Welk, who was born at New Middletown, Ohio, and died August 29, 1848. In 1857, William McGinnis went to Kansas, where he took part in the border troubles prior to the opening of the Civil War, and his death took place March 6, 1899, at Valley Falls, in that state.

William H. McGinnis attended school at New Middletown up to the age of 13 years. He then came to Youngstown, finding employment in the iron mills of this city, first as a practical workman and later as a skilled mechanic. For 25 years prior to 1896, he traveled extensively in the interest of various business houses. In the last named year he was elected clerk of Youngstown township and through re-election, served four years in that office. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party to which he has always shown his fealty and by which he has been many times honored by appointment as delegate to important councils and conventions. On November 5, 1901, Mr. McGinnis was elected recorder of Mahoning County, and he has since conducted the affairs of his office with the promptness, efficiency and courtesy which have insured him the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Almost from boyhood and on through the years when his opportunities for study and investigation were limited, Mr. McGinnis has been deeply interested in scientific discoveries, particularly in geology and mineralogy. Considering the few advantages he had and the erudite learning necessary to establish scientific facts, Mr. McGinnis' achievements must be considered very remarkable. All of his leisure time was taken up in study on his favorite subjects and for years his careful conclusions were accepted by scientific bodies to which they were submitted. When, in April, 1890, he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, those competent to judge, felt that this honor

was well bestowed. It was a pleasant but unexpected recognition of worth, to Mr. McGinnis, doubly valued, as he was the first Eastern Ohio scientist to be so recognized. He has continued to contribute much of value to the scientific institutions of Ohio and also to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

While Mr. McGinnis has devoted so much careful study to geology and mineralogy, he has not confined his attention to these subjects, his mind and activities taking in all scientific knowledge. He has exhibited many most interesting specimens at various expositions and a remarkable collection was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago. His discoveries have settled many scientific points and he has been recognized as an authority in the highest scientific circles. Perhaps his most notable discovery was the specimen of fossil head of the musk ox, which is now on exhibition in the State University at Columbus, in reference to which we are permitted to append portions of a letter received by Mr. McGinnis from Professor Edward Orton, State Geologist of Ohio, under date of February 26, 1899. After friendly congratulations upon this discovery, Professor Orton continues:

"This is the third specimen of this kind ever discovered in the United States and the only one ever found in Ohio. This species has been extinct now for over four thousand years. You have the honor of having discovered one of the rarest and most valuable fossils ever found in Ohio, and by and through you, this Institute is greatly enriched. You have the sincere thanks of the board of managers of this institution for your valuable gift."

At various times, Mr. McGinnis has consented to address gatherings on scientific topics, and an interesting occasion was the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Ravenna, April 16, 1902, when Mr. McGinnis, as the principal speaker, delivered a scholarly address on *Mineralogy as a Moral Science*. In this address he set forth with clear reasoning and scientific demonstration the value of this branch of science, including, as it does,

the study of all inorganic substances in or on the earth, to the sum total of human knowledge, and dwelt especially upon its connection with the advancement of agriculture and the development of useful arts.

On February 23, 1865, Mr. McGinnis was married to Mary Morgan, who accompanied her father, Morgan Morgan, from their native land of Wales, when a child of eight years. Morgan Morgan was born at Elbew, Wales, and with his family came to the United States, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis had children, as follows: Charles E., who was accidentally killed, at the age of 22 years, while engaged in his duty as assistant miller at the City Flouring Mills, at Youngstown; Grace May, who married Jesse E. Woods; Ford B., who married Annabel Kennedy; William Wade, residing at home; and two children who died in infancy. Mr. McGinnis and family reside in an attractive home to which the pleasant name of Violet Banks, has been given, which is situated at No. 1018 Orange street, Youngstown. Among the many attractions of this home, not the least is the comprehensive museum which Mr. McGinnis has collected, a visit to which and study of the same, is a liberal education along scientific lines, and, to the ordinary student, is a lesson which may be of encouragement to those who, like Mr. McGinnis, find it necessary to meet and overcome many obstacles in order to grasp success.

Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are both members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a member of the official board. He is principal of the junior department of the Sunday school, in which he has always taken a deep interest. Mrs. McGinnis is also active in church work and is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. His fraternal connections include membership in Robert E. Johnson Lodge, No. 614, Knights of Pythias; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the Maccabees. With interest he has watched and taken part in the growth and development of Youngstown and in all that represents its solid worth he is a representative citizen. It

is with pleasure that the publishers present the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis in connection with this biographical outline.

FREEMAN H. BEARD, one of Beaver township's best known residents, who has served as township trustee, was born on his present farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 22, 1836, and is a son of John and Hannah (Ertzinger) Beard, biographical mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Freeman Beard was reared on the home farm and has always lived, with the exception of one year spent on an adjoining farm, in his present residence. He was educated in the schools of Beaver township, and everything concerning its public management and material advancement has been of interest to him. In 1893 he accepted the office of township trustee, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and has served continuously ever since, with the exception of one term, from 1896 until 1899. It is conceded by both parties that Mr. Beard has made an efficient and conscientious public officer and he enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has always devoted himself to general farming and dairying, as an occupation, and owns 157 acres of as valuable land for agricultural purposes as lies in Mahoning County.

On January 30, 1877, Mr. Beard was married to Wilhelmina Moff, who was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 3, 1856, and is a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Perren) Moff. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Switzerland. The grandfather, George Philip Moff, emigrated to America and located at North Georgetown, Columbiana County, Ohio, where his family was reared. The mother of Mrs. Beard accompanied her parents to America when she was young. They were Jacob and Susanna (Swartz) Perren, natives of Switzerland, and they too located at North Georgetown. The father of Mrs. Beard died in 1872, but the mother still survives and re-

sides upon her valuable farm of 145 acres, situated in section 6, Beaver township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moff were: William, residing at Atwater, Ohio; Wilhelmina; Albert, who died young; Rosa Louisa (deceased), who married Frank Rinkenberger; Edwin, residing at New Buffalo; and Charles, also a resident of New Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard have had children as follows: Eldora, born September 14, 1878, who married Elmer Ramsey, and resides with her husband at Struthers; Cora, born July 21, 1881, who became the wife of Daniel Mellinger, residing at Youngstown, and has one son—Herbert Daniel, born May 21, 1906; Clinton, born January 25, 1883; Herbert, born March 20, 1890; and Lester, born January 25, 1897, all residing at home. One babe died unnamed.

Politically Mr. Beard is identified with the Democratic party, with which his father was also connected until within recent years. He belongs to the fraternal order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. Both he and wife are members of the Paradise Reformed Church.

JOSEPH FEARNLEY BONNELL. The name of Bonnell is so closely identified with the leading industries of the Mahoning Valley, and it has been one so long connected with honorable achievement in and about Youngstown, that interest centers in every one fortunate enough to be of kindred. Joseph Fearnley Bonnell was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, a son of a family which could trace its ancestry back for many generations.

For Youngstown the name of Joseph Fearnley Bonnell possesses interest because of his personal relationship to one who for thirty years was connected with the great iron and coal interests of this section, the late John Meek Bonnell, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, and to another no less distinguished in the same field, Henry Bonnell, of whom also biographical mention is herein made.

For some 300 years at Bradford, England, grew and flourished a harness and saddlery business, one which had descended from father to son. This business came, in the course of human events, to Joseph Fearnley Bonnell and in it he remained interested until the close of his life, dying December 1, 1875. He married Alice Elizabeth Duffill, also of Yorkshire, and they reared a family of seven children, namely: John Meek (deceased), who in life was a prominent citizen of Youngstown; Elizabeth, Jane Ellen and Mary, residing in England; Alice, wife of T. J. Storey, general manager of the International Salvage Company, of London; Harry, a well known citizen of Youngstown, extensively interested in the iron industry; and William Fearnley, one of the partners in the firm of Otis, Bonnell & Company, iron agents, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Bonnell is recalled as one of the leading members of the Lister Hills Congregational Church, in which, on account of his exemplary life, he was chosen to the office of senior deacon.

HON. GEORGE FRANCIS ARREL, formerly judge of the court of common pleas, and for many years a prominent member of the Mahoning County bar, has been in active practice at Youngstown for over thirty-five years. Mr. Arrel was born October 1, 1840, on his father's farm in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Martha (Moore) Arrel.

John Arrel, the grandfather of Judge Arrel, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage and came to Ohio in 1800. He participated in the war of 1812.

David Arrel, the eldest son of John and Martha (Stewart) Arrel, was born in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 6, 1803, and his whole life was devoted to agricultural pursuits in that locality. In 1830 he married Martha Moore, who died in June, 1872. Mr. Arrel surviving until 1888. They

had these children: William, Margaret (wife of James Pence), John and George Francis.

George Francis Arrel spent his boyhood and early youth on his father's farm and prepared in the local schools for Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, to which institution his father sent him when he was 18 years of age. There he was graduated in general literature, science, and mathematics, in June, 1865. He then engaged in the study of the law at Warren, Ohio, until the fall of 1866, when he entered the law department of the Albany University, where he was graduated in 1867. In August of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and in May following located for practice at Youngstown. In 1870 he was elected city solicitor and served in that office for four successive terms; in 1880 he was elected to the common pleas bench, in the second sub-division of the ninth judicial district, on which he served until February 9, 1887. Since retiring from judicial life he has continued his private practice, which includes a large amount of railroad and corporation work. Since January 1, 1900, he has been senior member of the law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington. The firm has convenient offices in the Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown.

On October 18, 1876, Judge Arrel was married to Grace Tod, who is a daughter of that beloved and honored son of Ohio, the late Governor David Tod, of whom a sketch will be found in this work. Judge and Mrs. Arrel have two children, David and Frances Maria. They have a beautiful home situated at No. 124 Lincoln avenue, Youngstown.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, residing on a well improved farm of 116 acres in Boardman township, was born on his present farm, July 13, 1871, son of John and Louisa M. (Andrews) Chambers.

His grandfather, Thomas Chambers, a native of Ireland, came to America at a very early period, and the vessel in which he made



SIDNEY DE LAMAR JACKSON

the voyage was followed for nearly a week by pirates, but finally managed to reach New York in safety. He first settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and later near Pittsburg, in a block house just across the creek. They, with his family and other settlers, were often attacked by the Indians. On one occasion after standing a siege by the latter, he volunteered to go on a hunt for deer. He saw a strange and unfamiliar object in the water and shot what proved to be a cat-fish weighing 115 pounds. His wife was in maidenhood a Miss McCollough. They reared a large family of children, namely: Thomas, Samuel, James, John, and several daughters.

John Chambers, son of Thomas and father of William, was reared in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and when about 15 years old started out in life for himself, working on different farms for his relatives. While still quite young he engaged in the cattle business, in which he was very successful, and which he followed during the greater part of his life. He was married in Crawford County, Ohio, to Louisa M. Andrews, after which he removed to Mahoning County, settling on the present farm of his son William. He first purchased a tract of 80 acres, to which he later added more land and spent the remainder of his life in Boardman township, his death occurring in 1894 at the age of 78 years. His widow survived him until 1906, dying when 72 years of age. They had five children: Mary (Mrs. William McClaron, residing in New Castle, Pennsylvania); Anna, who is unmarried; James B., John and William Andrew.

William A. Chambers spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, with the exception of a short period during which he worked in the Lloyd Booth & Company pattern shop at Youngstown. After attending the district schools and also the Northeastern Ohio Normal Institute at Canfield, he worked for some time for his brother J. B. Chambers, in the cement business. He bought his farm from his father's estate in 1901, and makes a specialty of dairying, keeping from fifteen to

twenty milk cows. He was married April 21, 1896, to Glendora McCullough, who was born in Poland township, and is a daughter of Josiah and Rosanna Mary (Dobbins) McCullough. Mrs. Chambers has a brother James, who is connected with the Poland Hardware Company. Her father died in 1888, and her mother makes her home with her. Mr. Chambers is agent for the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator and also for all kinds of farm machinery. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

SIDNEY DE LAMAR JACKSON, formerly prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, and a member of the prominent law firm of Norris, Jackson & Rose, at Youngstown, was born April 9, 1855, at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph M. and Rebecca L. Jackson.

The parents of Mr. Jackson came to Mahoning County during his childhood, settling on a farm in Coitsville township, where he later was educated and where he still retains his home.

On leaving the public schools Mr. Jackson entered upon the study of the law, under D. M. Wilson, at Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar when 22 years of age. He has continued to practice until the present time, becoming a member of the strong firm of Norris, Jackson & Rose, in November, 1900. The offices of the firm are at Nos. 608-613 Dollar Bank Building.

In 1896 Mr. Jackson was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, and served one term; his administration of this important office proving him to be an able lawyer, and a faithful, conscientious public officer. He retired from the position with honor attaching to his incumbency and with the continued confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. While in office he labored indefatigably in the interest of Youngstown, and it was largely due to his efforts that favorable action was taken in regard to the city's bridges, espe-

cially the viaduct bridge. He is very prominent among the members of the bar.

In 1890 Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Lelia G. McBurney, a daughter of the late Henderson McBurney. Mrs. Jackson for many years was a teacher in the Youngstown public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have three children—Joseph H., Mary Lorain, and Sidney De Lamar, Jr.

Fraternally Mr. Jackson is an Elk and an Odd Fellow. The old family homestead of 160 acres in Coitsville township, is owned by him and here he has a fine summer home. The publishers present Mr. Jackson's portrait in connection with this sketch.

JOSEPH HARROLD, a prominent and influential citizen of Beaver township, residing on his finely improved farm of 113 acres, was born on this same farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, July 18, 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Crumbacher) Harrold.

David Harrold, the paternal grandfather, came to Ohio over the mountains from Pennsylvania, with the early pioneers of Ohio, and settled in Columbiana County, where he was greatly assisted in his clearing of the forest by his wife, who was a woman of unusual strength and endurance. It is told of her that she could shoulder three bushels of wheat, standing in a half-bushel measure, a feat few men were able to accomplish.

Samuel Harrold, father of Joseph, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, near New Waterford, July 16, 1816. He inherited many of his mother's characteristics and much of her robust build. He was able to shoulder five bushels of wheat, and was always foremost in feats of strength. He remained on the old farm in Columbiana County until 24 years of age and then located on the Nicholas Firestone farm, where he lived for five years. He then removed to the old Crumbacher farm, of which he received thirty acres for caring for his mother-in-law while she lived. Prior to her death she divided the 130 acres, and Mr.

Harrold purchased the rest of the land from the heirs. Samuel Harrold was an excellent farmer and a very intelligent man. His wife, Susan Crumbacher Harrold, who was born on the old Crumbacher farm, was a daughter of John and Esther (Oberholser) Crumbacher. Her father enlisted from Mahoning County for service in the Mexican War and never returned. As there was no head to the family and no one to provide, little Susan was bound out in her childhood to Nicholas Firestone, the understanding being that she should come in for her share when the property was finally divided, but troubles arose and she never secured her just portion. The children of Samuel Harrold and wife were eight sons and four daughters, all of whom reached maturity: They were as follows: Simon, who died at Beaver Falls, aged 62 years, was a successful contractor and builder there; Maria, who married George Detrow, resides in Beaver township; Rebecca, who died in Columbiana, aged 45 years, married Samuel Mellinger, who is also deceased; John is a resident of Columbiana; Anna, who married Valentine Grove, also resides in Columbiana; Samuel resides on a farm adjoining that of his brother Joseph on the north; Jacob is a resident of Warren; Amos resides in Lima; Joseph is the subject of this article; Susan, who died, aged 29 years, was the wife of Jacob Detwiler; Albert W. is an elder in the German Baptist Church; Elmer resides in Leetonia. The mother of the above-mentioned died in 1885, aged 66 years. Samuel Harrold, the father, was a Republican in his political views for some years, but later became a Prohibitionist. He was reared a Lutheran, but subsequently united with the Dunkard denomination.

Joseph Harrold was reared on the old home farm, and although in his youth he contemplated leaving it, he was persuaded to stay, and he now feels that he did wisely in remaining at home. His youth was spent in very hard work, and, on account of his early advantages having been so limited, he was permitted to attend the district school until he was 22 years of age. He owns 113 acres

of the 170 which his father left at his death, and has always given careful and industrious attention to farming. He built the first concrete silo in this part of the country, and in many ways has kept up with modern methods. His land has been well improved. In 1880 he built his comfortable 11-room house, in 1881 his substantial barn, 40x70 feet in dimension, and in 1901 a straw shed 50x49 feet. For five years he had worked for his father for \$100 a year, and this \$500 was his capital when he started out. Mr. Harrold is one of the directors of the Beaver Township Telephone Company and a director and one of the original stockholders of the Columbiana Banking and Savings Company.

On February 26, 1880, Mr. Harrold was married to Melissa C. Miller, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lower) Miller, extended mention of whom will be found in this work in the sketch of W. L. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Harrold have two children: Elsie, who is a graduate of the Columbiana High School class of 1904, and Vera, who is still a student at the Columbiana High School.

Mr. Harrold supports the prohibition party. He is just the kind of reliable citizen whom his friends would like to see in office, but he has never consented to serve in any position outside of the German Baptist Church, in which he has been very active, being now a member of its board of trustees. He is also a trustee of the cemetery.

PAUL JONES, a retired manufacturer, of Youngstown, Ohio, who has been identified with many of the great industries which have made this city an important business center, was born here in November, 1838, a son of William and Mary (Clark) Jones.

The paternal forefathers of Mr. Jones were natives of Ireland. His grandparents were William and Fanny (Stinson) Jones, both of whom were born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

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William Jones, the father, was born also in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 10, 1810, and came to America with his parents when about 20 years of age, landing at Philadelphia, where his mother had relatives. They shortly after came to Ohio and settled at Lisbon, Columbiana County, William Jones coming to Youngstown about 1830. Here he attended school in the academy, which stood on the site of the present Diamond Block, and which afterwards became the Disciple Church. He learned the trade of bricklayer and stone mason and he was one of the builders whose mortar was good and whose corners always plumb, which expression might be applied both actually in regard to his occupation and in a figurative sense as indicative of his character.

On August 9, 1835, William Jones was married to Mary Clark, who was born June 24, 1818, in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Brownlee) Clark. Thomas Clark was born in Marshall township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on November 22, 1782. His wife, Jane Brownlee Clark, Mrs. Jones's mother, was a daughter of William and Margaret (Leman) Brownlee, and they settled in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio. William Brownlee was born in Scotland and came to America before the War of the Revolution. His wife was a native of Ireland. They settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where the maternal grandmother of our subject was born.

William Jones and wife had two sons, Nathaniel Mitchell and Paul. The father died at the home of his eldest son, at Memphis, Tennessee, on January 27, 1867, and was buried in the family lot at Oak Hill cemetery, Youngstown, by the side of his wife, who passed away on July 14, 1866.

Paul Jones was reared and educated at Youngstown, and in 1856 he began his business career as a bookkeeper for Charles Howard of this city. For ten years Mr. Jones continued in this position, and then, with C. D. Arms, C. B. Wick and N. E. Brown, he entered into an iron business; but as this ven-

ture did not prove successful, it was abandoned and Mr. Jones became manager for William Tod & Company. When the company was incorporated he became its secretary and treasurer. In January, 1905, he resigned his offices with the company and retired from active business life. He is vice-president of the Youngstown Steel Company, of which he is a director, and has had other interests.

February 5, 1868, Mr. Jones was married to Minnie Pollock, who was a daughter of Thomas and Susannah Pollock. Mrs. Jones died on May 20, 1881, leaving one son, Frederick Dennis. Mr. Jones owns a fine residence on the corner of Broadway and Millicent avenue.

EPHRAIM RUHLMAN, one of the highly respected, venerable citizens of Beaver township, who has lived practically retired for some years, remains a representative of one of the sturdy old pioneer families that established itself in Ohio seventy-six years ago. He was born in Manheim township, York County, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1821, and is a son of Lewis and Margaret (Hinkel) Ruhlman.

Lewis Ruhlman was born also in Manheim township, York County, and was a son of George Ruhlman, who was probably of German ancestry. George Ruhlman was a farmer in Manheim township, and his other occupations were hulling clover and operating a flax-seed oil mill. He married Margaret Riegle, who survived him many years. Lewis Ruhlman continued his father's enterprises and to these added distilling, doing a large business and making many trips to as distant a point as Baltimore, with his whisky.

Lewis Ruhlman married Margaret Hinkel, a native of York County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Anthony Hinkel, who was born in England. As a family began to gather about them, Lewis Ruhlman and his wife decided to dispose of the old farm in Pennsylvania and move to Ohio, where, it was re-

ported, plenty of good land was awaiting settlers. On May 1, 1831, the family reached New Franklin, Stark County, where they met with disappointment. The building of the canal had advanced land values to such an extent that Mr. Ruhlman became discouraged at the outlook and decided to make the long journey back to Pennsylvania. In the meanwhile he went to Columbiana on a visit, and while there he was informed of an improved farm which was for sale, near North Lima, the same being now known as the Hollibaugh place. After investigation, he found the land desirable and the price, including farm implements, within his means, \$2,000, for the 156 acres, and closed the bargain. He then returned to North Franklin and settled on the farm after transferring his family and belongings.

Lewis Ruhlman was a man with excellent business perceptions. He carried on general farming in all its branches, was one of the first to start a horse-power thresher through this section and continued his manufacture of whisky. To his land he added twenty-two acres and made it a very valuable property, and continued to live on it until the death of his wife. He then sold it and moved to the home of a daughter in North Lima, where he died from the effects of a paralytic stroke. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his day he was elected to various township offices. The children of Lewis and Margaret Ruhlman were: Jesse, who died at Goshen, Indiana; Amos, residing southeast of Greenville, Pennsylvania; Ephraim, whose name begins this sketch; Sarah (deceased), who was the wife of Henry Buzzard, of North Lima; Matilda, who married Solomon Clinker, and resides at North Lima; George, who died in Beaver township; William, residing in Marion County, Ohio; Henry, who died at the age of 20 years; Lewis, who died in Springfield township; and Eli, a resident of Poland township.

Ephraim Ruhlman remained with his father, giving him very valuable help until he was 21 years and 6 months old, when he started out for himself. He had the reputation of being one of the best teamsters in his locality,

when a mere lad being able to conduct a six-horse team with a loaded wagon, over the mountains to Pittsburg. For seven years he hauled whisky for his father to that point and never had a serious accident. Those were the days when really good horsemanship was required, for such work, and nerve, good judgment and physical strength were necessary equipments. There are those who still recall Mr. Ruhlman's feats of horsemanship. When he had unloaded the whisky at Pittsburg, he brought goods back, teaming at all times with from four to six horses. He has always been interested in horses and has been able to manage them, keeping stallions on his farm even up to some six years ago. He started out with two fine animals and at one time kept five. Mr. Ruhlman began threshing while working with his father, who owned an outfit, and then went into partnership with Valentine Wentz, with whom he worked for fourteen years. After that he was associated for two years in the threshing business with Snyder & Foshacht, to which firm he later sold out. Later he worked at threshing for one season with Solomon Paulin, but in this enterprise he lost heavily, and that was the last threshing he did with horse-power. Subsequently he operated a steam thresher for about fourteen years.

Like his father, Ephraim Ruhlman developed into a good business man, one who was able to see opportunities and take advantage of them. In 1846 he bought a hotel at North Lima, paying for it the sum of \$600, and this he operated until 1870, when he traded it for 160 acres of prairie land in Marshall County, Iowa, getting \$750 to boot. Mr. Ruhlman went to Iowa to inspect the property, but on account of the invalidism of his wife, he never settled on it. Subsequently he sold it and bought fifty-five acres in Beaver township, on which his eldest son, Jacob, settled and remained on it until after the death of the latter's mother. Mr. Ruhlman kept the property, renting it, until some two years ago, when he sold it at a good figure.

In October, 1842, Ephraim Ruhlman was married to Rebecca Buzzard, who was born in Manheim township, York County, Pennsyl-

vania, in March, 1821, and died in Beaver township on her birthday anniversary in 1886. She had been a patient sufferer for some time previously, having experienced three strokes of paralysis. Her parents were well-known York County people, Jacob S. and Catherine (Thoman) Buzzard. The children born to Ephraim Ruhlman and wife were the following: Jacob, who died at North Lima, married (first) Elizabeth Ritter, and (second) Angeline Burkey; William H., biographical mention of whom will be found in this work; Dr. Lewis B., late a prominent physician, whose sudden death occurred some years since at Youngstown; Margaret Samantha, who died aged 5 years; and John H., residing at Youngstown.

After the death of his wife, the eldest son of Mr. Ruhlman came to North Lima and made his home with his father. Later he opened a boarding house and still later took charge of a hotel, which he operated for three years, and died while its proprietor. His widow continued the management of the hotel for six months longer and then moved to Mr. Ruhlman's farm and has kept house for him ever since. Mr. Ruhlman is getting to be an old man, but gives no indication either in mind or body that 86 years have passed over his silvered head. The clearness with which he remembers the events of long ago, and the pleasant way in which he relates concerning them, makes a friendly visit with this octogenarian very enjoyable. Since 1856 he has been a staunch Republican and has served four terms as township assessor, elected first on the Democratic ticket, but later on the Republican.



SOLOMON ELSER, up to the time of his death on June 3, 1907, one of Beaver township's most prominent and respected citizens, was a resident of North Lima from 1899, and had been identified with the township's official life for a great many years. Mr. Elser was born in Springfield township, two and one-half miles south of Poland, June 24, 1832, and

is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Greenamyer) Elser.

Mr. Elser's ancestors on the paternal side were German Huguenots, who were driven from their native land in the troublesome times of religious persecution. On the maternal side his forefathers were Scotch. In 1806 George Elser, the grandfather, founded the family in Springfield township, which was then in Columbiana County. The great-grandfather, Peter Elser, who was of German parentage, came from Alsace-Lorraine with other Huguenots, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The family records tell that the grandmother of George Elser came to America in 1749, with three sons and two daughters. George Elser, born at Hanover, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, married Catherine Summers, and when they came to Springfield township they had three children, the youngest of whom was the father of Solomon Elser of North Lima. Great-grandfather John Summers was married twice and had twenty-three children, sixteen of whom were married, and each were given 100 acres of land, with the exception of the youngest, who, in lieu of land, received \$300 in cash. He came to Springfield township in 1802, from Maryland, and took up half a section where the town of Leetonia now stands. His son ran the first grist and saw mill at Leetonia, the only one in this part of the country at the time, which was built for him by George Elser, his brother-in-law.

The children of George Elser and wife were: John, George, Jacob, Peter and Samuel. The last named died young, but the others all reached the age of 80 years, with the exception of Peter, who almost reached it.

Jacob Elser, father of Solomon, was born at Hanover, Pennsylvania, and had not reached manhood when his father came to Springfield township. Not long after his marriage he removed to Beaver township, locating in the southern part, where he engaged in farming. He sold that farm at a later period and purchased a smaller one near Columbiana, where he and his wife lived some years. They then went to the home of their

eldest daughter, in the village, where both died. Jacob Elser married Margaret Greenamyer, who was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Jacob Greenamyer, whose father was an early settler and ran a mill, coming to Ohio from the neighborhood of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The children of Jacob and Margaret Elser were: Samuel, whose death at the age of four years was the result of an accident; Sarah, who married Henry Werner, residing south of Columbiana; Solomon, whose name begins this sketch; Tobias, residing at North Lawrence; George, who died aged 21 years; Catherine, who married Jacob Keller, residing south of North Lima; Jacob, a resident of North Lima; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried at the age of 21 years. Jacob Elser was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. He served as supervisor and as trustee of Beaver township.

Solomon Elser passed his boyhood on the home farm in Springfield township and accompanied his father to Beaver township in 1849. He considered it his duty to remain with his parents until he was 21 years old, and then worked for neighboring farmers and for several years hired out by the year. In 1859 he began to farm for himself, but the season was even more backward that year than that of 1907, the time of the present writing. He recorded the fact that wheat, grass and corn were frozen solid on June 5, 1859, and the promise of an abundant crop was thus dissipated.

In 1862 Mr. Elser bought a farm in the southern part of Beaver township, through which the railroad now runs, known as the David Whipple farm, and he resided on that place for three years and then lived on his father-in-law's place for three years, in the meantime selling his own farm and buying a place located one and one-half miles northwest. Mr. Elser continued to operate that farm until the spring of 1899, when he moved to North Lima, selling the farm and purchasing a comfortable home in the village.

On October 14, 1858, Mr. Elser was married to Margaret Witter, who was born in



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Springfield township, and who is a daughter of David Witter. This marriage was blessed with four children, namely: Louisa, Enos Walker, Laura and Alice. The eldest daughter, Louisa, married C. A. Snyder, and resides in Pittsburg. She has four children, namely: Volney, who took a course with the International Correspondence School and is now employed in the Westinghouse plant at Pittsburg; Goldie, of whom there is no special mention; Claude, who is also employed at Pittsburg; and Mernie. The second daughter, Laura, is the wife of Isaac Yoder, residing south of East Lewistown. The third daughter, Alice, married John Pfau, residing at North Lima, and they have one son, Kenneth Solomon. Enos W. left home for the west in 1880, and was last heard from at LeMars, Kansas; it is not known if he is living.

From early manhood Mr. Elser was greatly interested in politics and was credited by his neighbors with most excellent judgment. Thus, on many occasions, he was called on to accept positions of honor and responsibility, and after coming to North Lima was continuously in office. In 1863 he was elected a trustee of Beaver township, on the Democratic ticket, and served as treasurer, clerk, assessor, land appraiser and during one year of the Civil War was register of deeds; he served also for one year as district commissioner. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace and has held that responsible office up to the time of his death, with the exception of four years, when he declined to serve. After his resignation another justice was appointed, but he was so unfamiliar with the details of the office that not many cases were placed in his charge. It was then that Mr. Elser took out notarial papers and transacted much business in that line. Through careful study he prepared himself for official duties and rarely had a decision rendered against him in this long period. He acted in the capacity of assignee, executor and administrator, and satisfactorily settled up numerous estates. His official life covered more than forty years; he was familiar with law and its proper conception and administration as fully and completely as many a gradu-

ated attorney. In the performance of his many duties, he handled many affairs in so just, yet so diplomatic a manner, that each party to the contention has been satisfied, on many occasions, without any prolonged litigation, and this quality gained for him the respect, confidence and esteem of people all over the township. He was one of the leading members of the Reformed Church at North Lima.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WIRT, one of Youngstown's most prominent and respected citizens, formerly a member of the state senate, who has been identified with the Youngstown bar for many years, was born March 26, 1852, at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Eliza J. (Sankey) Wirt.

His great-grandfather, Peter Wirt, served in the War of Independence, enlisting from Pennsylvania. Peter Wirt, son of Peter and grandfather of Benjamin F., was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, served in the war of 1812, and was the founder of the family in Mahoning County, Ohio. William Wirt, his son, and the father of Benjamin F., was born in 1826, at Youngstown, and was here engaged in business as a contractor and builder for many years. In 1849 he married Eliza J. Sankey, who died September 23, 1881, leaving but one child, Benjamin F.

As his tastes led rather toward a professional life than the one in which his father had achieved a competency, Benjamin Wirt prepared for the law with Hon. L. D. Woodworth, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and practiced in partnership with Judge Woodworth until 1880. In 1896 he entered into partnership with M. A. Norris, but since 1900 he has been practicing alone. His legal ability is generally recognized throughout eastern Ohio, and he has successfully handled some of the most important litigation ever brought before the courts of this section. His office is located in the Second National Bank Building.

Since early manhood Mr. Wirt has been active politically, and is accorded the honors of Republican leadership. In 1889 he was elected to represent the 23rd senatorial district in the state senate and was returned for a second term in 1901. For fifty-three years he has been a resident of Youngstown, and he is personally popular all over Mahoning County. His portrait, which accompanies this article, will be quickly recognized by his numerous friends.

In 1881 Mr. Wirt was married to Mary M. McGeehen, a daughter of Daniel McGeehen, who is a resident of New Bedford, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wirt have a pleasant home at No. 31 West Rayen avenue, Youngstown.

BRUCE S. MATTHEWS, a successful farmer and extensive breeder of Delaine sheep, with which industry he has been identified almost since boyhood, owns 165 acres of fine land, which is situated in Boardman township, about five miles measuring south from the Diamond in Youngstown. He was born in a log house then standing on his present farm in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 1, 1846, his parents being Thomas and Cynthia (Shannon) Matthews.

The Matthews family has an interesting history and is one of the old and substantial families of this part of Ohio. The grandparents of Bruce S. Matthews were Thomas and Jane (McClurg) Matthews, well-known names in County Down, Ireland, where they were born. Thomas Matthews followed the trade of stone mason in Ireland until after his marriage and the birth of one child, when he decided to emigrate to America, where he hoped to better his condition. In 1813, accompanied by his family, he took passage on a sailing vessel, which safely landed its voyagers at Castle Garden, New York, in July, after a passage of six weeks. Mr. Matthews proceeded to Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade for about a year, and afterwards at

other points up to 1822, when he came to Poland, Mahoning County, where there was much work in his line to be done at that time. Thomas Matthews built the abutments of the old Poland bridge, which stood until within three years ago. He died at Poland, aged 80 years, and was buried in the old burying-ground here.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Jane Matthews moved to Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania, where she died in advanced age. Their daughter, Ann Jane, who had been born in Ireland, married in America John Wishard. Five more children were born in the United States, the eldest of these being Thomas, father of Bruce S., whose birth occurred August 17, 1813, at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, six weeks after the family reached there, the site being that of the old garrison. He accompanied his parents when they made the overland journey to Poland, and when his father died he went to live with Richard Hall. Mr. Hall found in him a youth he could trust and his reliability was proved when he was sent alone, with a six-horse team and a load of clover seed, from Poland to Buffalo, New York, where he transacted his business and returned within the specified time, bringing back a load of salt. He remained with Mr. Hall until he attained his majority.

On December 29, 1841, Thomas Matthews was married to Cynthia Shannon, who was born in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 18, 1824. Her father, Major John Shannon, an officer in the war of 1812, was born in Ireland, came to America and settled first at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, but later moved to Youngstown. After his marriage, Thomas Matthews resided for a short time in Poland township, where he rented farming land, and then bought, in 1844, the farm now owned by his sons, from Dr. Wick. At that time all this surrounding country was heavily timbered, but a two-story hewn log cabin stood on the place, which had been built in 1811. This remained the family home until the winter of 1863, when the present commodious ten-room frame dwelling was erected. In this home Thomas Matthews died,

June 2, 1883. He was survived a number of years by his widow, her death occurring November 21, 1896. They were people of real worth and their lives were connected closely with the growth of the section in which they lived for so many years. They reared a family of six children, the two survivors being Bruce Shannon and Charles Wick. Those deceased were: William S.; Ellen Jane, who died April 1, 1855; Ella Day, who died December 16, 1863; and Cora Cynthia, who died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1866.

Dr. William S. Matthews, the eldest brother of Bruce S. Matthews, was born October 30, 1843, practiced medicine at Youngstown, and died May 9, 1888. When but 17 years of age he entered the Federal service as a member of Company I, 60th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was made orderly sergeant and for unusual bravery was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and then to that of captain. The particular occasion which brought promotion so rapidly was told at the time in the public press, but will well bear repeating. In a charge on a fort one of the members of his company, of which he was then lieutenant, was wounded so that he could not escape with his comrades. When Lieutenant Matthews realized the danger of his companion, he quickly called for volunteers to assist him to carry the wounded soldier from in front of the enemy's fire to a place of safety. One man, Andy Barger, a private, was the brave comrade who, with Lieutenant Matthews, faced the bullets whistling around their ears, and safely conveyed the helpless soldier to the breastworks of the Union lines. It was so valorous a deed that the Confederates could not restrain their admiration and set up a great cheer which united with that of all who witnessed this act of devotion. Both participants received well-deserved promotion.

Bruce Shannon Matthews was reared in his native township and went to school in an old log house which stood in the woods. Its furnishings were rough-hewn logs with wooden pins driven in for seats, while the desks were built along the walls, a slanting

plank resting on more wooden pegs. At first a fireplace gave heat to the loosely built building, but later a hugh cannon stove was installed. Nevertheless Mr. Matthews can remember when the children would frequently find the floor covered with ice and no winter passed without many hapless little ones getting frozen feet. As far as he was concerned, he was given little time to attend school, work always pressing on the farm, and before he reached man's estate he had done a large amount of clearing. His father was a large sheep grower also, and from his boyhood he has been having experience in this line. For 17 years he has stood in sheep pens at county fairs, exhibiting fine specimens. He makes a specialty of raising the Delaine strain, keeping about 200 head.

In 1871, Mr. Matthews went out with a party of surveyors who were working in the interest of a railroad. His idea was to spend a few days with the party, more for experience than anything else, but he remained out for two years, working between the lake and the Ohio River. He was recalled to the farm by his father's failing health, and has remained in Boardman township ever since. Few men are better or more favorably known. He has done business with the larger number of farmers all over Mahoning County, and they are ready to affirm their respect for him as an honest, fair-dealing man.

On February 28, 1888, Mr. Matthews was married to Myrtle Harris, who was born on her father's farm in Boardman township, and is a daughter of Hamilton and Candace (McFarlin) Harris. Hamilton Harris, now living retired in Youngstown, was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 11, 1833, and was married in April, 1857, to Candace McFarlin, who was born in Coitsville township, May 23, 1831, and died August 8, 1874. They had six children, three of whom died young. Those living are: Myrtle (Mrs. Matthews), William, and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have one child, Jessie Harris, who is attending the Boardman High School.

Mr. Matthews, like his father, has always

been a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has served three terms as township trustee. His father served as second lieutenant of the old home militia company. Mr. Matthews and family belong to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Youngstown.

ASUEL E. ADAMS president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the representative business men of this city and has been identified with this financial institution since 1895. Mr. Adams was born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 25, 1867, son of Comfort and Catherine (Petitcolas) Adams.

The father of Mr. Adams was a native of Connecticut, and for a number of years was a large manufacturer there, but subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he died. He had four children.

Asael E. Adams was reared and educated at Cleveland and received his collegiate training in the Case School of Applied Science. For a large part of his business life he was engaged in an abstract business in Cleveland, and after coming to Youngstown, in 1893, he continued thus engaged until called to the presidency of The Dollar Savings & Trust Company. This institution has a capital of \$1,500,000. Its officers are. Asael E. Adams, president; John C. Wick, vice-president; Henry M. Garlick, vice-president; Rolla P. Hartshorn, treasurer; E. Mason Wick, secretary; Paul H. McElevey, assistant treasurer; Charles J. Wick, cashier; and E. H. Hosmer, assistant cashier. The large amount of capital represented and the prominence of its officers have done much to sustain confidence in this bank, while its honorable methods and prompt business dealings have made it justly popular.

Mr. Adams was married to one of the fair daughters of Youngstown, Anna J. Shook, whose father, Silas Shook, is one of this city's most prominent citizens. They have two chil-

dren, Asael E., Jr., and Comfort A. Mr. Adams and wife belong to the Westminster Presbyterian Church. They have a beautiful home on the corner of Fifth avenue and Broadway, Youngstown.

In political opinions Mr. Adams is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks.

JAMES A. BROWNLEE, one of Boardman township's most venerable and highly respected citizens, resides on his valuable farm of 172 acres and owns also 60 acres situated just across the highway, but in Poland township. Mr. Brownlee has been an American citizen for many years, but this is not the land of his birth, that having taken place on Turfoot Farm, near the village of Stretthaven, 12 miles from the city of Glasgow, Scotland, February 4, 1825.

His parents, John and Margaret (Wilson) Brownlee, were natives of Scotland, quiet, virtuous people whose main object in life became a wise provision for their five children. It was this desire that caused John Brownlee to make arrangements to follow the example of his two brothers, Alexander and David, who had emigrated to America previously, and who had both become possessed of valuable farms, Alexander owning 400 acres in Mahoning County, and David an equally large tract. Still another brother, William, had emigrated and settled in New York, as early as 1812, and subsequently become a minister in the Reformed Church. In 1832, John Brownlee had about completed his arrangements to sail for America with his family, when he was stricken with illness and died before the time arrived.

The mother of James Brownlee was a woman of great resolution and of admirable character. When left a widow, with the future welfare of her children subject to her sole guidance, she resolved to carry out the plans of their late father and when the appointed time came, took passage with them on the sailing vessel which landed them all safely in the

port of New York after a voyage of some eight weeks. By canal and lake they reached Ashtabula County, and, thence came in wagons to Mahoning County, finally reaching the farm now owned by Mr. Brownlee, which had probably been selected by one of his uncles. The land had been partially cleared and a six-room stone house was standing and thus immediate shelter was found. The surrounding country was better settled than in some other localities although considerable small game still remained. In spite of the many pioneer hardships to which Mrs. Brownlee was necessarily subjected, she lived a widow for thirty-three years after coming to America, dying on this farm in 1865 at the age of 84. Her children were: Alexander, Thomas, William, David and James Archibald.

James Archibald Brownlee, the youngest member of the above family, is also its only survivor. He was but seven years of age when he accompanied his mother from his native land, but is able to recall many events of that long journey. He grew to manhood on the present farm and obtained his education in a little log school house which stood near his home. He remembers the rough slab benches and the big fireplace in which it was the duty of the boys to take turns in lighting a fire and also in procuring fuel from the nearby forest. He grew up industrious and obedient to his mother, and remained on the farm with her after the other boys went out into the world to shift for themselves.

On March 16, 1855, Mr. Brownlee was married to Rebecca Gilchrist, who was born November 16, 1832, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of James and Grace (McGraw) Gilchrist. Her father was a well known carpenter and contractor. Her mother was the widow of a Mr. McGraw, her maiden name being McClelland. Eight children were born to this marriage, as follows: Mary and James H., who both reside at home; John and Edward, twins, the former residing at home, the latter a physician practicing at Struthers, a graduate of Poland Union College and of Dartmouth College, who married Ella Geddes;

Eva, who married David Blunt, and resides on Loveland Hill; Irvin, residing near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who married Minnie Lormer, of Detroit, and has four children—Lormer, Ruth, Irvin and Robert; Ralph, of whom there is no special mention; and Grace, the wife of George Hunter, residing near Pittsburg, who has two children—Margaret and Wallace. Mr. Brownlee and family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Brownlee has always followed farming and stock-raising as his occupations, and at one time he supplied almost all the meat used in Youngstown. He obtained a part of his land from his mother's estate (it having been purchased from the heirs of John Zedeger), and 53 acres from Peter Webber, on which tract stands his comfortable 11-room house. Coal has been found on Mr. Brownlee's property, two veins having been developed from which many tons of fine fuel have been secured and doubtless many more will be mined.

Politically, Mr. Brownlee is a Republican; he has held a number of township offices, serving as township trustee, assessor and for two terms as land appraiser. Both he and his wife are widely known, and have long been noted for their hospitality. Mrs. Brownlee, like her husband, is the youngest member and only survivor of a large family. Her parents died at Coitsville. Her brothers and sisters were: Isabella, who married Robert Morris; Jane, who married Samuel Shaffer; Nancy, who married William Cooper; Margaret, who married James Harvey; Ellen, who married Thomas Kirk; Mary, who married James D. Shields; James, Alexander, and Elizabeth.

JOHAN BEARD, a highly esteemed and one of the most venerable residents of Mahoning County, who has resided on his present farm since 1848, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1818, and is a son of Jacob and Frederika (Unkauf) Beard.

The parents of Mr. Beard came to America from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1817, locating

first in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In the fall following the birth of Mr. Beard, they moved to Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where Jacob Beard purchased a 40-acre tract of timber, to which he subsequently added two 80-tracts, all of which he cleared up. He was a typical German pioneer, possessing all the sturdy characteristics of his race, and he reared a family which has reflected credit upon their parentage and the country in which they were reared. In 1839, Jacob Beard sold his possessions in Springfield township and purchased section 5, Beaver township, which is still known as the Beard section and is largely owned by his descendants. He built a home on the part now owned by Alvin Thoman and later built where G. S. Beard lives. When his days of activity were over he moved with his wife to Canfield, where they resided to the end of their lives, passing away honored and respected by all who knew them.

The children born to Jacob Beard and wife were: John, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Jacob, extended mention of whom will be found in the sketch of Monroe Beard, printed on another page of this volume; Susanna (deceased), who married Dr. Louis Zeigler; Frederika, who married Joseph B. Miller, of Boardman township and is now deceased; Henry and Jacob, both deceased; Lydia, who married Gabriel Klyne, residing at Youngstown; Hannah (deceased), who married Peter Klyne, and David, who resides in Newton Falls, Mahoning County.

John Beard was reared in a very practical manner and from childhood was taught that industry is the price of success. As he was the eldest of the sons, he became his father's chief assistant. He remained at home until 1848, when he purchased 50 acres of partly cleared land, on which then stood an old log cabin. Later he bought 18 acres and still later 24 acres, both of which he subsequently traded in a bargain for a 100-acre farm adjoining his original purchase. He then built the comfortable home in which he has lived ever since, having also erected other substantial buildings

in connection therewith. During his active years he was a successful agriculturist and was considered one of the township's most useful and substantial men. Although he has passed his 89th birthday, he retains his vital powers in a wonderful degree.

In January, 1844, Mr. Beard was married to Hannah Ertzinger, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1823, a daughter of John Ertzinger. Mr. and Mrs. Beard had two children, Lydia and Freeman H. The former, born April 15, 1845, married Andrew Lynn, of Beaver township, and died in 1897. Freeman H. Beard resides in section 7, Beaver township, where he has a valuable farm of 157 acres. Politically, Mr. John Beard is a Republican. He is a member of the Paradise Lutheran Church.

Mr. Beard's memory being excellent he can recall many interesting events and conditions pertaining to this section. He remembers when Youngstown had but one store, and but a few cabins, and when the location now occupied by the Diamond was nothing but a rank pond. At that time Poland was a more thriving place, having three stores and a larger population. Wages paid for labor during his early manhood and the price of commodities furnish food for reflection. In his day, work began as the sun peeped over the hills at dawn and continued, with a brief "nooning" until the stars shone at night, when a choice was given the laborer of a bushel of wheat or the sum of 25 cents in money, this scale being only operative, however, during harvest days, at other times the pay being but 18 cents. Mr. Beard recalls the time when a barrel of salt cost 48 bushels of shelled corn, eggs were worth from two cents to but one and one-half per dozen, butter was three cents per pound, chickens were three cents each and for coffee 65 cents a pound was demanded. It is a long distance to look back over 80 years and wonderful events have happened within the span of his life. He still keeps himself well informed concerning public affairs and takes an interest in local happenings and the welfare of his neighbors and kindred.



HON. ROBERT MACKAY

HON. ROBERT MACKEY, whose portrait accompanies this article, was one of the prominent men produced by Youngstown township, where the greater part of his long and useful life was spent. He belonged to a prominent pioneer family of this section and was born in the historic old Mackey homestead in Mahoning County, Ohio, in October, 1832, and was a son of James and Margaret (Early) Mackey. The Mackey family history will be found in this work in the sketch of James Mackey, brother of Robert Mackey.

After completing his education Robert Mackey became interested in developing the coal land on his own farm, but subsequently gave his main attention to farming and stock-raising. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became a factor in political life, and in 1877 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served one term, after which he resumed his agricultural pursuits and also gave attention to affairs of a public-spirited nature.

In association with his brothers, James and David Mackey, he projected the first street railroad at Youngstown, it being constructed in 1875. It was operated by horses until the installation of electricity, and it marked the beginning of a large amount of Youngstown's prosperity. In many ways his intelligence, judgment and capital were used to benefit his fellow citizens, and he is recalled by them with consideration and esteem.

On December 10, 1868, Robert Mackey was married to Kate M. Martin, daughter of Hugh R. and Dorcas (Blackburn) Martin, who were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mackey's parents came to Ohio and settlers in Springfield township, Mahoning County, just across the line from Poland township, and there Mrs. Mackey was reared. Immediately following their marriage, Robert Mackey and wife settled on the old Mackey homestead, where Mrs. Mackey still resides. The residence was built several years prior to 1816, when the father of the late Mr. Mackey bought the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey had four children,

namely: Frank, who resides with his mother and manages the farm; Emma, who also resides with her mother, and who is the widow of Fred C. McCombs, who was assistant superintendent of the Lowell furnace, and was accidentally killed six months after his marriage; Robert and George, both of whom died while their father was serving in the legislature, their deaths occurring from diphtheria, but three days apart. The death of Robert Mackey occurred November 11, 1893.

Mr. Mackey was one of the pioneer movers in having the county seat moved from Canfield to Youngstown. He was also a member of the Mill Creek Park Commission and gave much of his time and attention to bringing the Park into public favor.

GEORGE J. RENNER, JR., proprietor of the City Brewery, at Youngstown, is one of the city's capitalists and influential citizens. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1856, and is a son of George J. and Seraphina (Appelman) Renner.

The parents of Mr. Renner came to America from Germany in 1848 and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, removing to Akron in 1888. The father of our subject, who was born in 1834 and still survives, has been a brewer all his business life and has been interested in plants at Cincinnati, Akron and Mansfield, Ohio. His wife was born in 1835 and died in 1893. She was a most worthy woman, a devoted wife and mother and a consistent member of the Catholic Church. She was the mother of 12 children, of whom the survivors are George J., Lizzie, Rosa, Nora, Emma and William.

George J. Renner, Jr., was reared and educated at Covington, Kentucky, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. He has been identified with the brewing business since he was a youth, and has been in the business on his own account for the last quarter of a century. His first location was at Wooster, Ohio, whence he removed in 1884 to Youngstown, where he established his present business. Six years

later Mr. Renner erected his present modern plant, equipping it with the best machinery. It stands on Pike street, enjoys excellent railroad facilities and is the largest plant of its kind in the city, having a capacity of 100,000 barrels of beer, and porter, per annum. There are 60 people employed in the brewery.

In 1880 Mr. Renner was married to Emma Weaver, who is a daughter of the late John Weaver, of Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Renner was the eldest in a family of 10 children, the others being: John, Robert, George (who died aged 26 years), Mary, Pauline, August, Frank, Harry and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Renner have had eight children, George, Emil A., Edna, Irene, Viola, Florence, Ruth and Earl. George, Irene and Earl are now deceased. The family home is situated at No. 209 Pike street. Mr. and Mrs. Renner are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Renner also belongs to a number of social organizations and is a well-known and popular man.

CALEB B. WICK, one of the leading citizens of Youngstown, who for years has been closely identified with its most important commercial interests, belongs to one of the most honored pioneer families of the Mahoning Valley. He was born April 24, 1836, at Youngstown, and is a son of the late Colonel Caleb B. and Maria Adelia (Griffith) Wick. The early history of the Wick family may be found in the sketches of Colonel Caleb B. Wick and his brother, Hugh Bryson Wick, appearing elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Wick completed his education in the schools at Youngstown and began his long and successful business career as a clerk in the Mahoning County Bank, when he was 17 years of age. By the time he was 23 years old he had risen to the position of cashier of this institution and served as such until 1862. His association as a member of the banking firm of Wick Brothers & Company, at Youngstown, gave him an acknowledged standing and

he soon became interested in other financial enterprises, these including the founding of the first bank at Sharon, Pennsylvania, under the name of Wick, Porter & Company. In connection with his large financial operations, Mr. Wick early became interested in the building of railroads and was a very important factor in the organization and completion of what is now the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad, having been one of the incorporators of the company. He still retains his position on the directing board of this road and is the only surviving member of the original board. He was the first president of the Youngstown & Sharon Steel Railroad Company.

For the past half century Mr. Wick has been largely interested in real estate in this section, being a large holder and the owner of iron and coal properties. His commodious offices are located at Nos. 404-405 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown. His beautiful home is situated at No. 524 Wick avenue.

JACKSON TRUESDALE, M. D., a retired physician and merchant, residing at Canfield, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest male resident of the village. Dr. Truesdale was born on his father's farm in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in the fall of 1820, and is a son of John and Mary (Reed) Truesdale.

John Truesdale, grandfather of Dr. Truesdale, was born in Ireland and came to America with his father, also named John, in 1771. They settled in Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm in Perry County, on which the younger John (the grandfather) was employed at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He entered the Patriot army with the Pennsylvania contingent and was in Washington's immediate command. He was proud of the services he could perform not only for the land which had offered him a home, but for the great commander and would frequently tell of his detail to keep the fires glowing in the aban-

done camp on the memorable night on which Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised the Hessian garrison at Trenton, who supposed, from the lighted camp fires on the other side, that the enemy, like themselves, were holding Christmas revels. The record of American soldiers in the country's archives, shows that John Truesdale was a brave and faithful soldier throughout the war.

At the close of hostilities, he returned to Pennsylvania and shortly afterward was married to Hannah Robinson. Later he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in 1802 from there to Mahoning, then Trumbull, County, Ohio, and acquired land in Poland township, as he is listed with tax-payers, in 1802. In 1813 he sold his first farm and removed to Austintown township, where he died in 1819, his widow surviving many years. During a large part of this period her grandson, now Dr. Truesdale, was under her care. The children born to John and Hannah Truesdale were: John, James, Hugh, William, Alexander, Robinson, Joseph, Margaret, Mary and Jane, all of whom grew to maturity, but all have long since passed away. All the sons became more or less prominent in the localities where they lived. John, James, Hugh and William served in the War of 1812. William served in the artillery and was offered a commission in the regular army, but refused it. He was elected a justice of the peace in Austintown township, before he was 21 years of age and had to wait until his majority before receiving his commission; he served in that office during the rest of his life.

Robinson Truesdale, a man of military bearing, was elected a colonel of militia. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and in religious views was a stanch Presbyterian. He designed the Presbyterian Church edifice at Youngstown and did much of the work of construction. Hugh Truesdale spent his life, after returning from the war, in Poland township, where he was elected a justice of the peace and served in that office for 25 years. His grandson, James Kennedy, who was a son of his daughter Margaret and her husband, Walter Kennedy, is a member of Congress.

All this family of Kennedys have become noted in the iron and steel industries.

John Truesdale, the third of the name in the ancestral line, and the father of Dr. Jackson Truesdale, was born in 1783, on the farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents to Ohio. He assisted in the clearing of the wild land which had been selected by his father. Subsequently he married Mary Reed and they moved to Austintown township. Both he and his wife died in 1825, their deaths occurring but three weeks apart. They had five children, namely, four sons, James, William, John and Jackson, and one daughter, Mary, who married William Bassett.

Jackson Truesdale was the youngest of his parents' children and he was but five years old when he was left an orphan. He then went to live with his grandmother, who resided with her daughter, Mrs. Eastman, in Ellsworth township. In 1832 he was taken into the family of his uncle, Joseph Truesdale, at Poland, where he had the benefit of the best school instruction, both public and private, that the locality afforded, and as he was an ambitious youth, he profited by it and improved his time.

In 1837, Mr. Truesdale came to Canfield, beginning to teach school when only 17 years of age. Subsequently he spent a short time at Oberlin College and later at Allegheny College, but did not remain long enough to graduate. In 1840, he moved to Kentucky, where he continued to teach for a number of years, teaching one year near Nashville, Tennessee. While thus engaged he spent all his leisure time in reading medicine, and after his return to Ohio, he continued his medical studies with Dr. Joseph Truesdale, of Poland. When thoroughly prepared, he entered a medical school at Cleveland and for ten subsequent years he practiced medicine in the western part of Mahoning County.

In 1854, while residing in Jackson township, Dr. Truesdale was elected auditor of the new county organized a few years previously, the county seat then being at Canfield, and served in this office from 1855 until 1859.

Jackson township was thoroughly Democratic and Dr. Truesdale was the first Republican who had ever received a majority of the votes. After the close of his term of office, Dr. Truesdale considered resuming the practice of medicine, but he had never been an enthusiast in the profession, and after due consideration decided to engage in a mercantile business at Canfield in place of opening an office. Although he has been retired from active participation in business for the past 20 years, for over a quarter of a century he was one of Canfield's leading merchants.

Dr. Truesdale was married (first) to Lola Maria Tyler, who at her death left two children, Henry and Lola. Henry enlisted in the Federal army for service in the Civil War, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and was one of the unfortunate Union soldiers who perished from privation and suffering at Andersonville, Georgia. Lola married Edgar Cummins, residing in Lorain County, Ohio, and they have one child, Luella. Dr. Truesdale was married (second) to Hannah Eckis, who died 16 years later, August 13, 1863. Dr. Truesdale was married (third) to Luceba A. Ripley, daughter of General Ripley, who died in February, 1906. They had two children, William and John. William Truesdale was a man of scholarly attainments, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and at the time of his death was a member of the Colorado State University faculty, having previously been a High School instructor in Cleveland, Ohio. He married (first) Hattie Belts, who was a classmate and co-graduate of his, and (second) Maude Orton. John Truesdale, a business man at Youngstown, with offices in the Realty building, married Clara Justice.

For over 20 years, Dr. Truesdale has been a director and vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank at Canfield. Although so long retired from the cares of business, he has remained a busy man, turning his attention into the congenial channel of literary production. Through his careful study and research concerning the War of 1812, many soldiers' records have been established, while his interest

in the development of Canfield village and township, has resulted in a large amount of interesting local history, which is valuable to the historian as well as to all those who take pride in the achievements of their pioneer forefathers. These are all much indebted to the researches of Dr. Truesdale.

CORNELIUS SIMON, whose valuable fruit farm of 25 acres is situated three miles south of Youngstown, in Boardman township, was born on his present farm, February 25, 1850, and is a son of Michael and Rosanna (Gentholtz) Simon.

Adam Simon, the grandfather of Cornelius Simon, was the first householder of this section. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1777, was reared on his father's farm and married Maria Margaritha, shortly afterward coming to Ohio and settling in the deep forest in Boardman township. He erected his log cabin in these wilds in 1800 and here his wife died in the following year. She was the first person buried in the old graveyard which lies near Mr. Simon's farm. Adam Simon lived until August 20, 1826, and he was also buried in the same place. One child was born to his first marriage and after the death of its young mother, Adam's father, Michael Simon, started on horseback to Washington County, carrying the infant in his hunting shirt, but it was unable to stand the exposure and soon died. He later returned to Mahoning County. Adam Simon's second marriage was to Rebecca Reinhardt, who was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in 1862, in Boardman township.

The children born to the second marriage of Adam Simon, were: Thomas, Andrew, Reinhardt, Cornelius, Michael and Amelia, the last named of whom married David Neidig. When the war of 1812 broke out, Adam Simon took up arms, believing it to be his duty. Strong and robust, nature had fitted him to bear hardship, and, as illustrative of his kind and generous character, it was related

by old settlers, that on one occasion, on a long march, when a comrade had fallen from weariness, he carried him in his powerful arms. He returned safely from the war and spent the rest of his days in Boardman township. In the year following his settlement, his father, Michael Simon, came also to Mahoning County, about 1801 or 1802, and took up a section of land, the present farm of Mr. Simon being a part of it. As no roads had been cut through this part of the country, Indian trails had to be followed from Pittsburg to Cleveland.

Michael Simon, father of Cornelius, was the youngest son of the family and was born in the log house on the home place, August 26, 1820, and died in Boardman township, September 3, 1893, aged 73 years. He followed farming and fruit growing. In 1846 he was married to Rosanna Gentholtz, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and who at the age of six years, accompanied her parents, Frederick Gentholtz and wife, to America, settling one mile east of Girard. This venerable lady still survives, having reached her 82nd year. The children of Michael and Rosanna Simon, who reached maturity were: Lenora, who with her husband, Clark Hawkins, is now deceased; Cornelius, whose name begins this article; Catherine (deceased), who married D. G. Stemple; Rebecca, who married Robert Augenbaugh, and resides at Beaver, Pennsylvania; Caroline, wife of C. H. Stambaugh; Julius; Elmer Ellsworth, who died at the age of 20 years; and Warren, who resides on the home place with his aged mother. In this family there were born twins, Lenora and Ezra, and triplets, who were named respectively, Elmer Ellsworth, Bishop Clinton and Ira Clayton.

Cornelius Simon was reared on the old home place and obtained a district school education. After his marriage he moved to Youngstown and for four years lived on the south side of the city, working in different capacities for the Kyle Coal Company; he has been interested in coal mining work for 20 years. In the spring of 1880, he bought his present farm from his father, and since then

has devoted himself to the pleasant and profitable business of growing fruit, raising strawberries, apples, peaches and plums. His commodious eight-room frame dwelling he built himself and also set out the well-kept hedge, which extends in front of the house and adds so materially to its general attractiveness. He has made many improvements, has put in one mile of tiling, and has set out many shrubs and trees. He finds a ready market for his fruit at Youngstown.

On November 9, 1876, Mr. Simon was married to Alice M. Oatey, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Louisa Oatey. They have two sons, Clarence and Elmer, the latter of whom assists his father on the farm. The former resides at Youngstown, where he is foreman of the electrical plant of the Ohio Steel Company. In September, 1898, he married Addie Summers, and they have one son, Lloyd.

Mrs. Simon is one of a family of seven children, namely: Alice, William, Elizabeth, who married John Smith, Charles, Anna, who is the widow of James Allen, Howard, and Samuel, the last named of whom is deceased. The father of Mrs. Simon was a well-known citizen of Youngstown, where he died in September, 1899, aged 73 years. His widow still survives at the age of 71 years.

Formerly, Mr. Simon was identified with the Republican party but for the past 12 years he has been a Prohibitionist. Mr. Simon has enjoyed several extended trips through the West, in 1902 spending seven weeks in Southern California and Seattle, Washington, and in 1906 and 1907 he and his wife passed the winter in California.

HENRY CLINTON HEINTZELMAN, president of the school board of Boardman township and identified with its agricultural interests for a number of years, owning 80 acres of well-improved land upon which he lives, within nine miles of Youngstown, was born on his grandfather's farm in Beaver township, Ma-

honing County, Ohio, October 7, 1858. His parents were George and Hannah Heintzelman.

Jacob Heintzelman, the grandfather of Henry C., was born April 2, 1796, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared on a farm and later learned the tailor trade. On May 18, 1823, he was married in his native state to Rebecca Lynn, who was born November 4, 1803, and they had 14 children, namely: Daniel, David, Polly, Catherine, Lydia, Israel, George, Elizabeth, Joseph, Maria, Cornelius, Sylvester, Enos, and William. Daniel, who died young; Polly and Maria each married a Mr. Hahn, Catherine married a Mr. Thoman, Lydia a Mr. Hinkle, Israel died young, Elizabeth is now Mrs. Elizabeth Thoman, Sylvester, who died young, Enos died at the age of 21 years. Of the union of Jacob and Rebecca Heintzelman there have been, up to the present time (1907), 160 descendants, a number of whom have settled in Mahoning County. Jacob Heintzelman died in Beaver township, Mahoning County, April 25, 1875, and his widow December 30, 1883. They came to this county between 1825 and 1830.

George Heintzelman, father of Henry C., was born August 10, 1833, and grew up among pioneer surroundings. He was both a farmer and carpenter, and became well known all over the county for his mechanical skill. During the Civil War, when a draft was made for 20 men from Canfield township, his was the 20th name drawn. He remained in camp at Cleveland for a short time, but, feeling that it was almost impossible for him to leave his wife and little children, a babe having been born the very day he was drafted, he sold about all he possessed and sent a substitute in his place.

In January, 1858, Mr. Heintzelman was married to Hannah Kaercher, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, a daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Hahn) Kaercher. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. George Heintzelman had four children, namely: Henry Clinton; Ella R., who married Monroe Beard, of Beaver township; Carrie

M., who is the widow of Malcomb Clemons; and Ada M., who married (first) Melvin C. Kile, and (second) Calvin Frye, and resides in Canfield township.

For a year after their marriage, George Heintzelman and wife lived with his father, afterwards buying and clearing a farm of 20 acres in Canfield township. In the spring of 1869, having recovered from the setback occasioned by his paying of a substitute, George Heintzelman bought the present farm, from Andrew Arner, who had cleared it. For some 15 years Mr. Heintzelman also worked at his trade of carpenter. He died on this farm in May, 1893, and was survived by his widow until February, 1899.

Henry Clinton Heintzelman attended the district schools, but while still a boy was obliged to assume heavy responsibilities on account of his father's poor health. He lived at home until his marriage, with the exception of one winter, when he worked at Youngstown, for his uncle Fred Kaercher, in the butcher business. After his marriage he lived for eight years with his father, and after the latter's death remained two more years on the homestead with his mother, but in the spring of 1895 he rented the Hartman farm in Boardman township. A year later he returned to the home farm, which subsequently came into his possession. He has always carried on general farming and has been as well rewarded for his labors as any agriculturist in Boardman township. A log house still stands on his farm, one of the four residences built on this property, the present one of nine rooms having been erected in 1877, by his father and later remodeled by the present occupant. On January 7, 1885, Mr. Heintzelman was married to Minnie E. Osborn, who was born in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 2, 1864, and is a daughter of Clark and Laura (Moore) Osborn. Her parents reside in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, where Mr. and Mrs. Heintzelman were married. She is one of a family of ten children, as follows: Daniel and Isabella, both deceased; George S., Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman, Mrs. Adelaide Osborn, Mrs.

Harriet Sweet, Minnie E., Mrs. Anna Lyman, Lillian, wife of Dr. Zimmerman, of Youngstown, and H. Manning, a physician at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Heintzelman have had five children, namely: Laura Ruth, who is a graduate of the Boardman High School, Fayette C., H. Esther, John H. and Kenneth E., all residing at home.

In political sentiment, Mr. Heintzelman is a Republican. He served as township assessor, census enumerator, and for a number of years has been a member of the school board, which he is now serving as president. It was largely through his efforts that the High School was secured for Boardman township, and in 1907 he had the pleasure of witnessing the graduation of one of his daughters therefrom. He belongs to the Grange and was a delegate from Mahoning County to the Ohio State Grange, for two years, one meeting being held at Warren and the other at Mansfield; subsequently he attended the State Grange meetings at Canton and at Columbus. Mr. Heintzelman and family belong to the Lutheran Church at New Buffalo, of which he has been a trustee for the past three years.

Mr. Heintzelman takes an interest in his family history and he justly prizes very highly a German family Bible, which was handed down to him by his father, who had received it from his father. The old records in this holy Book reach far back and are entirely dependable.

THEODORE OBENAUF, a public-spirited and substantial citizen of Beaver township, resides on a farm in section 9, and in the same house in which he was born, March 17, 1856, son of Francis and Wilhelmina (Doerfer) Obenauf.

The first of the Obenauf family to emigrate from Germany to America, was Trowgut Obenauf, an uncle of Theodore, who located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was later joined by his brother Francis. The

brothers came together to Beaver township, Mahoning County, and purchased the second farm north of the one now occupied by Theodore, for their father, Christian Obenauf, who took possession of it two years later, in 1854, and continued to reside upon it until his death, in 1858. His children were: Trowgut, Francis, Christian, Herman, Edward, Ferdinand, Pauline, wife of David Dietzman, and a resident of Wisconsin, Lewis, and Huldah, who married Julius Siegel, and resides in Youngstown.

Francis Obenauf was born in Saxony, Germany, November 26, 1830, and was about 22 years of age when he came to America. In 1855 he was married to Wilhelmina Doerfer, a daughter of Michael Doerfer and also a native of Saxony. She accompanied the Obenauf family to America. After marriage, Francis Obenauf settled on the farm now occupied by his son, which was fairly well cleared when he purchased it. He continued to reside on this place until Theodore was married and then moved to the farm now owned by Lewis F. Obenauf, on which he built a house and barn and made other improvements. He resided on that farm until the death of his wife which occurred November 13, 1878, when he moved to North Lima, where he subsequently (second) married Mrs. Elizabeth Hahn. He resided at North Lima, until 1890, when he removed to Melrose, Florida, residing there until within six weeks of his death, which took place at Augusta, Georgia, January 29, 1899. His remains were brought home for burial, as were those of his widow, who died in Georgia, December 16, 1900, and a son, Frank, who died there June 13, 1901. The children of Mr. Obenauf were all born of his first marriage and were: Theodore, subject of this sketch; Adeline, born December 25, 1859, wife of William Feicht, and a resident of Springfield township; Anna, born November 7, 1861, who died November 16, 1885; Lewis F., residing in section 15, Beaver township; and Frank, born March 5, 1873, who died in Georgia, as stated above. The last named was a prominent lawyer. His death was caused by typhoid fever.

Politically, Francis Obenauf was a Democrat. He was a man of sterling character and took an active interest in public matters wherever he lived. At one time he served as trustee of Beaver township. Through life he was a consistent Lutheran.

Theodore Obenauf was educated in the local schools and has devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits. In younger years, when not busy on the farm, he was engaged very successfully in selling organs through the country, but in later years has been mainly interested in raising fruit, potatoes and poultry as specialties in addition to general farming.

On April 11, 1878, Mr. Obenauf was married to Louise Houk, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Barth) Houk, and a granddaughter of Jacob Houk, who resided all his life in Trumbull County, and who married Christina Unkauf. Henry Houk resided in Springfield township until his death, on March 26, 1906. He was born April 25, 1831, and was married April 1, 1853, to Mary Barth, who died October 22, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Obenauf have had four sons and one daughter, namely: Henry Francis, born January 15, 1879, is a Lutheran minister located at South Sharon, Pennsylvania, married Mary Ota Lynch and they have one son, Paul Francis; Albert Myron, born December 12, 1881, resides in Cleveland; Henry Francis and Albert Myron were both educated at Wittenberg College; Emma Almada, born May 15, 1887, is a graduate of the North Linn High School and taught school during one year in Beaver township and one year in Springfield township; Homer Allen, born February 19, 1891, is attending Rayen School at Youngstown; Maurice Samuel, born February 14, 1897, is still a student. The eldest son of Mr. Obenauf was educated at Wittenberg College and at the Lutheran College at Chicago.

For a number of years Mr. Obenauf has been a member of the township school board, of which he is treasurer. With his family he

belongs to the Lutheran Church. He has fraternal connection with the Home Guards of America.

HUGH BRYSON WICK. In recalling the men to whom Youngstown is indebted for its material prosperity, the late Hugh Bryson Wick is immediately brought to mind, for he was a very important factor in its development for many years. His long and busy life was mainly devoted to this section, which benefited by his business sagacity and public spirit. Mr. Wick was born at Youngstown, February 5, 1809, and died April 22, 1880. He was a son of Henry and Hannah (Baldwin) Wick. The Wicks were of English origin, settling originally on Long Island, New York.

Mr. Wick's parents came to the Mahoning Valley as pioneers from Washington County, Pennsylvania. For many years they were closely identified with the business and social interests of this section and when they passed away they left memories of honorable, useful and virtuous lives. They reared a large family and almost all of these became prominent in some walk of life. They were Caleb Baldwin, Thomas Lupton, Betsy, Lemuel Henry, Jr., Hugh Bryson, Hannah, Matilda Lucretia, John Dennick, Mary Ann, Thomas Lupton (2) and Paul. The first birth was in 1795 and the last in 1824. The last survivor of this notable family was Henry Wick, Jr., who was a resident of Cleveland.

Hugh Bryson Wick began his remarkable business career as a merchant in 1828, opening a store at Brookfield, Trumbull County, where he remained for ten years, during a portion of which period he had business interests also at Lima. In 1837 he removed to Lowellville, where he conducted a business for two years, coming to his native place in 1839 to enter into business competition here. In 1846, with his brothers, Caleb B. and Paul Wick, Henry Hensley, Dr. Henry Manning, William Rice and other capitalists, Mr. Wick built a



JAMES MACKEY

rolling mill and opened a store, the latter being managed by the late Paul Wick and continued as a business under the management of Paul and Hugh B. Wick until 1855. This rolling-mill enterprise was the nucleus around which developed the immense works of Brown, Bonnell & Company.

Probably the late Mr. Wick was best known as a financier, having been prominently identified with the H. B. & H. Wick Banking Company of Cleveland, and, after 1857, with Wick Brothers & Company, Bankers, at Youngstown. He had large coal and other interests, was a director in the Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Company, the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad Company and many other successful enterprises. He was essentially a business man and seldom undertook responsibilities unless he clearly saw his ability to bring them to a successful issue. With other members of his family, and also individually, he stood for years at the head of great combinations of capital and industry, and during the many years of such prominence enjoyed unlimited confidence and universal esteem.

On October 30, 1832, Mr. Wick was united in marriage with Lucretia G. Winchell, who was born September 5, 1813, at Wallingford, Connecticut, and was a daughter of Orrin and Laura C. Winchell. Being left an orphan when young, Mrs. Wick was reared in the home of her uncle, Dr. Charles Cooke, at Youngstown. Her death occurred on April 27, 1892, when in her 79th year. Of the ten children of Hugh B. Wick and wife, four survive, viz.: John C., vice-president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, whose sketch appears in this work; Lucretia H., wife of William Scott Bonnell, president of the Mahoning National Bank, of whom biographical mention will be found elsewhere in this volume; Henry, president of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, residing at No. 416 Wick avenue, and Emily W., residing at No. 315 Wick avenue, widow of the late John M. Bonnell, of whom a sketch may be found on another page of this work.

From early manhood the late Hugh Bry-

son Wick was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown. He was a willing and liberal contributor to all regulated charities. Although he belonged to a family which took a more or less important place in the city's varied interests and thus commanded a large measure of public attention aside from his individual prominence, he was notably simple and unassuming, to the close of his life being a practical business man who liked best to stand before his fellow-citizens on his own merits. He was a man who was devotedly loved in the domestic circle, was trusted and revered by a large number of personal friends and was admired and respected by his fellow-citizens.

JAMES MACKEY, one of Youngstown's leading citizens, whose professional work as a surveyor has kept his name before the public for many years, was born at Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 7, 1829, and he is a son of James and Margaret (Early) Mackey.

As the name indicates, the Mackeys originated in the Highlands of Scotland, and the founder of the family in America was the grandfather of James Mackey, who settled in Pennsylvania and there reared a family. James Mackey, Sr., father of James, was born in 1776, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in 1805 he came to Ohio and settled in that part of Trumbull County which later became Mahoning County. He was a man of education, a mathematician and a surveyor, and, with other enterprises, he became associated with Robert Montgomery in the building of one of the first furnaces on Yellow Creek. He kept the accounts of the firm until the beginning of the war of 1812, when he joined the fourth division of Ohio militia, in which he was paymaster and also adjutant, and was promoted the rank of major, by which title he was subsequently known.

In 1816 Major Mackey entered into partnership with Colonel William Rayen in a mercantile business at Youngstown, which continued for several years. Prior to 1823, when he was married, Major Mackey purchased a large tract of land northeast of the village, and on this he settled, making it his home during the remainder of his life, and carrying on farming and stock-raising. His death occurred August 15, 1844, when he was 68 years old. During the whole of his active life he had done surveying, and his son's proficiency as a civil engineer may be a direct heritage from the father. September 10, 1823, he married Margaret Early, who survived until May 14, 1870. Her parents, Thomas and Jane Early, who were born in Ireland, settled in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio. Major Mackey and wife had eight children, three of whom died in childhood. There are but two survivors, namely: James and his youngest sister, Letitia, who is the wife of Andrew Kirk.

Major Mackey was the type of pioneer whose value to a community cannot be overestimated. He served as township trustee, justice of the peace, township clerk, county commissioner, a member of the legislature and treasurer of Trumbull County, while in his immediate neighborhood there was no necessity to elect or appoint by law, for he was naturally fitted to be a leader and safe adviser.

James Mackey, Jr., was afforded common school and academic training before he entered the Cleveland University. Here he prepared himself for the work for which he felt himself especially fitted, and proved himself so competent and accurate, that he had filled but a few contracts before he was invited to become a member of a commission made up of five representative engineers and surveyors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to establish for all time the boundary line between the states. Mr. Mackey has probably had as much experience in the surveying of coal lands and mines as any man in his profession, his work being marked with the certainty and accuracy which precluded all kinds of litigation. About

1875 he began also to survey and plat town sites and his work in this line has been vast. With his brothers, the late David and Robert Mackey, he promoted and constructed the first street railroad in Youngstown, the old horse-car line, which was then an enthusiastically welcomed public utility. Of this enterprise he served for seven years as president, when the pressure of professional work made it seem advisable that he resign this office, as well as curtail his activities in a number of other directions.

Mr. Mackey, like other members of his family, has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he has never been convinced that his duty as a good citizen necessitates his acceptance of public office. Neither has he accepted many positions on directing boards of business or other enterprises, his tastes lying more in the direction of a private life and close attention to his professional work. Large demands have come to him in this line, and these he has met with the efficiency which has made his name one of note in civil engineering all over the state. He spent upwards of fifty-three years in and about Youngstown in his profession.

On October 30, 1862, Mr. Mackey was married to Mary H. Ruggles, who was born in Canfield, Ohio, a daughter of Azor and Adeline M. Ruggles. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have had five children, namely: Robert M., who died in infancy, Charles L., Grace, Margaret H. and Nellie. The beautiful family home, which is the center of much social life, is situated just east of the city limits, on McGuffey street. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are members of the Episcopal Church, worshipping with the congregation at St. John's, of which Mr. Mackey was a member of the vestry for a number of years.

Mr. Mackey was a member of the original board of trustees of the Rayen School, and after serving continually for twenty years, he refused to accept the position longer on account of his professional duties. His portrait is published on a neighboring page of this volume.

HENRY ISREAL, proprietor of Beaver Dale Farm, a magnificent tract of 200 acres of fertile land, extending through the best part of Goshen township, which he devotes to general farming and fruit-growing, is also an experienced railroad man, having been identified with various great transportation lines since he was 16 years old. He has been engine inspector at Alliance, Ohio, since the fall of 1899, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Isreal was born June 30, 1838, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Greabing) Isreal.

The parents of Mr. Isreal were born in Germany. When he was 11 years old his father died and he remained with his mother until her second marriage, when he started out to make his own way in the world, turning his attention to railroad work. For a number of years he worked as brakesman with the Ohio & Pennsylvania system; then one year as fireman; then for 14 years as locomotive engineer for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, three years of the time as freight engineer, and 11 years as passenger engineer. On July 3, 1873, when the Ashtabula and Pittsburg Railroad opened service, he became engineer and yardmaster at Ashtabula, in which capacity he continued to serve until September 1, 1862, when he was appointed road foreman of engines of Division B, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which position he filled for nine consecutive years. He then became assistant road foreman on the Eastern Division between Crestline and Pittsburg, a position he held for eight years. In the fall of 1899, he assumed the duties of his present office.

In 1878, Mr. Isreal acquired Beaver Dale Farm, on which he settled in 1882, and resided there until the fall of 1900, when he removed to his present place of residence, which is known as the Ezra French farm on the Garfield road, near Damascus. Mr. Isreal had few educational opportunities in his youth, having never entered a school room after he was 11 years old, but nevertheless his educa-

tion, of a thoroughly practical kind, has made him a well-informed man.

On May 29, 1861, Mr. Isreal was married to Mary A. Hartje, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 13, 1838, and is a daughter of Lorenzo and Wilhelmina (Herbst) Hartje. Her father was born in Germany and served seven years under Napoleon Bonaparte. He was in the campaign in Russia, also taking part in the battle of Waterloo. With pardonable pride he wore the decoration of the Black Eagle, which he had won by his bravery. Mr. and Mrs. Isreal have had six children, namely: Frank, deceased; Charles A., residing in Smith township; Elizabeth, who married John King, residing at Salem; Wilhelmina, who married Louis Doane, residing at Alliance; and Frederick W., and Homer W., both residing at Alliance.

Mr. Isreal cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party ever since. He recalls a most interesting incident in his life, one which went far to make him an Abolitionist. This was at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1853, when he was instrumental in securing the freedom of a slave woman and her six children, from her pursuing master. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and his wife is a member of the Society of Friends, both being consistent in their views. He is a member of the Masons, having united with the fraternity in 1873 at Allegheny City, and is now connected with the Blue Lodge at Alliance.



WILLIAM W. BONNELL, secretary of the Falcon Bronze Company, of Youngstown, and also treasurer and general manager of the Leather Shop Company, is one of the most progressive and enterprising young business men of this city. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1875, and is a son of W. Scott Bonnell, a full sketch of whom appears in this work.

William W. Bonnell was reared in Youngstown, but was mainly educated in Boston, Massachusetts. He entered into business with the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, with whom he remained for six years, and was then connected with the Finished Steel Company for about five years, after which he was with the Truss and Cable Fence Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for one year. Mr. Bonnell then built the plant of the Concrete Sand & Stone Company, and for about one year and a half was with the Morris Hardware Company, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of Ohio. He is also interested in several other large business enterprises and is a stockholder in several of the Youngstown Banks.

Mr. Bonnell was married in May, 1898, to Julia F. Garlick, a daughter of H. M. Garlick, and they have one daughter, Sara-Cree Bonnell. He is a member of the Youngstown club and Golf club and belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.



WICK TAYLER, one of Youngstown's leading business men, who is prominently identified with insurance and real estate interests in the city and vicinity, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, October 2, 1855, and is a son of Hon. Robert Walker and Rachel K. (Wick) Tayler.

The late Robert Walker Tayler, a separate sketch of whom may be found in this volume, was one of the distinguished public citizens of Ohio for almost forty years. He served Youngstown in many official positions, his county in responsible offices, his state in the halls of legislation, and his nation as comptroller of the United States treasury. His whole life was passed in association with makers of history, and his services stand with those of the greatest for fidelity to the charges entrusted to him. He died February 25, 1878. His second marriage, to Rachel Kirtland Wick, united him to one of the most promi-

nent families in the Mahoning valley, in point of wealth, age and culture. Of the seven children of this union, the subject of this sketch was the eldest born.

During the period of the Civil War, Wick Tayler, then a child, resided at Columbus, where he enjoyed superior educational advantages. In 1876 he engaged in teaching, in which occupation he spent several years, but subsequently accompanied his father when the latter was called to Washington. There, for a number of years, he filled an important Government office, but when released returned to his native city to pursue a business career and enjoy a home among the beautiful surroundings of his early childhood. After his return, he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of General Thomas W. Sanderson. Subsequently, in 1897, it was General Sanderson who nominated him for the state legislature, to which he was duly elected and served with distinction.

Mr. Tayler is probably the best-informed insurance and real estate man in Mahoning County, his close attention having been given to this branch of business for many years. He has the handling of a large amount of valuable property, both in city and country, and makes investments for outside parties. A large amount of capital has been placed in this city through his representations. His commodious offices are located at No. 30 West Federal street, Youngstown.

June 14, 1900, Mr. Tayler was married to Anna C. Canfield, who is a daughter of James Canfield, and they have one child, Elizabeth Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. Tayler enjoy a beautiful home at No. 1356 Emma street, Youngstown. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Tayler has been a lifelong Republican and takes a very active part in politics. He has been very active in military affairs, having belonged to the National Rifles of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tayler is the author of the ballot voting machine law, which he introduced in the Ohio house of representatives in 1898.



William Tol



William Ford



WILLIAM TOD. Among the prominent citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, none stood higher in public esteem than did the late William Tod, who not only reflected the virtues of an eminent parentage, but in his own personality displayed the noble qualities which Americans reverence in their public men. William Tod was born at Warren, Ohio, July 30, 1843, and was the youngest son of David and Maria (Smith) Tod and a grandson of George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod.

The Tod family was already one of prominence in Connecticut as early as 1773, the date of the birth of Judge George Tod, the grandfather of the late William Tod. Judge Tod became an eminent jurist in the Western Reserve, and the father of Governor David Tod, one of the most notable in a long line of distinguished chief executives of Ohio.

David Tod, father of the late William Tod, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, and there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1848, when he was appointed by President Polk, United States minister to Brazil. He remained in South America for five years, returning to his native land covered with diplomatic honors, and in 1861 was elected governor of Ohio. The larger part of his life was given to eminent services to his state and country at large, and when he passed away in 1868, at his quiet home, Brier Hill farm, he was a man of national fame.

On July 24, 1832, David Tod was united in marriage with Maria Smith, and the children born to them were: Charlotte, who died in Mississippi, in 1868, and who was the wife of General Kautz, of the United States army; John, formerly a prominent resident of Cleveland, but now deceased; Henry, who died February 20, 1905, and a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, who was prominent in the manufacturing world and was vice-president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company; George, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, who is president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company; William, who is

the subject of the present sketch; Grace, who is the wife of Hon. George F. Arrel, of the well-known law firm of Arrel, Wilson, Roland & Harrington, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; and Sallie, a resident of Youngstown.

William Tod was mainly educated at Columbus, and after completing a collegiate course, entered the foundry business. This was the opening of an opportunity for the accumulation of a large fortune, and led to his becoming so closely identified later with the iron and steel industries of the Mahoning Valley. He was one of the original partners of the company which organized and built the foundry which stood on the present site of the Youngstown Steel Casting Works, and later he became a partner, with John Stambaugh, in the Hamilton foundry. In 1900, when that business was incorporated, he withdrew from partnership, but continued to be interested in the building of engines and in related industries, was a director in the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company and was president of the William Tod Company. His death occurred April 27, 1905.

In 1869 Mr. Tod was married to Frances Barnhisel. Mrs. Tod has two sons, David and Frederick. Mrs. Tod and son Frederick reside at the spacious old family mansion at No. 238 Lincoln avenue, Youngstown. David married Anna Stambaugh and they reside at their country home in Trumbull county.

Although William Tod was first and foremost a business man, he found other avenues of enjoyment and usefulness, for he was a lover of books, fond of congenial social companionship and found pleasure in occasional travel. He was a valued member of the order of Elks and was in hearty accord with the objects of the Young Men's Club, with which he was long identified. To public affairs he gave the attention which an intelligent, public-spirited citizen deems his duty, and was a staunch Republican. His friends were legion and they knew him as a loyal, generous and considerate companion. A portrait of Mr. Tod may be found on a neighboring page of this volume.



THE KIRTLAND FAMILY. From that authentic source, Savage's Genealogy of New England, it is found that Philip Kirtland was first a shoemaker at Lynn, where, in 1638, he had ten acres of land allotted him by the town. His name was derived from the German Cortlandt or Lackland. He was born in Sherrington, in Buckinghamshire, England. His two sons were Philip, born in 1614 and Nathaniel born in 1616, the latter of whom at the age of 19 years embarked on board the Hopewell of London, Captain Burdock, master, April 1, 1635. It appears that he went to Long Island, but later returned to Lynn, where evidently he had first landed. He died in 1686. At Lynn, by his wife Parnell, he had children: Anna, Martha, John, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

John Kirtland, or Kertland, commonly called Kirkland, John of Saybrook, Connecticut, was married in 1679 at Saybrook to Lydia Pratt, daughter of Lieutenant William Pratt, born in 1659, and they had the following children: John, born January 11, 1681; Priscilla, born February 1, 1682, married Jones; Lydia, born October 11, 1685, married Guffin; Elizabeth, born in 1685, married Conklin; Nathaniel, born in 1690, married Shipman; Philip, born in 1693; Martha, born in 1695, married Wills; Samuel, born in 1701; Parnell, born in 1704, married Tully. John Kirtland died January 20, 1716, heir to Wethall, except £500. The ninth of these children, Daniel, was the first minister to the Third Church at Norwich and had ten children. Samuel, the eighth child, was the celebrated missionary to the Six Nations. He was father of the still more distinguished John Thornton Kirtland, who became president of Harvard College.

That the early members of this family were prominent in the military affairs of their communities may be proved by consulting the Colonial Records, where is found in 1736 the following statement:

"This assembly do establish and confirm Philip Kirtland Lieutenant of North Company of Saybrook." In the same volume, on page 426, he found the following.

"Appointed John Kirtland to be Captain of Troop of Horse in Seventh Regiment of this Colony, May, 1749."

On page 274 of Colonial Records is found the statement that Philip Kirtland was appointed captain of the Eighth regiment of this colony, and on page 552, that Constant Kirtland, of Wallingford, was made conservator of the person and establishment of L. Brockett, this member of the family evidently being a man of prominence in the colony.

John Kirtland, eldest son of John and Lydia (Pratt) Kirtland, married (first) Temperance Buckingham. He had twelve children as follows: Hester, born March 10, 1704, married Chapman; John, born July 5, 1708, died in March, 1787; Temperance, born March 10, 1710, married Southwarts. By his second wife, Lydia Belden or Belding (married March 29, 1716; died 1749), he had: Elias, born July 2, 1718; Elisha, born August 17, 1719, was killed at Fort Edward in March, 1756; Lydia, born October 28, 1721, died in Nova Scotia, June 30, 1770; Parnell, born January 28, 1724; Constant (1), born January 24, 1726, died young; Constant (2), born December 24, 1729; Ezra, born October 11, 1730; Elizabeth, born October 13, 1732, and Dorothy, born September 21, 1735.

Constant Kirtland, ninth son of John Kirtland, married Rachel Brockett, of Northford or Northfield, Connecticut, May 23, 1732. Constant Kirtland died February 3, 1792, and his wife died February 17, 1812. They had ten children: Isaac, born March 9, 1754, married Sarah Ives; Turhand, born 1755, married (first) Mary Beech, (second) Polly Potter; Mary, born December 23, 1757, married Samuel Cook; John, born December 20, 1759, married (first) April 10, 1788, Lucy A. Burbank, and (second) June 7, 1820, Mary Tyler Beecham; Billius, born June 20, 1762, married Sarah Potter; Rachel, born July 9, 1764, married Colonel Edward Barker; Jared, born August 8, 1766, married Lois Yale; George, born July 2, 1769, died at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 20, 1793; Lydia, born February 27, 1772, married Jonathan Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut, died at Po-

land, Ohio, August 16, 1850; and Sarah, born March 19, 1775, died at Northfield, Connecticut, September 28, 1842, married Captain William Douglass.

Turhand Kirtland, second son of Constant Kirtland, was married (first) January 2, 1780, to Mary Beech, daughter of Moses Beech, and she died at Wallingford, Connecticut. November 24, 1792, Turhand Kirtland was married (second) January 19, 1793, to Polly Potter, born at New Haven, Connecticut, February 10, 1772, and died at Poland, Ohio, March 21, 1850. She was a daughter of Dr. Jared and Sarah Potter. The children born to this marriage were the following: Jared Potter, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, November 16, 1793, died at Cleveland, Ohio, December 10, 1877; Henry Turhand, born November 16, 1795, at Wallingford, Connecticut, died February 29, 1874, at Poland, Ohio; Mary Beech, born September 12, 1798, married Richard Hall of Poland, died at Poland, November 11, 1825; Nancy, born January 1, 1801, married Elkanah Morse; Billius, born August 29, 1807, married Ruthanna Frame, died August 21, 1891; George, born November 5, 1809, married Helen Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut; and Charles died in infancy.

In the Potter genealogy mainly may be found the following facts in regard to Jared Potter Kirtland: Jared Potter Kirtland, M. D., LL. D., was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, November 10, 1793, and died at East Rockport, Ohio, December 19, 1877. His literary education was acquired in Cheshire and Wallingford Academies. He studied medicine with Dr. Eli Ives and others of New Haven, and in 1812 entered the medical college at Yale, being the first student to matriculate at that institution. In 1814 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Until 1817 he practiced medicine in Wallingford, Connecticut. In the latter part of that year he removed to the town of Durham, Connecticut, where he practiced medicine until 1823. He then removed to Poland. In 1837 he removed to a farm five miles west of the city of Cleveland, on the lake

shore. Here he made extensive studies in natural history, examining and describing all the fishes of the Ohio lakes and rivers, and collecting varieties of fresh water shells. He examined and classified the native wild plants, and also examined and studied the geological formation of the state. He also gathered specimens of birds, and investigated the habits of the honey bee, during all of which time he superintended his large farm. His discoveries in conchology and ichtology attracted unusual attention. In 1848 he was given charge of the natural history department of the survey of the state of Ohio, and his works on the subject were published in Boston and elsewhere. In 1827 he was elected to the Ohio legislature and was subsequently re-elected for several terms. He was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio; was offered and accepted the same position in Willoughby Medical School and afterward held the same position in the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, which he resigned in 1864. He was at one time president of the Ohio State Medical Society.

Of a generous, unselfish nature, he freely distributed his new varieties of fruits and flowers among his friends. His fund of anecdote and information made him a most charming conversationalist, and so interesting were his remarks that even the children eagerly listened to him. He took great pleasure in extensive correspondence with people of culture and kindred tastes.

Dr. Kirtland was first married, May 22, 1815, to Caroline Atwater, who died at Durham, Connecticut, September 18, 1823. He married (second) in 1824, Hannah Toucy, who died December 24, 1857. Of the first marriage there were three children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born August 4, 1816, died in Washington, D. C.; Jared Potter, born in September, 1818, died August 15, 1829; Caroline, born in 1821, died September 22, 1822.

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Jared P. and Caroline Kirtland, married, July 24, 1832, Charles Pease, son of Judge Calvin and Laura

(Grant) Pease of Warren, Ohio. They had (1) Jared P. Kirtland, born July 18, 1833, died December 17, 1836; (2) Charles, born August 17, 1835; married Hester Hotchkiss, September —, 1859; died January 9, 1875; had two sons. (3) Caroline Atwater, born at Poland, Ohio, September 23, 1838; married October 5, 1859, William L. Cutler, son of Orlando and Sarah H. Cutler. (4) Frederick K., born at Warren, Ohio, March 17, 1843; died in infancy.

Caroline Atwater Pease, daughter of Charles and Mary (Kirtland) Pease, was born at Poland, September 23, 1838; married William L. Cutler. They had (1) Kirtland Kelsey Cutler, now a prominent architect at Spokane Falls and Seattle, who married, first, Miss Corbin (one son by this marriage), late Mrs. Phillips. (2) Caddie, who is deceased. (3) Lulu, who married a Mr. Hoyt, of Cleveland. They have one son now in Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut.

Mary Beech Kirtland, the third child of Turhand and Polly Kirtland, was born September 12, 1798, married Richard Hall, and died November 11, 1825. They had children: Mary Potter, Turhand and Lucy. Mary Potter, born May 2, 1816, married Hon. Edward Wade and still survives at the time of writing, 1907.

Turhand Kirtland Hall, born January 25, 1818, married Elizabeth Stewart, at Poland, Ohio. He was a merchant at that place for many years, when he removed to Warren and engaged in banking. They had the following children: Fannie Corinna, born December 22, 1856; Richard Turhand, born September 2, 1858, deceased; Mary Kirtland, born March 5, 1860; Charles Stewart, born November 26, 1861; Lucy Boardman, born January 18, 1864, deceased; Elizabeth Matilda, born February 22, 1866, deceased; and Nellie, or Cornelia Wade, born in February, 1869.

Lucy Hall, daughter of Richard and Mary (Beech) Hall, was born November 19, 1819, and died in 1906. She married Judge William Boardman, son of Elijah Boardman, of New Haven, Connecticut. He died, leaving a large property in her care, which she used for the

good of many and with such wisdom and judgment as to meet with the commendations of those ably prepared to judge of such matters. Among her many objects of public benevolence was the building of the Boardman Memorial School at New Haven, a manual training school, and also a scientific building for Yale College as a memorial to her uncle, Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland.

Nancy Kirtland, fourth child of Turhand and Polly (Potter) Kirtland, was born January 1, 1801, and married Elkanah Morse, and they had three children: Lois, Henry and Edwin. Lois Morse was born August 6, 1819, and was married to Isaac K. Mansfield, February 1, 1835, and they had two children: Ira Franklin, born June 27, 1842, at Poland, Ohio, and Mary Kirtland Mansfield, born November 18, 1845, also at Poland. Ira F. Mansfield married Lucy E. Mygatt, December 11, 1872, and they had: Kirtland M., born January 29, 1874; Mary L., born January 28, 1877; Henry B., born April 3, 1886, married in Beaver, about 1905. Mary Kirtland Mansfield became the wife of Col. Samuel Moody, and they have had children: Lucy Boardman, born June 16, 1877, and Olive Blakelee, born in October, 1881. Colonel Samuel Moody is general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad system west of Pittsburg.

Hon. I. Franklin Mansfield, for many years has represented Beaver County at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is president of the board of trustees of Beaver College, is prominent in the Beaver Presbyterian Church and is largely interested in agriculture and fruit growing. His love of nature and its buried treasures has made him known among collectors of fossils which abound in various parts of his large possessions. He is also connected officially with business firms and financial institutions of Beaver County.

Henry Kirtland Morse, eldest son of Elkanah and Nancy (Kirtland) Morse, was born May 4, 1822, and married (first) Mary L. Wick, widow of Henry Kirtland Wick, and (second) Eliza Blakelee, November 2, 1881, who for many years was a teacher in Poland Union Seminary.

Edwin Morse, second son of Elkanah and

Nancy (Kirtland) Morse, was born May 18, 1824, and died in June, 1853. He married Eliza Cook, who still survives him. She subsequently married Judge Charles E. Glidden, and since his death has resided in New Hampshire, with her son, Charles Erastus Glidden.

Billius Kirtland, fifth child of Turhand and Polly (Potter) Kirtland, was born August 29, 1807, at Poland, Ohio, and died August 21, 1901. On April 16, 1829, he married Ruthanna Lindley Frame, born at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1809, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Marsh) Frame. They had the following children: Caroline, born February 22, 1831, died June 27, 1836; Rebecca, born January 4, 1835, died June 15, 1842; Mary Potter, born February 5, 1837, died June 17, 1842; Turhand Kirtland, born March 9, 1839, died July 8, 1849; Emma Caroline, born August 16, 1841; Alfred Potter, born May 24, 1844; Edgar, born January 15, 1847, died May 30, 1849; Lucy Hall, born April 22, 1849; and Kate Frame, born November 10, 1851, died November 20, 1851.

Emma Caroline Kirtland, the fifth member of the above family, married Samuel Hine, who was a son of Homer and Mary S. Hine.

Alfred Potter Kirtland married Lucy Shields, daughter of Alexander and Caroline (Graff) Shields, October 12, 1876. She was born August 7, 1852, and died Easter day, April 13, 1887, while en route to her home in Blairsville, Pennsylvania, from Winter Park, Florida. They had two children: Ruth Caroline, born January 20, 1880, who attended Miss Baldwin's school at Bryn Mawr, and later graduated at the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics; and John Shields, born January 3, 1886.

Alfred Potter Kirtland, after preparing at Poland Union Seminary, entered Troy Polytechnic Institute and graduated in June, 1871. After some experience in surveying, he became resident engineer at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, on the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, later became superintendent, and after seventeen years of railroad life, became interested in stone quar-

ries and coal lands, residing at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Lucy Hall Kirtland, daughter of Billius and Ruthanna F. Kirtland, married Dallas V. Mays, October 4, 1871. At that time he was a clergyman stationed at Paola, Kansas, and later filled pastorates at Fairview, North Benton, Ohio; Corry, North Sewickly, Springdale and Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, and during his last pastorate at Dell Rapids, South Dakota, his health failed. He died October 11, 1903. His children were: Ruth Emma, born April 15, 1873; Kate Frame, born October 2, 1875, married October 19, 1891, James Harsch; Lucy Eloise, born January 25, 1880, died May 4, 1890; Charles Frederick Riggs, born September 15, 1882, died October 19, 1891, and Paul Kirtland, born October 4, 1887.

Ruth Emma Mays was married June 10, 1896, to Dr. J. Hartley Anderson, a son of Edwin S. and ——— (Hartley) Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born April 15, 1868. Dr. Anderson confines himself entirely to surgery, and is a member of the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg, and is also a lecturer in the Carnegie Institute.

Billius Kirtland, son of Turhand and Polly Potter Kirtland, was sent by his father to Warren, Ohio, to a private tutor, later to Canonsburgh, and subsequently to Yale College. He was a close student and had such a retentive memory that later he was able to assist his children greatly in mathematics, Latin and Greek. His cheerful, happy Christian life was a constant benediction to all with whom he associated. Chemistry was his favorite study, and in order to pursue it he built a laboratory on his grounds, in which he spent much time; he also carried on experiments in horticulture. The study of astronomy was to him of lifelong interest. He accumulated great knowledge, but cared little for money and cheerfully responded to calls for contributions to philanthropic enterprises.

William Frame, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. E. K. Hine, was born June 29, 1776, and died February 11, 1842. He married Rebecca Marsh, February 20, 1802, born Oc-

tober 22, 1775, died July 20, 1842. William Frame came to Struthers, Ohio, early in 1800, where he erected a mill for Mr. Clendenmin, which he first operated; later he operated a mill near Bloomfield. Before coming to Ohio he had resided in both Pennsylvania and Maryland, and was conducting a hotel in Baltimore, where he entertained General Lafayette when the latter revisited America.

George Marsh, a brother-in-law, was a man who had great skill in machinery, and built a spinning jenny at Poland, where he lived at the time of his death.

Thomas Frame, son of William and Rebecca (Marsh) Frame, was born at Poland, Ohio, January 5, 1811, and married Mary Brackin, of Kinsman, Ohio. They had three children: James B., Rebecca and Clara. Rebecca Frame married Fred Swisher, and they have three children: Clyde, who has one child and resides in Chicago, and Walter A., and Mary, both of whom live at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Thomas Frame was a justice of the peace in Poland township, and from his books it would appear that his time was much broken in upon by the duties of this office. In association with Billius Kirtland he put fine improvements on the farm, including the planting of the best variety of fruit trees and vines. They established a nursery which contained almost all the varieties of fruit and ornamental trees to be found in this section. Thomas Frame was active in all public matters, no one doing more than he to arouse proper interest in the Civil War. His only son was wounded in the service, this wound still almost disabling one arm. Through his influence the first fine brick public school house was erected in this district.



FRANK BARBER, president of the board of trustees of Goshen township, is proprietor of Fruit Hill Farm, which is situated in section 22, and is one of the representative farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers of this part of Mahoning County. He was born

on the farm where he now lives in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 26, 1854, and is a son of John and Nancy (Venable) Barber.

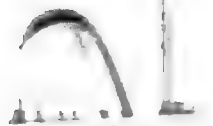
The parents of Mr. Barber were natives of Goshen township, but the paternal grandfather, Jacob Barber, was born in New Jersey and accompanied his parents at a very early day, to Salem, Ohio, settling in that vicinity about 1810. Later, Jacob Barber came to Mahoning County and secured 160 acres of Government land, on which he erected a log cabin in the forest, where he engaged in clearing and developing his property until within a few years of his death, when he moved to near Salem. His son, John Barber, spent the greater part of his life on this same farm, but he also moved to near Salem, in his later years, where he died in 1892.

Frank Barber was reared on the farm in Goshen township and attended the district schools, after which he learned the carpenter trade and worked at the same for a number of years. For eight years he was a member of the Youngstown Paving Brick Company, an incorporated organization, and during this time he was local manager of the plant, at Beloit, Ohio, residing at that point for that length of time. Mr. Barber owns a good farm of eighty-two acres and devotes twenty-five of these to apple orchards, giving special attention to growing the Baldwin variety, and since 1893 he has been engaged in storing and shipping apples, at Salem. His land seems particularly well adapted to the growing of fruit and his apple crop is abundant, close study and care having made Mr. Barber well acquainted with the treatment necessary to ensure success in this industry. Blossoming time on Fruit Hill Farm is only equalled in beauty by fruitage time in the autumn. He owns also a farm of seventy acres situated in Berlin township, and is justly considered one of the substantial men of this section.

On October 6, 1875, Mr. Barber was married to Sarah A. Cronick, who was born in Berlin township, and is a daughter of Michael Cronick. They have two children, namely: Nora, who married Rev. J. A. James, resid-



Henry Ford





Henry Hill

ing at Limestone, Pennsylvania, where he is pastor of the Presbyterian Church; and Homer F., residing in Smith township, Mahoning County.

Politically Mr. Barber is a Republican, and since 1903 he has been serving as township trustee and now fills the responsible position of president of the board. He is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 124, Odd Fellows, at Salem.

HENRY TOD. For many years the late Henry Tod stood at the head of a number of the most important business interests of Youngstown, Ohio, and he was also a man of such sterling character and possessed such high civic and personal ideals, that his loss to his community was in every way a calamity. Henry Tod was born at Warren, Ohio, June 14, 1838, and died at his beautiful home at No. 152 Lincoln avenue, Youngstown, on February 20, 1905. He was the third of seven children born to his parents, David and Maria (Smith) Tod, the former Ohio's great war governor.

Gov. David Tod was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and was a son of Judge George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod, who were pioneers from Connecticut to Ohio. In 1827 David Tod was admitted to the bar at Warren, where he engaged in practice until 1843, when he took up his residence on a property which his father had acquired, Brier Hill Farm, near Youngstown, and which subsequently came into his possession. Often called from its peaceful shades, this property remained his chosen home when he was permitted to retire from public life, and here he died on November 23, 1868, one of the most distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth. In 1848 he was appointed minister to Brazil, by President Polk, and there he remained an honorable representative of the United States Government until 1853. In all his diplomatic relations with the Brazilian government, he retained the personal regard of the ruler of that country, and the confidence of the people at home.

At Warren, Ohio, on July 24, 1832, Mr. Tod was married to Maria Smith, who was a daughter of one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve. Their children were: Charlotte, who died in 1868, was the wife of General A. V. Kautz of the United States army; John, who died at Cleveland, in 1898; Henry, who is the subject of the present biography; George, a resident of Tod Lane, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, is president of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company; William, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, died April 27, 1905, one of Youngstown's most prominent men; Grace, who is the wife of Hon. George F. Arrel, a sketch of whom will also be found in this volume; and Sallie, who is a resident of Youngstown.

The late Henry Tod was but ten years old when his father became United States Minister to Brazil, and the family accompanied him to Rio Janeiro. After a year's residence there, however, the parents decided that in the interests of the children's education on the line of making them good American citizens, of which their father was a type, the old home schools offered better advantages, and, this being the case, the mother brought them back to Youngstown.

Henry Tod continued in school at Hiram and Poland, and he was also afforded private tutors, subsequently developing into just the young man of bright intelligence and untiring industry that met with his father's hearty approval. When but 21 years of age he was made manager of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company. Other successful business enterprises with which he was closely concerned were: the Biwabik Mining Company, of which he was president; the Youngstown Steel Company; the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Company; the Ohio Leather Company; the Republic Rubber Company, and many others, while his financial affiliations were: a director in the First National and the Mahoning National Banks, and for twenty-nine years he was president of the Second National Bank, until it was merged with the First National Bank in May, 1904.

In 1869 Henry Tod was married first, to Dillie Pollock, who died at Pueblo, Colorado, December 28, 1878, leaving two sons, John and Henry. John Tod is president of the American Belting Company, vice-president of the Falcon Bronze Company, and secretary of the Republic Rubber Company, with office at No. 35 Central Square, the same location being the office of the Henry Tod estate, of which he is one of the executors. The youngest son, Henry Tod, Jr., was killed on October 8, 1902, in an automobile accident. In 1891 the late Henry Tod was married, second, to Lucretia Van Fleet, who is a daughter of John Van Fleet, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Mrs. Tod still occupies the family home on Lincoln avenue.

The late Henry Tod was largely instrumental in bringing to the vicinity of Youngstown, a number of its important industries. It was through his influence, to a considerable degree, that the county seat was removed from Canfield to the more central location at Youngstown, and the building of the court house resulted from his agitation of the subject. The history of the rise and successful development of one of the city's financial institutions, the Second National Bank, forms an interesting part of the story of his life and is connected with the expansion of many of Youngstown's prosperous enterprises. He was elected its first president and for 29 years, as has already been mentioned, he continued to serve in that capacity. He was notably interested in the advancement of every project by which Youngstown could be substantially improved, and in this connection may be mentioned his activity in the building of the present large Opera House.

The late Henry Tod was a man of Christian living, and although he never identified himself with any particular sect or advocated any one creed, he was confident that there was good in all and was ready to contribute to the benevolent enterprises of every denomination. He was charitable, lavishly so, but to him it was as a simple every-day duty, nothing to herald abroad to make himself conspicuous among men. He was a man of personal cour-

age and of indomitable will. Long he controlled others and when mortal sickness came upon him, he no less was able to control himself, and calmly awaited a summons he was able to see before him in the immediate future. Henry Tod died as he had lived, a worthy son of a worthy father. Mr. Tod's portrait accompanies this sketch.

JONAS GOODMAN, president of the board of trustees of Green township, and one of the representative men of this part of Mahoning County, resides on his well-cultivated farm of 182 acres, which is situated in section 8. Mr. Goodman was born January 31, 1845, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Julia A. (Smith) Goodman.

The parents of Mr. Goodman were natives of Ohio and his father was an early settler in Green township, where he died in 1851. Of the children born to William and Julia Goodman, five survive, as follows: Hannah, who married Joseph Knauf, residing in Ellsworth township; Catharine, who married Jacob Dustman, residing in Berlin township; Amelia, residing in Ashtabula County, Ohio; Jonas, whose name begins this sketch; and Eli, residing in Green township.

Jonas Goodman attended the public schools of Green township in his boyhood and enjoyed equal advantages with children of his own age in this section. From youth he performed the tasks that usually fall to boys on a farm, and became thoroughly trained in all that pertains to practical farming. For a number of years following his marriage, he farmed in Butler township, Columbiana County, and then returned with his family to Mahoning County, and settled on the farm on which he has resided for over a quarter of a century.

On February 5, 1874, Mr. Goodman was married to Sarah M. Wood, who was born July 5, 1853, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Metz)

Woolf, the former of whom was born in Columbiana County and the latter in Stark County, Ohio. Adam Woolf, the grandfather of Mrs. Goodman, was born in Butler township and was a son of Jacob Woolf, who was a pioneer in Columbiana County.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have had five children, the four survivors being as follows: Hattie C., who married John Weaver, residing in Green township; Celesta B., who is a teacher in the public schools of Green township; Belva M., who married Richard Godward, residing in Green township; and Rachel, residing at home.

In his political convictions Mr. Goodman is a staunch Republican. He has always taken a prominent part in township matters pertaining to education and good government, has served on the school board and for some years has been a township trustee, at present being the presiding officer of the board.

MASON EVANS, president of the Commercial National Bank of Youngstown, and formerly junior member of the law firm of Sanderson & Evans of this city, occupies a very prominent position in the business and social life of Youngstown. He was born November 27, 1849, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Owen and Sarah (Roe) Evans.

Owen Evans, who came of Welsh ancestry, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was a resident of Philadelphia for many years, where he was a man of substance and standing. He died in that city in 1859, when his son was 10 years of age. He is survived by his widow, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who still resides in the city of Brotherly Love.

Mason Evans enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his native city. He read law with Aaron Thompson, a prominent practitioner of Philadelphia, prior to entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of

1869. Mr. Evans chose Youngstown, Ohio, as a favorable field for the exercise of his profession, coming to this city September 19, 1871. In 1875 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, at Warren, and began practice. The law firm of Sanderson & Evans, composed of General Thomas W. Sanderson and Mason Evans, controlled during its existence a large part of the important business before the various courts. Mr. Evans now stands at the head of one of the largest financial institutions of Mahoning County, the Commercial National Bank of Youngstown. He is justifiably recognized as a most useful citizen, whose financial and professional ability, combined with his noted public spirit, have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the city and to bringing it to the favorable notice of the outside world.

On June 8, 1876, Mr. Evans was married to Lucy E. Gerwig, a daughter of the late Frederick Gerwig, formerly a large iron manufacturer at Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a beautiful home at No. 215 Lincoln avenue. They have three children living—Frederick G., Eunice and Mason, jr.

JR. JUSTICE, M. D., physician and surgeon, vice-president of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland, Ohio, is one of the leading men of this part of Mahoning County, and is a representative of one of its old and honorable families. Dr. Justice was born at New Middlepoint, Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 15, 1857, and is a son of James and Julia (Kirtland) Justice. The grandfather, David Justice, came to America from Ireland, and in 1802 crossed the mountains from Pennsylvania with a four-horse team, settling in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he bought a half section of land.

James Justice, the Doctor's father, was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and was young when he accompanied his parents to what was then Columbiana, but is now Ma-

honing County. He was a farmer and a tanner and became a man of large substance and much importance in his community. For many years he served in the office of justice of the peace and was a member of the first board of commissioners of Mahoning County. He supervised, in person, the building of the old jail, and assisted in the erection of the first court house, at Canfield. He was married (first) to Ann Carson, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they had eight children, all of whom are deceased. He was married (second) to Julia Kirtland, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, a daughter of Frederick and Martha Kirtland. Dr. Justice is the only child of the second marriage. James Justice died April 2, 1865, his wife passing away a few months later. She had been previously married to William Fitch, of Boardman township, and had two children (both deceased), one of whom, Julia Ellen, was the wife of Charles Kirtland, of Poland.

Dr. Justice was a boy of 13 years when his parents died. He then came to Poland to make his home with his half-sister, Mrs. Kirtland. During the summer months he assisted on the farm, and in the winter time attended the district schools and the Poland Seminary, up to the age of 17, when he began to teach, alternating teaching with further attendance at school. In 1873 he began the study of medicine, entering what was then known as the Western Reserve College, but what is now the medical department of Adelbert College, at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1879, remaining one year longer as an instructor.

When Dr. Justice started in to practice at Poland, he entered into partnership with an old established practitioner, of fifty years' experience, Dr. Eli Mygatt, and he also opened a drug store, which he still carries on in the same building.

In 1886 Dr. Justice was married to Bertha Long, a daughter of John and Emma Long, who came to Poland from Pittsburg. Dr. and Mrs. Justice are members of the Presbyterian Church. Upon the death of Charles Kirtland, in 1901, Dr. Justice was elected vice-president of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank

of Poland. He is president and superintendent of the Poland Cemetery Association and is a member of the board of supervisors of elections of Mahoning County. He is also United States pension examiner, having been appointed by President Harrison, through the influence of the Hon. William McKinley, when a member of congress. Fraternally Dr. Justice is a Mason.

ELI T. SHREVE, a leading citizen of Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, who, for more than twelve years has served as township trustee, resides on a fine farm of 223 acres, which is situated in section 19, and owns other land in the same township. On this same farm, Mr. Shreve was born, April 28, 1844, and he is a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Kille) Shreve.

The Shreve family came originally from Holland, settling first in New Jersey, where they prospered and were mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently the family became established in other sections, and as early as 1806, Stacy Shreve, the grandfather of Eli T., same with his wife, Vashti, to Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, building a log cabin home in the wilderness which then prevailed. They lived and died in Goshen township. Enoch Shreve, father of Eli T., was born in Goshen township, where he remained until 1841, when he came to Smith township and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Eli T. This section was mainly wild land at the time, and Enoch Shreve, in his new home, repeated the pioneer work which had occupied the life of his father in Goshen township. The Shreves have all been men of sterling character, one of their ancestors having served in the Revolutionary War, but they have been largely men also of peace, members of the Society of Friends. Enoch Shreve was one of Smith township's reliable and substantial men. He served in the office of township trustee and was noted for his good judgment and business sagacity. He died in 1865.

Enoch Shreve married Elizabeth Kille, who was born in Pennsylvania. She still survives and has reached the unusual age of 90 years. Their three surviving children are: Eli T.; Binford T., residing at Bayard, Ohio; and Mary A., who married Asa Pim, residing at East Rochester, Ohio.

Eli T. Shreve was reared on the home farm in Smith township, where he attended school in boyhood, completing his education in the Damascus Academy. Mr. Shreve was reared to an agricultural life and he has always taken interest and pleasure in his avocations which he has carried to great success. For many years he made dairying a leading feature, keeping herds of beautiful Holsteins and Jerseys for the purpose, and for a quarter of a century operated a milk route at Alliance. He has not been interested in this industry for some years, but, with the assistance of his sons, continues his large agricultural operations.

On April 5, 1870, Mr. Shreve was married to Anna V. Ladd, who is a daughter of Joshua Ladd, of Butler township, Columbiana County, and they have had five children, namely: Josephine, deceased; Olin B., residing at Atwater, Ohio; William H., residing at Alliance; and Arthur J., and Enoch C., both residing in Smith township.

Like his father, Mr. Shreve is a Republican in his political preference. He has faithfully and honestly served as township trustee, and has proven himself a valuable citizen. In addition to his residence farm, he owns a half interest in a tract of 32 acres, the other half being owned by his brother, Binford T. Eli T. Shreve is a member of the Friends Church at Alliance.

GEORGE A. BAKER, the owner and the genial proprietor of the Tod Hotel, at Youngstown, has been a resident of this city since 1885, but he was born at Marion, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Horace W. Walker and Elizabeth (Thomas) Baker.

The father of Mr. Baker was born in Ver-

mont, in 1818, and died in California; to which state he had gone in 1849, surviving less than one year. In 1842 he married Elizabeth Thomas, and they had four sons, three of whom died in infancy. In 1855 the mother of Mr. Baker married Andrew J. Crawford, and there were four children born to the second marriage, two of whom survive. Mrs. Crawford died in 1893.

In large measure, Mr. Baker is a self-made man. Since 14 years of age, when he left school, he has been the director of his own fortunes. For three years he served as a messenger boy for the Western Union Company, at Corry, Erie County, Pennsylvania, following which he accepted a position as ticket agent for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at Concord, Pennsylvania. One year later he returned to Corry, as night operator, beginning with a salary of \$60 a month, but soon after was promoted and when transferred to Tidioute, Pennsylvania, his salary was increased to \$75 a month. Mr. Baker then became freight and ticket agent for the Oil Creek Railroad, his services commanding \$100 a month, and this responsible position he held for three years, when he was transferred to what was considered an important point, Mayville, New York. This road was known at that time as the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, and he was agent at Mayville for the following eight years, and then took another step forward, becoming freight agent at Buffalo. In 1883, after two years at Buffalo, he was made general freight agent for the whole system, his selection for this exceedingly responsible position having been made from a large body of competent railroad men. In 1885 Mr. Baker retired from railroad work and took over the management of the Tod House, a property he had previously purchased. Under his direction this hostelry has become the leading one at Youngstown and one of the very best in this section of the state. Mr. Baker owns also a fine estate in the country and has other business interests in this vicinity.

In 1876 Mr. Baker was married to Julia Hurlbert, who was born at Forestville, New

York, and they have four children: Horace F., residing at Pittsburg, attorney for the Washash Railroad, graduated at Harvard in both law and science; George A., residing at Youngstown, the efficient steward of the Tod House; and Marie E. and Crawford H., both residing at home, the latter being a student in the Rayen high school. Mr. Baker and family belong to the Episcopal Church.

In 1890 Governor Foraker appointed George A. Baker a member of the board of elections of Mahoning County, on which the latter's services were of a most satisfactory character. He is one of the most prominent Masons in Ohio, belonging to Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M.; Youngstown Chapter, No. 93; Royal Arch Masons, St. John's Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; and Scottish Rite at Cleveland; Al Koran Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

NOA H S. KENREIGH, a prominent farmer and stockman, residing on his home farm of 160 acres, which is situated in section 17, Green township, owns a large amount of land in Mahoning County and stands as one of her substantial citizens. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 3, 1845, and is a son of Michael and Anna M. (Martz) Kenreigh.

The father of Mr. Kenreigh was born in Lancaster County, and the mother in Berks County, Pennsylvania, both being of German extraction. Caspar Kenreigh, the grandfather of Noah S., was born in Germany, emigrated to the United States and became a farmer in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his son Michael was 15 years of age. When he came to Green township he was one of the earliest settlers in that part known as the Ridge. The Kenreigh family all belonged to the Lutheran faith and the log cabin of Caspar Kenreigh was often utilized in those early days for religious services. This family founded the Ridge Church and for a number of years it was known as the Kenreigh Church. It is now known as the St.

John's Church. Michael Kenreigh continued to live in Green township until his death, which occurred April 25, 1880. In young manhood he learned the wagonmaking trade which he followed for a number of years, but subsequently gave his attention entirely to farming and stock-raising. In politics he was a Republican.

Michael Kenreigh was married (first) to Elizabeth Dustman, who died, having been the mother of the following children: Lydia, deceased; Elizabeth, residing in Green township; is the widow of John Crockett; Elias residing in Green township; and Catherine, who married John P. Goodman, both deceased. Michael Kenreigh was married (second) to Anna M. Martz, who died May 25, 1881, and the four surviving children of this union are: John M., residing in Missouri; Isaac, residing at Tacoma, Washington; Noah S.; and Mary A., who married Lewis Cramer, residing in Canfield township. Jacob, who was born in 1842, died in 1862.

Noah S. Kenreigh attended the district schools of Green township during his boyhood, and on his father's farm was trained to the business of farming and stock-raising, and in these occupations he has been interested all his life. He has resided on his present farm for the past quarter of a century.

On February 6, 1873, Mr. Kenreigh was married to Mary E. Ebersole, who was born October 18, 1851, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Aberhims) Ebersole, the former of whom was born in Franklin County, and the latter in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and both were but seven years old when their parents moved to Carroll County, Ohio. George Ebersole was reared and married there, but later moved to Canton, Ohio, where he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenreigh have two sons: Albert V., and Elmer G., both residing at home. Albert V. was born July 31, 1875. Elmer G. was born March 31, 1877, and was married, June 12, 1906, to Blanche Blott. With his family, Mr. Kenreigh belongs to the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

FON. JAMES KENNEDY, member of the United States Congress from the 18th Congressional district of Ohio, which is made up of the populous and wealthy counties of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark, is one of Ohio's favorite sons, in that he has done her honor, and his achievements bear the mark of her approval. Mr. Kennedy was born at Poland, Ohio, September 3, 1853, and is a son of Thomas W. and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy, both natives of Mahoning County. His mother still resides on the farm in Poland township, on which she was born in 1826. The father, Thomas W. Kennedy, became widely known as an iron and steel manufacturer. He erected a blast furnace at Yellow Creek, in Mahoning County, in the pioneer days of the iron industry here, and was closely identified with its development. He and his wife had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. The daughter, Mrs. Rachel Becker, resides with her mother on the old homestead. The sons have all gained prominence, six of them in the mechanical arts, and the distinguished subject of this article in professional and public life. Julian, the eldest, surprised the ruler of the Russias by his feats of civil engineering in his dominions, and Hugh T. and Walter also became so proficient in the same profession as to attract notice in foreign lands. Walter Kennedy became chemical director of iron and steel, and also a mine inspector in the Chinese Empire, and subsequently was made first secretary of the Chinese Imperial Railway. John Kennedy is superintendent of the great iron works operated at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, while Samuel is superintendent of the Iroquois Iron Works, located at Chicago, Illinois. Thomas W. Kennedy fills a similar position at Dubois, Pennsylvania.

Of the seven sons of Thomas W. Kennedy, James was the second born. In early life his natural inclinations seemed to be similar to those of his brothers, but circumstances directed his ambition in another direction, and finally the law claimed him as her exponent. His literary education had been secured at

Poland Seminary, where once William McKinley also was a student, and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1876, with the distinction of being one of the best debaters and most finished orators ever turned out from that institution. Naturally he turned to the law, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar of Mahoning County, his legal education having been obtained under General T. W. Sanderson.

With steady strides he soon reached a high standing as a lawyer, and while he was yet a young man his availability as a political standard-bearer became a question of moment with his party. For some years he was associated in practice at Youngstown with William A. Maline and later with Thomas Connell. His law offices are located at No. 403 Federal Building. As years passed Mr. Kennedy became more and more a prominent factor in the Republican party, and, as he was one of the party's most effective public speakers, he became personally known all over the state. Many notable occasions might be mentioned when his effective oratory changed the tide of public opinion.

On July 23, 1902, Mr. Kennedy was nominated for congress, at Salem, Ohio, winning the honor from other able and popular candidates. The fight was a long and spirited one, but at no time during the balloting did Mahoning County recede from her quota of 89 votes. It was a proud day for Youngstown when, on the 208th ballot, James Kennedy was declared nominated. In the following fall election he was successful, carrying every county in the district by overwhelming majorities and Mahoning County by over 3,700 votes, obtaining in the district a plurality of 11,875 votes. In every way Mr. Kennedy was well equipped to take his place in the august body to which he was elected, and his subsequent career has been one which reflects credit and honor upon himself and his constituents. As in his profession, so in public life, he has made himself felt, holding ever dear the interests of his own community, yet gravely and carefully considering the import-

ant questions that in the past four years have made the laws of the congress of the United States object lessons to other lands and governments.

In 1884 Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage with Phebe Irwin, a daughter of Henry Irwin, an old resident of Newton Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have a delightful home at No. 130 Madison avenue, Youngstown. They have one daughter, Grace, who is an accomplished young lady.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Ohio State and Mahoning County Bar Associations, of the Republican Club at Youngstown, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Kennedy's portrait accompanies this sketch.



MARTIN A. KIMMEL, superintendent of the public schools of Poland and a director in the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland, was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 1, 1854, son of Smith and Julia A. (Struble) Kimmel. Smith Kimmel, the father, was a native of Coitsville, Ohio.

Tobias Kimmel came from Pennsylvania to Coitsville township, Mahoning County. He purchased a farm on which he continued to reside until a few years before his death, when he removed to Struthers. Smith Kimmel was reared and educated in Coitsville township and in early manhood was married, at Hubbard, to Julia Ann Struble, a daughter of David Struble, who had brought his family to Hubbard when Mrs. Kimmel was a child, from the old family homestead in New Jersey. They had the following children who reached maturity: Martin A., whose name begins this article; David, who is engaged in farming in Jackson township; Ella, who married Alexander M. Chapman, residing at Youngstown; Frank E., who is a clerk in the offices of the J. H. Fitch Company, at Youngstown; Charles E., who is in a grocery business at Struthers; Gilbert D., who resides on the home farm in Jackson

township; and Arthur, who is yardmaster at Youngstown for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Martin A. Kimmel obtained his education in the schools of Coitsville township, and at the Poland Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1874. When about 18 years of age his father sold the Coitsville farm and subsequently, in 1874, moved to Jackson township, purchasing the old John Ewing farm, on which the family resided until 1903. He then moved to Youngstown, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred January 11, 1905. When but 17 years of age, Martin A. Kimmel began to teach school, his first experience being at the Flint Hill School in Youngstown township, where he had seventy-two pupils. In the following spring he entered the Poland Union Seminary, during the summer assisting his father on the farm. This method of dividing his time he continued until 1880. In that year he came to Poland as superintendent of the village schools. He has since made many important changes and wrought much improvement in the system here. He taught during his first two years in an old frame building, but in 1882 the present commodious brick structure was erected, which has four rooms—none too many, as the superintendent has graded the school and introduced a high school curriculum, teaching the high school class himself. As an educator Mr. Kimmel is well and favorably known all over the county. Since 1886 he has been a member of the board of county examiners, serving as its clerk. His duties have pressed heavily upon him, as he is a faithful, conscientious worker, and he has formed a plan to visit Europe during the summer of 1907, for rest and recreation.

In 1877 Mr. Kimmel was married (first) to Emma McNabb, who died in 1898, leaving two children: Jessie and Kennon K. The former married Dr. Edgar Tobey, of New Bedford, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Marian. Mrs. Tobey is a graduate of the Poland High School and was a student at Oberlin, when the fatal illness of her mother called her home, where she remained as housekeeper.

Kennon K. Kimmel is employed in the purchasing department of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Mr. M. A. Kimmel was married (second), in 1900, to Lillie B. Haynes, who was born and reared at Poland, and who is a daughter of Charles S. Haynes. Mr. Kimmel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and chairman of its board of trustees. He served for fourteen years as Sunday school superintendent. Mrs. Kimmel is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MEEK BONNELL, who for almost thirty years was closely connected with the iron and coal interests of Mahoning County, and who was one of the most prominent and valued citizens of Youngstown, was born November 12, 1848, in Bradford, Yorkshire, England. His parents, Joseph Fearnley and Alice Elizabeth (Duffill) Bonnell, were lifelong residents of that place. The father, Joseph F. Bonnell, was a saddler and harnessmaker, who had succeeded his father and grandfather in the business, the old saddlery establishment of Bonnell having been a landmark at Bradford for three centuries. Joseph F. Bonnell lived to the age of 58 years, dying December 1, 1875. He reared seven children, namely: John Meek, direct subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, Jane Ellen, and Mary, who reside in England; Alice, who married T. J. Storey, general manager of the International Salvage Company, of London; Harry, a prominent citizen of Youngstown, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; and William Fearnley, one of the partners in the firm of Otis Bonnell & Company, iron agents at Cleveland, Ohio.

John Meek Bonnell was afforded excellent educational advantages in his native place, and it is possible that his father looked to him to continue the old saddlery house of Bonnell. He could not foresee the brilliant business future which awaited his son across the Atlantic. After completing a liberal academic course of training, John Meek Bonnell came to America, and in 1865 joined his uncle, William Bon-

nell, at Youngstown, where he found ample opportunity for the exercise of his natural and acquired ability, which resulted in making him one of the leading capitalists and prominent business men of this section. Dependent upon his own resources, he willingly accepted a position as shipping clerk in the rolling-mill of Brown, Bonnell & Company, making his home with his uncle. Subsequently he became traveling salesman for Cleveland, Brown & Company, of Cleveland, but in 1875 he was taken into the firm of Bonnell, Botsford & Company, as an active partner. From April, 1878, until August, 1883, Mr. Bonnell conducted a branch office of the business at Chicago, where he proved a useful factor in extending the trade of the Ohio concern. After his return to Youngstown, he became a member of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, and with these and allied interests he continued connected up to the close of his life.

On August 26, 1875, John Meek Bonnell was married to Emily Wick, a daughter of the late Hugh Bryson and Lucretia G. (Winchell) Wick, and a member of one of the most influential families in Northeastern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell had three children, namely: Joseph Fearnley, born at Youngstown, November 21, 1876; Hugh Wick, born at Chicago, Illinois, February 23, 1880; and Caroline, born at Chicago, Illinois, April 3, 1882.

Mr. Bonnell died at Youngstown, November 2, 1884. In politics he was a Republican and at one time he served Youngstown as a member of the city council. In Masonry he was a Knight Templar, being a charter member of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, of Chicago. Mrs. Bonnell still resides in the beautiful family home at No. 315 Wick avenue.

GEMERY LAWSON MCKELVEY, secretary and treasurer of The G. M. McKelvey Company of Youngstown, was born at Arnagh, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1866, and is a son of Nathaniel W. and Mary (McFeaters) McKelvey, both parents being natives of that town.

Nathaniel W. McKelvey was for many years extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He served nine months in the Civil War, in Company F, Second Battalion, Pennsylvania State Volunteers, taking part in some of the most bloody battles of that long protracted struggle. He lived to the age of 56 years, dying in Canton, Ohio. The mother of E. L. McKelvey, who now is the wife of Hugh St. Clair, a retired farmer of Vinton, Iowa, had eight children, of whom four are now living.

Emery L. McKelvey remained on the home farm until he was 18 years of age, during which time he attended, when farm duties permitted, the county and city schools of his neighborhood. At the age mentioned he entered the employ of The Andrews Brothers Company at Haselton, Mahoning County, Ohio, with which concern he continued for two years. He then engaged with the Morse Bridge Company of Haselton as clerk and assistant paymaster. Two years later he became an employee of The G. M. McKelvey Company as salesman. He was subsequently advanced from time to time until he finally acquired a large interest in the concern, of which, upon its reorganization, he became secretary and treasurer, as well as a member of the board of directors. These positions he still holds. He is also president and director of the Peerless Laundry Company, vice-president and director of the Wheeler Mineral Springs Company, and secretary, treasurer and director of the New York Realty Company, all of Youngstown.

On September 13, 1891, Mr. McKelvey was united in marriage with Mary Emma Vogan of Grove City, Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this union, namely: Emery Clarence, who died at the age of two years; Mary Louise, now a bright girl of eight summers; and Helene, who passed away May 27, 1906, at the age of three years. Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey are members of the Tabernacle United Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, of which Mr. McKelvey is a trustee. He is also a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and belongs to the Youngstown

Club, the Youngstown lodge of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republican but has never held office.

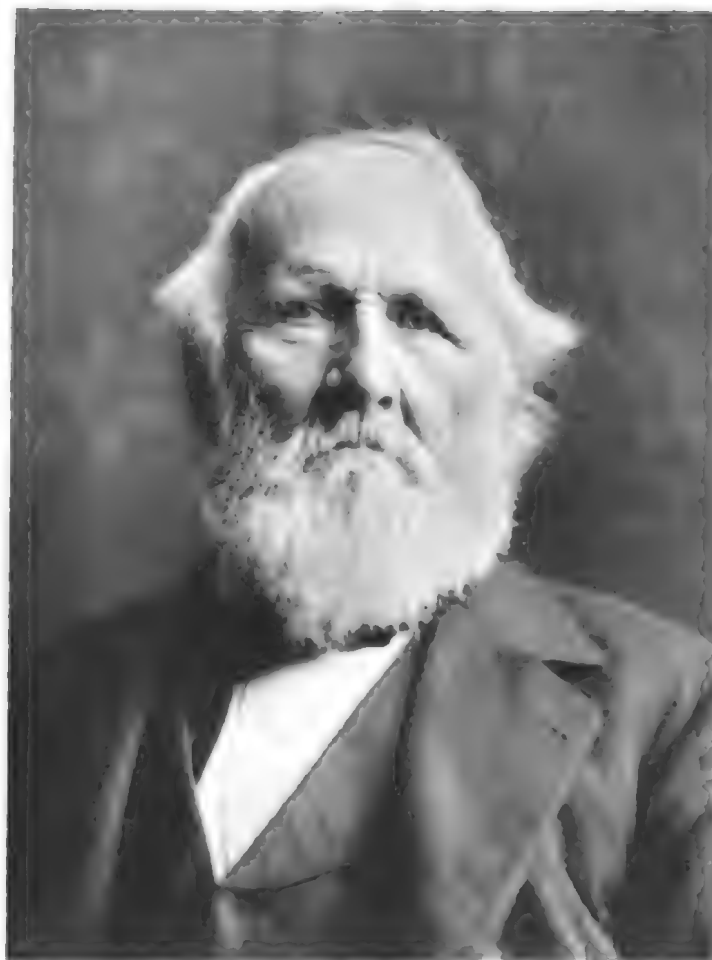
JOHNS S. LLOYD, owner of a valuable tract of land consisting of 66 acres, known as the Lloyd homestead, which is situated in section 1, Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, was born on this farm, April 4, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Keturah (Peterson) Lloyd.

Benjamin Lloyd was born in Pennsylvania and his parents were pioneer settlers in Goshen township, locating on the farm now owned by John S. Lloyd. Benjamin Lloyd had much to do with the clearing and developing of this land and his whole life was passed here, his death occurring in 1880. He married Keturah Peterson, who was born in New Jersey, and five of their children still survive: Joel C., John S., Abel P., William P., and James.

John S. Lloyd has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits and has made of the homestead farm a property that would command a high price if ever put on the market. He was educated in the district schools of Goshen township, which, during his boyhood, were mainly devoted to teaching reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, but the training was of the most practical kind and afforded a basis for further study when it was deemed necessary. That it was excellent is shown by the large proportion of intelligent men and women who have become the best residents and citizens of old Goshen township.

Mr. Lloyd was married in young manhood, to Mary A. Reams, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Henry Reams, a former resident of Logan County. Of their five children, four survive: Cora, who married Curtis Walker, residing at Salem, Ohio; Jesse, residing in Michigan; Mary, who married Frank Kline, residing at Salem; and Florence, who married James Hesler, residing in Berlin township.

For several years, Mr. Lloyd has owned



HENRY K. MORSE

the magnificent stallion, Dexter, who weighs 1,700 pounds and stands 16½ hands high. This fine animal is half Percheron and half Belgian.

Mr. Lloyd is a Republican in politics, but he has never consented to serve in any public capacity except that of school director.

HENRY K. MORSE, a representative citizen of Poland township, residing on the old Morse homestead on which he was born May 4, 1822, belongs to a family which has been long and favorably known in Mahoning County. His parents were Elkanah and Nancy (Kirtland) Morse.

As family records disclose, the founder of the American branch of the Morse family was John Morse, the great-great-grandfather, who came to New England, in 1635, and became prominent in the settlement of New Haven, Connecticut.

Benajah Morse, grandfather of Henry K., served as captain of the Home Guards, which was an organization formed to protect the residents of Wallingford, Connecticut, from the depredations of the British raiders, during a part of the Revolutionary War. Although the Morse family has been prominent in many lines of activity, it has also been an agricultural one and the old homestead at Wallingford has been retained for a period of 185 years, while the present home of Henry K. Morse has been a family possession for 104 years.

Elkanah Morse, father of Henry K., was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, and was a young man when he came to Poland township, Mahoning County, in 1814. He was a man of energy and enterprise and his life was filled with many adventures, much business success, and a few reverses; its dramatic close came when he was stricken with cholera, on the great plains, while on his way to recover from business losses in the California gold fields, in 1849. In partnership with Henry Kirtland, his brother-in-law, Mr. Morse built a flat-boat

on the Mahoning river and loaded it with flour, bear-skins, oil and other commodities, proceeded down the river to Beaver, then down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and thus on to New Orleans, where a ready market was found. A number of successful trips were made and for a time the business was very profitable. Almost all his life, Elkanah Morse was more or less interested in river and lake traffic, owning vessels, commission houses and supply stations at various points.

While Mr. Morse had business interests all over the country, each year increasing their scope, he continued to retain his home in Poland township. He operated a store at Poland village and for several years carried on a large commission and shipping business at Detroit. He was a man of advanced and progressive ideas and was the original promoter of several important industries of this section. He became interested in the growing of broom-corn and in one year raised 400 acres having about 20 men employed in broom-making and encouraging others to follow his example. It was Mr. Morse who opened up the oyster trade in this section, his first transaction of this nature being the sending out of a load of brooms which were disposed of at Baltimore, Maryland, a wagon load of canned oysters, being received in exchange. When the wagon with its then very precious freight, reached Poland, Mr. Drake took charge and transported them, by sleigh loads, around Lake Erie, to Detroit, where they were disposed of for from \$4 to \$5 per can, they being at that time an expensive luxury. In 1836 and 1837, Elkanah Morse met with serious business reverses. He was maintaining a business house at Detroit and owned vessels and boats on the lakes which were bringing him a large income, but which also entailed large expenses. At the time above named he was depending upon disposing of a heavy cargo carried by one of his schooners, the Ben Barton, to pay off all his indebtedness. The vessel was loaded at Detroit and its destination was Buffalo, but encountering a heavy storm on the lake, it was shipwrecked near Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1849, when a company was organized to

cross the plains to California and seek for gold, Mr. Morse, always ready for business adventure, joined a party, and his death followed, as noticed above.

Elkanah Morse was married (first) to Nancy Kirtland, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, and who was a daughter of Turhand Kirtland. The latter was an agent for the Connecticut Land Company and came to Mahoning County in 1798, making an annual summer visit up to 1803, when he brought his family and settled in Poland township. To this marriage three children were born, namely: Mrs. Lois Mansfield, residing at Beaver, Pennsylvania; Henry K., direct subject of this sketch, and Edwin, who died in 1853. Mrs. Morse died in 1825, while at Wallingford, Connecticut, where she had gone on a visit to regain her health. Mr. Morse was married (second) to Comfort Eliza Waller, and they had one son, William. The latter enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1862, from Illinois. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River and subsequently died at Atlanta.

Henry K. Morse was reared mainly in Poland township and attended the district schools. During one subsequent winter he attended school at Detroit, another winter was spent at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and one year at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. His time of youth on the farm was one crowded with many duties, including the clearing of land, attending to the broom-corn crop, and general agriculture. In 1840 he became a clerk in the general store of Kirtland Mansfield, at Poland, and in 1843-4 he was appointed postmaster of the village. He conducted a store of his own and kept the office until 1852, when he resigned the latter in order to embark in a promising business enterprise. He became a member of a company which erected a large flouring mill and which conducted a milling business successfully for 12 years, or until the Fort Wayne Railroad was completed. This road made transportation of wheat possible from wheat-growing regions and the milling business at

Poland was no longer profitable. The mill was later sold to William Powers and a company, was removed and rebuilt at Youngstown, and, until destroyed by fire, stood on the site of the present wholesale grocery house of John H. Fitch. For a number of years after retiring from the milling business, Mr. Morse engaged extensively in gardening and fruit-raising and was the first gardener in this section to see the advantages of raising produce for the Youngstown market. To a small extent, Mr. Morse continues his gardening business in which he takes a great interest, having met with much success in raising very fine vegetables and fruit.

Mr. Morse was married (first) to Mrs. Mary (Lynn) Wick, who died in 1878. She was the widow of Henry Wick. The four children born of this marriage were Henry G., Charles J., Edwin K. and Mary L. W.

Henry G. Morse, of the above family, who died in 1904, was a graduate of the Rensselaerville Polytechnic School, at Troy, New York. He was the founder and president of the New York Ship-building Company, which occupies 45 acres of land at Camden, New Jersey. Charles J. Morse graduated from the Yale College Sheffield Scientific School, and is a capitalist at Evanston, Illinois. He has traveled extensively and is greatly interested in Japanese art, having a fine collection of Japanese art objects. Edwin K. Morse, residing at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and also a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, is engineer for the proposed subway at Pittsburg and consulting engineer for Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburg. Miss Mary L. W. Morse, after graduating from the Poland Seminary, spent one year at St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut, afterwards taking a two-year course in chemistry, at the Boston Technical School, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1881, Mr. Morse was married (second) to Eliza Blakelee, who is a daughter of Jotham Blakelee. Mr. Morse and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. His portrait may be seen on an accompanying page of this volume.

HON. DAVID TOD. Few men in American public life have attained to a nobler fame than that which history accords to the late Hon. David Tod, Ohio's great war governor, whose death took place November 13, 1868. Throughout a public career which had its beginning when he was comparatively young and which continued through the trying years of the Civil War, he continued to be a type of American statesmanship at its best.

David Tod was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and was a son of Hon. George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod, and a grandson of David and Rachel (Kent) Tod, of old New England stock. His father, Judge George Tod, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, December 11, 1773, was graduated from Yale College in 1795 and subsequently studied law at New Haven, Connecticut. He was there admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1800 he accompanied a party of prospectors to the Western Reserve and formed so favorable an opinion of the great opportunities for business and professional development in Ohio that he made plans, which he later successfully carried out, to become a resident of this beautiful state.

In 1801 Judge Tod removed, with his wife and two children, to Youngstown, and in the same year was appointed secretary for the territory of Ohio, by Governor Arthur St. Clair. In 1802 Ohio became a state and at the first election held thereafter at Youngstown, George Tod was elected clerk of Youngstown township, to which office he was subsequently re-elected. He continued in the practice of his profession but was soon called into active public life, being elected state senator from Trumbull County, serving in the session of 1804-05, and again, in the same capacity, in 1810-11. In the interim between these two terms of service, he filled for four years an important position on the bench, serving for four years as a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, which service was terminated in 1810.

At the opening of the War of 1812, Judge Tod signified his intention of taking an active

part in military operations and was first commissioned major of the 19th Ohio Regiment, later serving as colonel. On the field Judge Tod distinguished himself, participating in the battles of Fort Meigs and Sackett's Harbor. At the close of the war he returned once more to the practice of the law, but in 1815 he was again honored by his fellow-citizens, being elected presiding judge of the court of common pleas, an office he held until 1829. With the exception of one term as prosecuting attorney of Trumbull County, this closed Judge Tod's public career. Upon the retirement from the cares and duties which had so completely filled so many years of his life, the aged jurist sought recreation in looking after his farm, to which he had given the name of "Brier Hill." This was appropriate on account of the abundance of briers then found there. The name remains, but in these latter days it represents a wealth of coal, and its material products are carried over a large part of the world. At a later date the farm passed into the more practical hands of his son David, and it still remains a possession of the family. It is now owned and occupied as the residence of George Tod, one of the sons of David Tod.

Judge Tod was married in 1797 to Sally Isaacs, who was a daughter of Ralph and Mary Isaacs. Their long and happy companionship lasted for forty-four years, broken by the death of Judge Tod, in 1841. The wife survived until 1847.

Like many other distinguished American statesmen, David Tod graduated from no old-established institution of learning. His inheritance of mental ability was great but to himself, alone, was due the wide knowledge and broad culture which made him the equal of the highest in his own or other countries, and the inherent manliness, integrity and devotion to country that gained him the admiration, esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens and installed forever his memory in their hearts.

In 1827 David Tod, after completing what was little more than an elementary education and spending some time in the study of the

law, was admitted to the bar and entered into practice at Warren, when 22 years of age. A cotemporary, in considering the almost immediate success which met his efforts, analyzed the situation as follows: "His success at the bar was, in the main, due to his unsurpassed ability in the examination of witnesses and to his power in gaining and holding the confidence of the jury, which he did by a manifest frankness, fairness and earnestness, together with his clear statement of the argument." For about fifteen years Mr. Tod continued in the active practice of his profession and during this period he demonstrated that it was in him to become a great lawyer and that, with his large legal knowledge, wide experience, high sense of honor and unsullied integrity, he would have been eminently successful on the bench. Other elements entered into his life, however, and in other avenues he became distinguished, political affairs claiming many years of his life.

In the campaign of 1824 Mr. Tod first became an enthusiastic politician, following in the train of that popular hero, Andrew Jackson, and he remained an ardent Democrat until the secession movement of 1861. In 1840 he campaigned through the state, using his powerful oratory in the attempt to defeat General Harrison. The first political office to which he was elected was that of state senator, in 1838, and he grew so rapidly in public favor that in 1844 he was unanimously chosen by the Democratic party as its candidate for governor. Hon. Mordecai Bartley, the Whig candidate, defeated him with a majority of about 1,000 votes.

So prominent was his position by this time, that President James K. Polk, in 1847, felt justified in appointing him United States minister to Brazil. During his five-years' residence in that country he won many a quiet, diplomatic victory which brought about a much better understanding between the two countries and reflected nothing but added honor upon him as the representative of the United States. It is a matter of record that upon his departure for his own country, the ruler of Brazil, in a parting address, took oc-

casional to speak in the highest terms of Mr. Tod both as an individual and as a public official.

For the succeeding ten years Mr. Tod gave his attention mainly to business. He had taken charge of the family estates in 1841, and with remarkable business sagacity he entered into negotiations which later resulted in the developing of the great coal fields which have made Youngstown one of the noted industrial points in Ohio and incidentally brought about much of the prosperity of the Mahoning Valley. Mainly through his enterprise, the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad was constructed, and he remained its president as long as he lived.

The next period of Mr. Tod's political activity belongs to the country's history. Secession was brought to light in 1860. He was made vice-president of the National Democratic Convention that met at Charleston, April 23d of that year, of which Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, was chairman. Every state was represented, there being 303 delegates, equaling the electoral vote. The strongest candidate was Stephen A. Douglas. The two-thirds rule for nomination prevailed. By a plank in the Douglas platform it was agreed to abide by the decision of the supreme court judges on the subject of the slave-code. The minority, or Douglas platform, was substituted and adopted, whereupon the Alabama delegation withdrew, and a majority of the delegates from Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina also retired in the same manner.

After a week so spent the remainder of the convention proceeded to ballot under the two-thirds rule, and Douglas was by far the strongest candidate, receiving as high as 152½ votes several times, while 202 votes were necessary to a choice. The convention composed of those left after the seceders had withdrawn voted to adjourn to meet in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18th.

The seceding delegates met in a separate convention, elected James A. Bayard, of Delaware, their chairman, and after adopting the majority platform of the committee, postponed

further action to June 10th, at Richmond, Virginia.

When the convention met at Baltimore, pursuant to adjournment, trouble arose about admitting delegates who had seceded at Charleston, or others who had been chosen in their place. During the discussion of this issue many delegates withdrew, among them being the chairman, Caleb Cushing. At this point Mr. Tod, with great presence of mind took possession of the deserted chair, and after an earnest appeal succeeded in restoring order. He was confirmed as chairman and the convention proceeded to its legitimate business, which resulted in the nomination of Douglas.

The members who had recently seceded invited the seceders at Richmond to join them, and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, was nominated for president by them, and Joseph Lane of Oregon, vice-president.

A "Constitutional Union Convention" met May 10th, also at Baltimore, and nominated John Bell of Tennessee, for president, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, for vice-president.

Later Mr. Tod supported the "Little Giant," giving him his unqualified support all through the heated campaign that followed. Mr. Tod made no secret of bitterly opposing secession and when the test came he preferred the election of Lincoln to that of Breckinridge. He was quick to see the disasters sure to follow the policy of secession and when he saw that Civil War was inevitable, he made the choice that only a man of his integrity, loyalty and devotion to what he felt was duty, could possibly have made.

There came that time in the history of Ohio when, amid the beating of drums and the marching of troops, every bearded man or callow youth was a possible hero, for then patriotism was a flame and loyalty the torch. Far beyond physical heroism was the moral heroism which inspired David Tod in those memorable days. Cutting loose from old party associates, severing ties which long connection and earnest conviction had cemented, he came forward and announced his principles—an unswerving devotion to the Union. Thus

he became known as a War Democrat. The times were ripe for just such a man, and when the Republicans themselves suggested Mr. Tod as a candidate, enthusiasm ran high. He was unanimously nominated by the Union Party, made up of Republicans and War Democrats, and was gloriously elected, with a majority of 55,000 votes, governor of the state of Ohio.

Governor Tod came to the capitol in 1862, succeeding Governor Dennison, and upon him fell the great responsibilities that made Ohio take so prominent a rank among the Northern States during the Civil War. After the first enthusiasm passed and war, grim war, made itself manifest in every town, hamlet and country side, troops still had to be enlisted and hurried to battle, discouragements of those at the front and at home had to be overcome, seditious political influence had to be combatted, the state had to be saved from invasion and the public treasury had to be preserved from depletion. In Governor David Tod was found the man of the hour. It is admitted that his administration as governor won for him justly illustrious fame. Every emergency was met with the calm, judicial mind that would have given him distinction as a judge, as we have intimated. He met difficulties of every kind, and firmly, promptly and rigorously he administered the remedy. His devotion to the soldiers was so well known that his name was an inspiration to them. They learned of his constant efforts on their behalf, not only to secure for them their rights of suffrage while away from home, but to obtain food, clothing, medicine and care, all that he would have labored to obtain for his own sons.

When he was approached in 1863 with the urgent request that he seek renomination he positively declined to again assume the responsibilities which his acceptance would entail. When his attention was called to the fact that thousands of his fellow-citizens were not only bearing heavy responsibilities, but were endangering their lives on the field of battle, Governor Tod replied, "Then, looking at it in that light, I am also willing to sacrifice my life." He was not renominated. He had made many enemies, as any man with the courage to

face such stern responsibilities necessarily will; the state had the year before gone Democratic; and C. L. Vallandigham, whose arrest for seditious utterances had been approved of by Governor Tod, had been placed in nomination by the Democratic party, and was making stirring appeals for his vindication at the polls. Under these circumstances the Republican managers thought it best for the interests of the party to place in nomination some man who had aroused fewer and less fierce antagonisms, and although eighty-eight counties had instructed their delegates to vote for his nomination, the political wires were manipulated in favor of Hon. John Brough, who was accordingly nominated. In January, 1864, Governor Tod retired from office, bearing with him the approval of the majority of his fellow-citizens, the love of the army, and the confidence and personal esteem of the public men with whom the exigencies of the times had so closely associated him.

Failing health caused him to decline further honors proffered him. It was a disappointment to President Lincoln that he was unable to induce him to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury which was tendered him. His fellow citizens soon realized that his health in their behalf had indeed been broken, and when the news of his death, November 23, 1868, came to them from his Brier Hill Farm, to which he had retired, their grief was as that of a child for a parent.

Governor Tod was a man of unaffected manner, and a keen judge of men in all the changing elements of political and social conditions. Full well he knew the mettle of both friend and foe. His personal loyalty to his friends was unshakable, save when it conflicted with the higher duties of an exalted patriotism; and none of his political enemies could ever say that he was aught but a fair and open foe. Resolutions deploring his loss and speaking in appreciative terms of his high character as statesman and citizen were passed by the senate and house of representatives of the state, and the press throughout the country announced the sad news in words of sorrow

and respect that found an echo in the hearts of all who knew him as he was. His name still remains one of honor in the great state he served so well, and although long years have passed away since his mortal presence has been removed, the principles he labored to sustain remain, and the country he loved is still united.

At Warren, Ohio, July 24, 1832, Governor Tod was married to Maria Smith, who came from a family of early settlers in Trumbull County. The seven children of this marriage were: Charlotte, who married Gen. A. V. Kautz, of the United States army and died in 1868, in Mississippi; John, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry, deceased, formerly president of the Second National Bank of Youngstown, of whom an extended sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; William, deceased, a prominent manufacturer at Youngstown, a sketch of whom will also be found in this volume; George, vice-president of the Mahoning National Bank of Youngstown, and president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, who is also represented in this work; Grace, who is the wife of Hon. George F. Arrel, a prominent attorney at Youngstown, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; and Sally, the youngest of the family.



HENRY HAMILTON STAMBAUGH, secretary and treasurer of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company, is one of the best known citizens of Youngstown, where he was born November 24, 1858. He is a son of John and Caroline (Hamilton) Stambaugh and a grandson of John and Sarah (Bower) Stambaugh.


Mr. Stambaugh's father was born at Brier Hill, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 8, 1827. Early in life he became interested with the Tod family in the coal and iron industries and so continued until his death, which occurred at New York City, March 5, 1888. On September 12, 1854, he married Caroline Hamilton, a daughter of Mary and William (Hull)



HON. WILLIAM T. GIBSON

Hamilton, the former a native of New Jersey, of English parentage, and the latter of Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio. Children were born to John and Caroline (Hamilton) Stambaugh as follows: Grace G., Henry Hamilton, John, Jr., who is president of the William Tod Company and treasurer of the Youngstown Steel Company, and George, who is extensively engaged in stock farming.

Henry H. Stambaugh was educated in the Youngstown public schools, after which he completed a course at Cornell University. When a young man he engaged in the iron and coal business and has continued to be so interested ever since. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs in Youngstown and in the county generally. He resides at No. 1051 Belmont avenue.

 WILLIAM T. GIBSON, president of the Youngstown Savings & Banking Company, and senior member of the law firm of Gibson & Lowry, with offices at Nos. 701-3 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, is one of the leading men of this city, which he formerly served as mayor. Mr. Gibson was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 20, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy J. (Gault) Gibson. His paternal grandfather, Robert D. Gibson, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a son of James Gibson who served in the Revolutionary War.

The Gibson family has been settled in Ohio for more than 100 years, James Gibson, the pioneer, bringing his family from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and settling in the Mahoning Valley. Later James purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. Robert D. Gibson, the grandfather of William T. Gibson, was born in Pennsylvania in 1783. In Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1818, he married Lydia Marshall, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and who bore him five children.

Samuel Gibson was born March 19, 1819,

on his father's farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, and his whole life has been spent in this county. He was one of the pioneers in the growing of broom-corn in this locality and for a number of years was engaged extensively in its culture. He was first married in 1843, to Ann Irwin, who died in 1846, leaving one son, James D. On June 11, 1847, he married (second) Nancy J. Gault, daughter of Major James Gault, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Of the six children of this second marriage—William T., Benjamin, Robert A., Harry G., Minnie A. and Ella G.—four are now living. Samuel Gibson still survives and resides upon his farm in Youngstown township, hale and hearty at the age of 88 years. All of his brothers and sisters are living except one brother.

William T. Gibson was educated in the Youngstown Schools and at the Western Reserve College, where he graduated in 1876. He read law with Judge Arrel, of Youngstown, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1878. He has been a member of the Youngstown bar for over 28 years and has made a professional reputation which extends throughout the Mahoning Valley. Since January 1, 1906, he has been associated in practice with L. E. H. Lowry.

In addition to his professional prominence, Mr. Gibson has been identified with public affairs and with many of Youngstown's most important commercial activities. From 1896 to 1899 he served as city solicitor which office he resigned in December, 1899, having been elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county. He then served as such for three years. In April, 1903, he was honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the highest municipal office in their gift and he gave the city a good business administration, acquitting himself wisely with all regard to the important interests placed in his hands. As the head of one of the great financial institutions of the city, he is also well and favorably known. Mr. Gibson's residence is located at No. 1039 Poland avenue, Youngstown. He is a strong Democrat in politics. His portrait is published with this sketch.

GEORGE BALDWIN, a representative agriculturist and sterling citizen of Boardman township, residing on his magnificent farm of 200 acres, which is situated four miles south of Youngstown, was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 30, 1825, and is a son of Garry and Harriet (Meeker) Baldwin.

Amos Baldwin, the grandfather of George, was one of three brothers—Eli (who later became a judge in Trumbull County); Amos and Asa—all of whom came to Mahoning County in pioneer days. Amos settled in Boardman township, where he acquired a wild tract of land, which he subsequently converted into a productive farm. He and wife Sallie had their share of hardships and successes and both died at the home of their eldest son, at Champion, Trumbull County, Ohio. They had eight children, namely: Hicks, Asa, Garry, John, Ozro, Eli, Amanda and Amanda. The last named, who married Ira Woods, lived to be about 90 years of age.

Garry Baldwin, father of George, was born in the log-house—the pioneer dwelling of the family—in the year 1800, the date being preserved in a letter written at that time. He assisted his father in clearing the wild farm, and in early manhood took to wife Harriet Meeker. She came to Ohio with her parents, from New Milford, Connecticut, they settling on the road on the side of which Mr. Baldwin's land lies. A very industrious man, Garry Baldwin acquired some 200 acres of land, the most of which he cleared and put under cultivation. He died about 1860, being survived by his widow until she was 92 years of age. They had but two children—George and Louisa—the latter of whom became the wife of C. H. Andrews of Youngstown.

George Baldwin was aged three years and six months when the family moved from a farm at Boardman Center to that now owned by Mr. Baldwin, making the purchase from Harmon Stilson, one of the earliest settlers. George Baldwin attended first the district school, later an academy at Ellsworth, and still later Atwater Academy. Then for a num-

ber of winters he taught school in Boardman township, and at Flint Hill in Youngstown township. His summers were devoted to farming.

On January 31, 1856, he was married to Eliza Detchon, a daughter of William and Hannah (Jones) Detchon. As Hannah Jones, Mrs. Baldwin's mother, was the first white child born in Austintown township (then in Trumbull County), she was entitled to a "bounty" that had been offered in such cases, but the bounty was never collected. She was the eldest born in her family, her husband, William Detchon, being the eldest born in his family, his birth taking place in 1790, in England. He died in 1860, in Boardman township. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1839, when she was in her 39th year. They had a large family, those living to maturity being as follows: Horace, who is deceased; Mary, who married Silas Fankel, both being now deceased; Jerusha, who with her husband, Ben Tait, is also deceased; Eliza, who was born in Boardman township, January 11, 1833; Julia, deceased, who married Josiah Wirt.

The Baldwin and Detchon families were neighbors and friends and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin can remember hearing it related that when their most estimable mothers would visit each other they would carry their spinning wheels with them in order to lose not a moment of time. Their cheerful industry was reflected in the comfort in which their children were reared. The father of Mrs. Baldwin left her a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land in Boardman township.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have three children, Harriet, Henry and Stanton. Harriet married Joseph Smith, a prominent citizen and formerly deputy sheriff of Mahoning County, now residing at Long Beach, Mississippi. She and her husband have two children, Karl and Guy. Henry Baldwin, who resides on a farm adjoining his father, served as township treasurer for three terms and at present is a member of the school board. He married Lottie Smith and they have two children, Esther Louisa and George Smith. Stanton Baldwin,

residing next to his father, in Boardman township, is, like his brother, engaged in dairying. He has one son, Howard Mack.

Mr. Baldwin is identified with the Republican party as are also his sons. He has served as school director and as township trustee and has always done his part in the furthering of the best interests of Boardman township. He is a trustee in the First Christian Church at Youngstown, to which he and his family belong.

MRS. ELIZABETH KISTLER, wife of Levi F. Kistler, is a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where she was born October 21, 1833. She is a daughter of Michael and Catherine Kronich.

The parents of Mrs. Kistler were born in Germany. After their marriage they came to America and were early settlers in the vicinity of New Albany, Green township. They lived in their pioneer log cabin until a fine new house was erected, other farm buildings also being constructed. After a number of years they removed to Berlin township, where they died, the father in his 81st year and the mother in her 84th year. They were good Christian people, kind neighbors and charitable to all who were in need. Of their children three survive, namely: Mary, residing in Green township, the widow of Christian Shawl; Elizabeth, Mrs. Kistler, and Annie C., residing in Berlin township. This family originated in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came directly to Ohio, bringing many of their German customs with them.

Mrs. Kistler was reared in the good old German way and was taught to be a capable housewife by her excellent mother, while she obtained a book education in the district schools. All her life she has been bright and intelligent, and has always enjoyed keeping posted on the general events of the day. On November 19, 1850, she was married (first) to Christian Schaffer, who was a native of

Germany. After a number of years of widowhood, Mrs. Schaffer was married, October 26, 1886, to Levi F. Kistler, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1829, and is a son of Charles and Rebecca (Sechler) Kistler. When he was three years old his parents moved to Mahoning County, Ohio, soon after to Trumbull County, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He engaged in farming in Trumbull County until 1886, when he removed to Salem, residing there until 1901, when he and Mrs. Kistler settled on the present farm in Green township. During his residence in Trumbull County, he served as trustee of Lordstown township. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

For forty years prior to returning to Green township, Mrs. Kistler resided at Salem, Ohio, where they are held in great esteem by a wide circle of friends. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem.

JOHAN TOD, president of the American Belting Company, vice-president of the Falcon Bronze Company, and secretary of the Republic Rubber Company, is one of the leading young business men of Youngstown, Ohio, and is noted for his enterprise and public spirit. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, November 29, 1870, and is a son of Henry and Dillie (Pollock) Tod, and a grandson of Ohio's great war governor, David Tod.

Henry Tod, who was born June 14, 1838, at Warren, Ohio, was a child of 10 years when he accompanied his parents to South America, his father having been appointed Minister to Brazil. After a year spent at Rio Janeiro, he returned to the family home at Youngstown, where he was mainly reared and educated and where his many business interests were generally located. He was one of Youngstown's most prominent citizens for many years and was closely identified with almost every line of its development. He died February 20, 1905. An extended sketch of this distin-

guished member of a notable family will be found in this work.

In 1869 Henry Tod was married, first, to Dillie Pollock, who died on December 28, 1878, at Pueblo, Colorado. She was survived by two sons, John, subject of this sketch, and Henry, Jr., who was accidentally killed in an automobile collision on October 8, 1902. In 1891 Henry Tod was married, second, to Lucretia Van Fleet, who is a daughter of John Van Fleet, a sketch of whom also will be found in this volume.

John Tod, the only surviving son of the late Henry Tod, was primarily educated at Youngstown and then entered Cornell College, where he was graduated in 1893. Shortly afterwards he entered into business, rapidly taking a prominent place at the head of various corporate interests, as mentioned above. He is besides the executor of his father's large estate. His offices are located at No. 35 Central Square, Youngstown, where an immense amount of business is transacted. Mr. Tod is a director in the First National Bank, the Mahoning National Bank, director in the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, the Youngstown Carriage & Wagon Company, the American Belting Company, the Falcon Bronze Company, and the Republic Rubber Company. He is president of the Century Realty Company and of the Tod Land Company.

Mr. Tod married Alice Thayer Wood, daughter of Colonel F. Wood, and a member of a prominent old family of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Tod have a beautiful home at No. 207 Arlington street. They both are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Tod is identified with the Republican party.

ALBERT BURTON, one of Goshen township's leading citizens, and vice-president of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, resides on his well cultivated farm of seventy acres, which is situated in section 21. Mr. Burton was born in Goshen township,

Mahoning County, Ohio, January 11, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail A. (Lloyd) Burton. The history of this prominent family may be found in the sketch of R. L. Burton, in this work.

Albert Burton obtained a district school education. From boyhood he has been accustomed to life on a farm, and from actual experience understands every detail of the important duties pertaining to successful agriculture. He owns a valuable property, which he has put under a fine state of cultivation, has improved his surroundings at various times and enjoys the comforts of a well regulated home.

On February 9, 1874, Mr. Burton was married to Esther M. Strawn, who is a daughter of John S. Strawn, of Goshen township, and they have two children: Ira S., residing at Salem; and Annie A., residing at home.

Mr. Burton, as an agriculturalist, has always taken an active interest in local agricultural movements and for a number of years has served as one of the board of directors of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society. Since February, 1907, he has been vice-president of this important organization. He is a valued member of Goshen Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and is connected with the lodge of this order at Salem. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

DAVID POTHOUR, who is engaged in the wholesale dairy business with his son-in-law, Fritz Wilson, also operates his farm of seventy-eight acres, located in section 8, Coitsville township. He was born on this farm September 11, 1859, and is a son of David and Rachel (Mariner) Pothour, both of whom are now deceased.

David Pothour, his grandfather, was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1800, when 19 years old, settling in Hubbard township, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he bought a farm on which he resided until his

death at the age of 96 years. David Pothour, father of the present David, was born at East Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was reared on his father's farm, living there until his marriage, when he located on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He married Rachel Mariner, who was born and reared in Coitsville township and who was a daughter of Asa Mariner, who removed to that township from Hartford, Connecticut, walking the entire distance. He was a surveyor and was the first of that calling to locate in the county. He was married in the township in which he settled and where he spent the remainder of his life. Three children were born to David and Rachel (Mariner) Pothour, namely: Emmet, a soldier in the Civil War, who was a member of the 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1863 at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog the summer previous to his entering the army; Nancy, widow of William Mars, who lives in Bedford, Pennsylvania; and David, the subject of this sketch.

David Pothour died May 16, 1879, and his widow died December 29, 1891.

David Pothour was reared on his present farm, and brought up to agriculture, which he has since followed. He is also engaged in the dairy business with his son-in-law, Fritz Wilson. He was married November 16, 1881, to Rose Emma Longstreet, daughter of Charles Longstreet, of Coitsville. They have two children: Jessie, residing with her father, who married Fritz Wilson, and has one child, Laura Belle; and Edna, who married Edward Creed of Coitsville township.

JOHAN C. WICK, vice-president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of Youngstown, is one of the most prominent business men of this city, as well as a member of one of the oldest families whose representatives have been foremost in developing the resources of this section and have contributed in a

very large degree to Youngstown's commercial prosperity and importance. He was born December 9, 1836, at Youngstown, and is one of a family of ten children born to his parents, of whom four survive, the others being: Lucretia H., wife of William Scott Bonnell, president of the Mahoning National Bank, a notice of whom appears elsewhere; Henry, president of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, residing at Youngstown; and Evelyn W., widow of the late John M. Bonnell, a separate sketch of whom also appears elsewhere in this volume.

Hugh Bryson Wick, the father of our subject, was born at Youngstown, February 5, 1809, when the future city consisted of only a few scattered houses and stores. In 1828 he engaged in business as a merchant at Brookfield, Trumbull County, where he continued until 1837. He then removed to Lowellville, where he conducted business for two years. In 1839 he returned to his native place, and from that time until his death, which occurred April 22, 1880, he was very prominent in the business world of Youngstown, being actively engaged in the iron industry, also as a member of the H. B. & H. Wick Banking Company of Cleveland, and, after 1857, as a member of the banking firm of Youngstown, known as Wick Brothers & Company. He also had large coal and railroad interests.

In October, 1832, he married Lucretia G. Winchell, who was a native of Connecticut, born September 5, 1813. Her death occurred April 27, 1892, when in her 79th year.

John C. Wick attended the common schools at Youngstown and continued his education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. His first experience in business was obtained as an employe of the H. B. & H. Wick Banking Company of Cleveland, with whom he continued from 1856 to 1859. He then returned to Youngstown and entered the bank of Wick Brothers & Company, in which he subsequently acquired an interest. On August 1, 1894, it was organized as a national bank, becoming the Wick National Bank, with the subject of this sketch as president. Mr. Wick continued as the head of this institution until

July, 1906, when the bank was merged with the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of which he became vice-president. Mr. Wick is also vice-president of the Ohio Iron & Steel Company, and is also identified with the Morgan Spring Company and other important industries.

Mr. Wick married Caroline H. Bonnell, a daughter of the late William Bonnell of Youngstown, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wick are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have a beautiful residence at No. 410 Wick avenue. Mr. Wick is a Republican in politics.

SYLFESTER L. BURKE, proprietor of the S. L. Burke Drug Store, of Lowellville, the pioneer drug store of that city, which was established more than twenty years ago by J. A. Cowden, was born December 2, 1874, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Honora (Murphy) Burke.

Mr. Burke was about four years old when his parents moved to Lowellville. Here he was reared and attended the public schools of the village, after which he took a course at St. Mary's Retreat, at Dunkirk, New York. Upon his return to Lowellville he entered the employ of Mr. Frank Vaughn, who was then proprietor of this store, and remained in the employ of Mr. Vaughn for about five years, after which he worked at the drug business at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, for several years, and also at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He subsequently purchased the old Mitcheltree Drug Store at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until October 1, 1905, when he disposed of his business in Edinburg and purchased his present store. About one year after locating in Edinburg he bought an interest in the Olive Drug Company of Youngstown, Ohio, and he also sold his interest in this concern upon returning to Lowellville. Mr. Burke carries a full line of

everything in the drug business, including patent medicines, drugs and candies, and also has a fine soda fountain.

Mr. Burke was married in 1898, at Edinburg, to Mary Catherine Saltzman, a daughter of John Saltzman. She was reared at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have four children: Sylvia Leone, Mary Margaret, Joseph Edgar, and Thomas Francis. Mr. Burke is a member of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church of Lowellville, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Columbus.

JEREMIAH RICHARD WOOLLEY, vice president of the Home Savings and Loan Company, at Youngstown, and secretary of the David Tod estate, was born March 18, 1847, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Woolley's parents were Richard and Rachael (Williams) Woolley, the father born in 1802, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and the mother in 1810, in Monmouthshire, that country. After their marriage, in 1840, they emigrated to America, locating for a few years at Pittsburg, and then removing to Great Western, or Brady's Bend, Armstrong County. There Richard Woolley was employed in the coal industry until 1847, in which year he came to Youngstown, spending the rest of his life in this vicinity. From 1856 until 1867, he resided on a small farm situated between Brier Hill and Girard, and it was while operating this farm that he became a partner with John Stambaugh in coal mining, which they carried on quite extensively; he was also engaged in looking after the coal mining interests of the late Governor Tod. Richard Woolley died November 9, 1874, at the age of 72 years; he was survived by his widow until November 1, 1885. They were members of the Welsh Baptist Church. They had a family of ten children, Jeremiah R. being the seventh in the order of birth.

The boyhood of Jeremiah R. Woolley, up to the age of 14, was mainly occupied with



CHARLES NEWTON KIRTLAND

school duties, and the ordinary enjoyments of his age. He then entered upon his business career by becoming evening clerk for the firm of David Johns & Company, in which house his father had an interest, and later was employed in the same capacity for the firm of John Jehu & Company. This latter position he left to enter a private military school at University Heights, Cleveland. As he had indicated a strong desire to enter the army, in spite of his youth, it is possible that his judicious father thought a military school would satisfy his ambition, and it is probable that it did, for his record shows that office positions of a commercial character claimed his attention for some subsequent years. So reliable was he found in the work assigned to him, that on February 4, 1867, he was engaged by the late Governor David Tod to take charge of the office at Tod Furnace, where he was retained until 1873.

In 1874 Mr. Woolley became night founder at Grace Furnace, for Julian Kennedy, the great furnace and steel mill builder. Later he went to the Kline coal mines as superintendent, and still later became paymaster of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company. In 1881 he became assistant bookkeeper for Nelson Crandall, the treasurer of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, and was then sent to the Kline mines as superintendent, where he remained until their closing in 1883. Mr. Woolley's business capacity was still further recognized by the executors and trustees of the late Governor Tod, who selected him as private secretary, and this position he has continued to fill for the past 24 years. In addition to conducting the affairs of this responsible office, Mr. Woolley is vice-president of the Home Savings and Loan Company, which is an important business enterprise of Youngstown.

On December 24, 1877, Mr. Woolley was married to Marian Kane, who was born in Wisconsin, July 4, 1858, but who was mainly reared and educated at Brier Hill and Villa Maria Girls' Academy, Bedford, Pennsylvania. They have two daughters, namely: Rachael Edna, who married John R. Perkins, a hardware merchant, residing at Youngs-

town, and has one son, Jeremiah R.; and Jane Elizabeth, residing at home. The family belong to the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Woolley has been prominently identified with the Republican party in Ohio for many years. He served as postmaster at Brier Hill, this appointment being the first Republican one made in Mahoning County, Ohio, by the late President Harrison, on the recommendation of William McKinley, at that time congressman; and he has been an important factor in city and county politics for a long period. He has served the city as councilman for two terms, during the last year being president of the body; has been a member of the Board of Health, a water-works trustee, and a member of the board of public safety, besides having filled other offices.

Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and an Elk. Socially he is a member of St. David's Society, and is president of the Welsh Pioneer Association of the Western Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. Woolley have a pleasant home at No. 1713 West Federal street, Youngstown.

CHARLES NEWTON KIRTLAND, formerly one of the leading citizens of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, was born in that township, on the farm on which his widow still resides, October 22, 1839. He was a son of Henry T. Kirtland, and a grandson of Turhand Kirtland, the noted pioneer and land agent for the Connecticut Land Company, who came to Poland in 1797.

Charles N. Kirtland was reared to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the Poland schools and at Poland Academy, but when 14 years of age his health became delicate and he was obliged to lay aside his books. The active out-door work of the farm subsequently restored him to health, and he became an active business man and useful citizen. He acquired a large amount of valuable land and at the time of death owned 350 acres

in Poland township and 250 acres in Columbiana County. He was vice-president of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank at Poland.

Mr. Kirtland was married (first) to Julia Ellen Fitch, who was a half-sister to Dr. Justice of Poland, who came to live with Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland when a boy. At death, Mrs. Kirtland left two children, Elmour F. and May Julia. Elmour F. Kirtland, residing at Beaver, Pennsylvania, is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic School. He married Susan McMillan Heasley, who is a daughter of Henry Heasley, of Poland, and they have one child, Henry Heasley. May Julia, Mr. Kirtland's only daughter, married Harry G. Gibson, son of Samuel Gibson, of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have one child, Martha Ellen. Harry G. Gibson is a member of the firm of Milligan & Gibson, Youngstown. Mr. Kirtland was married (second) to Martha Fawcett, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Test) Fawcett. Mrs. Kirtland was reared at Salem, Ohio, her father's birthplace. Two sons were born of the second marriage, one of whom, William, died in infancy. The second son, Louis Augustus, is a student in the Rayen High School, at Youngstown.

Charles N. Kirtland devoted the latter years of his life to looking after the interests of his many investments. His death occurred May 27, 1901. A portrait of this worthy citizen may be found on a neighboring page of this volume.

ISAIAH DUSTMAN, a prominent farmer, livestock raiser and dairyman, residing on his well-improved farm of 240 acres, situated in section 2, Goshen township, has been established here since 1893. Mr. Dustman was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 16, 1860, and is a son of John and Mary Dustman.

Solomon Dustman, the grandfather of

Isaiah, settled in Ellsworth township at an early date. There John Dustman, father of Isaiah, was born and lived out his life, dying in December, 1905. He married Mary Dustman and she still survives and resides with her son Frank, in the state of Washington. Of the children of John and Mary Dustman, the following are living: Annie, residing at San Francisco, California; Isaiah, whose name begins this sketch; John, residing in the city of Philadelphia; and Frank, a resident of Washington. John Dustman was a staunch Democrat. He was one of the leading members of the Lutheran Church.

Isaiah Dustman was reared until the age of 17 years in Ellsworth township, and then left home and began life for himself. His industrial efforts have always been along agricultural lines, and with the exception of six months spent in Franklin County, Kansas, have been confined to Mahoning and Portage counties. In the spring of 1885 he moved to Deerfield township, Portage County, and remained there, following farming for nine seasons, but in the fall of 1893 he returned to Mahoning County and settled on his present farm. His industries here include, with the tillage of his land, the raising of fine livestock and dairying.

In February, 1885, Mr. Dustman was married to Lucy Hively, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, a daughter of George Hively. Seven children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Harvey E., Ada E., James H., Carl L., Mabel M., Rachel A., and Hazel M. These children have been given good educational advantages, and the family is an unusually interesting and intelligent one. Mr. Dustman is a trustee and member of the Concord Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat and he has served as director of School District No. 1. Regarding his success in life, it may be said that it has been achieved wholly by himself, with the assistance of an estimable wife, as he started out in life practically empty-handed. Prudence, resolution and industry have brought about the change.

MYRON I. WEHR, a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Youngstown township, residing on a well improved farm of 200 acres located in Section 10, was born in this township, January 7, 1866. His parents, Perry and Margaret J. (Price) Wehr, were well known and highly respected residents of the township.

Mr. Wehr passed his boyhood days on his father's farm remaining at home until one year previous to his marriage, in 1891, when he was transferred to Warren, Ohio, by the Youngstown Ice Company, with whom he had been associated for some time. He remained with this company for a period of eight years, after which he was assistant engineer for the Warren Water and Electric Light Company for two years. His father's health beginning to fail about this time, he returned home and assumed the duties connected with the management of the farm, which he has since carried on, being also engaged in the dairy business with his brother Paul H. Wehr. Politically Mr. Wehr is a Democrat, and is the only Democratic member of the Youngstown township school board, on which he is now serving his second term.

Mr. Wehr was married in 1891 to Margaret E. Stambaugh, a daughter of Jacob and Lydia Stambaugh. Six children have blessed this union: Perry N. and Pearl M., twins; Ward S., who died at the age of two years; Olive E., Helen M., and Wade N.

JOHN C. COOK, formerly one of the best-known and most highly esteemed citizens of Green township, whose death occurred October 24, 1897, was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 23, 1830. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Cool) Cook. They were very early settlers in Green township, where both died.

John C. Cook obtained a district school education and grew to manhood in his native township, from boyhood being accustomed

to farm work. After his marriage he resided for a short time in Beaver township and then settled on the farm of 91 acres, in Green township, on which his widow still resides, owning it with several other parcels, all aggregating 181 acres. He was an industrious, capable man, possessed of excellent judgment, and was generally recognized as one of the most successful farmers of this section.

On March 25, 1856, Mr. Cook was married to Caroline Keck, who was born March 31, 1839, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Hummel) Keck, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Sandusky County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had three children born to them, namely: Margaret A., who is the wife of M. B. Templin, a leading citizen of Calla, Ohio; Semilda K., who married George H. Paulin, residing near Calla; and Warren L., residing in Green township.

Mrs. Cook is a member of the United Evangelical Church at Calla, but Mr. Cook has never united with any religious body, although he was a man of high moral standing, and was liberal in his support of religion and attended services with his wife.

Politically, Mr. Cook was a Republican, but was never willing to accept any office, his interest being entirely in his business and family. He was a kind husband and father and an obliging neighbor and was never known to turn a needy person from his door.

WILLIAM HENRY RUHLMAN, one of Mahoning County's most prominent citizens, whose energy and enterprise have made him a leader in various movements tending to the material advancement of public interests, was born at North Lima, Ohio, August 8, 1844, and is a son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Bozzard) Ruhlman.

Mr. Ruhlman was reared at North Lima and attended school until he was 18 years of age, when he became connected with the mer-

cantile firm of Hahn, Fell & Company. When the business was reorganized as Hahn & Company, he gained an interest and for 26 years was a member of the firm under that style. The firm name then became Ruhlman Brothers & Hahn, which continued for ten years, when Mr. Ruhlman sold out and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, at the time investing in 75 acres of finely improved land, known as the Henry Flickinger farm, in Beaver township. Later he added 15 acres to his former purchase and still later acquired another farm of 52 acres. The latter property he sold, but retains the former and gives his leisure time to its superintendence, not being a practical farmer himself, and having many other interests to engage his attention.

Together with his brother, John Ruhlman, William H. Ruhlman started the agitation which resulted in the construction of the Youngstown and Southern Electric Railway, and with J. R. Long, of Youngstown, secured the right of way through to East Liverpool. Mr. Ruhlman was right-of-way man and a director at the organization of this successful enterprise. He was one of the main movers and organizers of the Beaver Township Telephone Company, of which he has been president, manager and director. Work on this utility was commenced in 1903 and its exchange at North Lima covers all of Beaver and Springfield townships, with 360 telephone. There is a free exchange with Columbiana and a five cent rate to Youngstown, a free service also being given to all small towns. He has also been active in political circles, and on three different occasions has been elected, on the Republican ticket, treasurer of Beaver township. Mr. Ruhlman was appointed one of the commissioners, by the court of common pleas, in regard to the erection of the new Mahoning court house.

On September 24, 1884, Mr. Ruhlman was married to Maude Ellen Morford, who was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Hon. Nathan and Mary (Smith) Morford, both of whom are deceased. Her father was a member of the Pennsyl-

vania legislature, 1872-1873. Mr. and Mrs. Ruhlman have one daughter, Fern Anita, an accomplished young lady who is completing her education at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.

Fraternally, Mr. Ruhlman is a prominent Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M., at Columbiana, and the Chapter, at Youngstown.

BORATIO RIBLET, who conducts a blacksmith shop at what is known as Bear's Den, Youngstown township, was born December 16, 1859, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William W. and Theressa (Bell) Riblet, a further biographical mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work.

When about eight years of age Mr. Riblet came to Mahoning County, Ohio, with his parents from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where they owned 100 acres of farm land. They had previously moved to that place from Lawrence County, when he was a child of two years. His father bought a farm of 150 acres which corners in four townships and lies in two counties, Trumbull and Mahoning. On this farm he was reared and grew to manhood. He learned the trade of blacksmithing and did a considerable amount of work in that line, as well as tool dressing, in the neighborhood of his home. Remaining on the farm until 21 years old he then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked for one winter at his trade. He then returned to Youngstown and lived on the home farm a few years, after which he married and came to live on the farm where he now resides, which was owned by his wife's father. He continued here for about 21 months, when he moved to Youngstown, purchasing a residence at No. 1029 Mahoning avenue. For the first two seasons he was engaged in teaming sand, after which he opened a blacksmith shop on Mill street and followed the occupation of horseshoeing and general

blacksmithing. Later he moved his shop to Mahoning avenue. In the spring of 1903 he moved back to his present place, and built his present shop, where he does general blacksmithing, horseshoeing, carriage repairing, and other similar work.

Mr. Riblet was married December 24, 1884, to Orra Bell DeCamp, a daughter of J. W. DeCamp, and they have one child, Pearl E. Riblet.

Mr. Riblet is a member of the Maccabees; religiously he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. FRANK L. BALDWIN, mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, is a leading citizen and well-known lawyer, with offices situated at Nos. 704 and 705 Dollar Bank Building. Mayor Baldwin was born at Youngstown, Ohio, June 29, 1863, and is a son of the late Timothy Dwight and Lucretia (Manning) Baldwin.

His paternal family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. The ancestor of the branch to which Hon. Frank L. Baldwin belongs was Joseph Baldwin, who came to America from Aylesbury, England. He was survived by a son of Ezra, and he, in turn, by a son of Curtis. The latter was born at Durham, Connecticut, June 21, 1766, married, among other children having a son named Samuel.

Samuel Baldwin, the grandfather of Frank L., was born at Durham, New York, in 1793, and in 1816 or 1818, settled at Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, where for many years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, was a justice of the peace, and a responsible and substantial citizen. By his wife Sallie, he had nine children. He died at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1874, aged 81 years.

Timothy D. Baldwin, father of Hon. Frank L., was born at Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, in 1827, son of Samuel and Sallie (Dunn) (Spencer) Baldwin. In 1848 he came to Youngstown, an intelligent young

school teacher, and accepted a position as book keeper. With few interruptions, he continued in clerical work until 1859, when he was made auditor of Mahoning County. He was honored with a second election, and subsequently served as assistant auditor of Cuyahoga County. For a time he was connected with a New York business house and for some six years was manager for a large firm in that city. He then returned to Youngstown, resuming his relations with business houses here, and passed the rest of an honest, worthy, upright life among his old associations.

In 1849 Mr. Baldwin was married to Lucretia Manning, who was a daughter of Dr. Harry Manning, at that time one of the most prominent citizens of Youngstown. They had ten children, our subject, Frank L., being one of the few survivors.

Frank L. Baldwin was educated at Youngstown and Cleveland. He read law with Hine & Clarke, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He has long been a prominent factor in city politics and in 1905 he was elected mayor. His administration has been an effective one and his course in dealing with some important issues has met with general approval.

In 1890 Mayor Baldwin was married to Bessy Graham of Indianapolis. They were the parents of one child, Imogen Baldwin, born at Leadville, Colorado, September 18, 1893. Mrs. Baldwin died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 28, 1894.

Mr. Baldwin is a member of Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M., Youngstown; Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M.; St. Johns Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; Warren Council, and Al Koran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland. He also belongs to Youngstown Lodge, No. 55, B. P. O. E.; Youngstown Lodge, No. 403, I. O. O. F.; Robert E. Johnson Lodge, No. 614, K. P.; Campbell Tent, No. 1173, K. O. T. M. M.; the National Union and the Youngstown Club.

Mr. Baldwin has a beautiful home at No. 519 Wick avenue. A portrait of Mr. Baldwin is presented in connection with this article.

JOHN E. BARBER, formerly trustee of Smith township for six years, and a prominent farmer and stockraiser, residing on his valuable farm of 80 acres, was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 11, 1854, and is a son of Ezekiel and Ann (Mather) Barber.

Abraham Barber, the grandfather of John E., was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Salem, Columbiana County, where he spent the rest of his life. There Ezekiel Barber, his son, and the father of John E., was born and was reared. He lived for a time in Goshen township, but the main part of his life was passed in Knox township, where he died in April, 1877.

John E. Barber was educated in Knox township in what was known as the Union Grove school. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits and is largely a self-made man. He has been a resident of Smith township since 1885, when he purchased his present farm, which land ranks with the best in all this section. He has made many improvements and carries on careful, systematic farming.

Mr. Barber married Jane E. Taylor, who was born in Smith township, Mahoning County, and is a daughter of David and Elizabeth Taylor, the former of whom is a native of Smith and the latter of Goshen townships. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have had 10 children, as follows: Willis L., deceased; Omar H., residing in Smith township; Estella M., residing in Smith township; Laura J., who married Charles Pinkerton, residing in Smith township; Iva A., who married William Jones, residing in Smith township; and Iona, Vera, Hazel, Alton W. and Grace H., all at home. Mr. Barber is fortunate in having his married children comfortably settled near him. They are all socially prominent, and with their parents, are connected with the Society of Friends.

In politics, Mr. Barber is a staunch Republican and on that ticket he was twice elected township trustee, serving six years in all, and during a part of the time was president of the

board. He has always been a strong supporter of the schools in his district and has served as a member of the township board of education.

JOSEPH C. SCHMURRENBERGER, formerly county treasurer of Mahoning County, and one of its prominent citizens, resides on the farm in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, on which he was born, November 15, 1842, and is a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Baker) Schmurrenberger.

Conrad Schmurrenberger was born in Germany, and died in Green township, April 10, 1885, on the farm on which he had settled in 1832. He was one of the pioneers of this section, having come to what is now Mahoning County, in 1825, in company with his parents, who were among the first settlers of Beaver township. He married Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Kentucky, and four of their children survive, namely: Mary B. and Lyman, with Joseph C., all residing in Green township; and Elizabeth A., residing at Springfield, Missouri.

Joseph C. Schmurrenberger was educated in the district schools of Green township and during the greater part of his life has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in late years being interested in dairying. He owns an excellent farm of 256 acres, which he has under a fine state of cultivation, and he has carried on general farming and stock dealing.

On November 27, 1873, Mr. Schmurrenberger was married to Sarah J. Stoffer, who was also born in Green township, and is a daughter of Christian Stoffer, was an early settler here. Mr. and Mrs. Schmurrenberger had nine children, four of whom are deceased. The survivors are as follows: Estella Z., who married P. R. Messerly, residing in Beaver township; and Ada P., Osta M., Grover C. and Royal J., all at home.

In political sentiment, Mr. Schmurrenberger is a staunch Democrat and an active worker for the success of his party. In 1873 he was elected infirmity director and served

on the board for three years. He had much to do in the removal of the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown. In 1880, he was elected assessor of Green township and completed one term of service, and in 1892 he was elected to the very important and responsible office of treasurer of Mahoning County. In this position he served one short and one long term, the period included being nearly three years. In all his public service he has applied the principles by which he has successfully regulated his own business and is universally recognized as a progressive and public-spirited man and reliable citizen.

CLYDE W. OSBORNE, attorney at law, at Youngstown, in partnership under the firm name of Osborne, Jenkins & Lloyd, with offices at No. 107 West Federal street, was born in Portage County, Ohio, September 18, 1881. He is a son of Edwin L. and Elizabeth M. (Reese) Osborne.

The Osborne family is of English extraction and many generations ago was prominent on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel. Osborne House, the late Queen Victoria's favorite castle, had many retainers among the surrounding gentry and many of the name of Osborne. The first member of this old and honorable family to come to America was Aaron Osborne, who settled in Virginia in 1746. His son Abner, who was the great-grandfather of Clyde W. Osborne, removed to Pennsylvania.

Amos Osborne, son of Abner, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in young manhood, locating first in Milton township, Mahoning County, and later removing to Paris township, Portage County, where he died. The mother of the late President McKinley was a member of this family, a first cousin of Edwin Osborne. William Osborne, formerly mayor of Youngstown and later consul to England, also belonged to this family. Other members have been equally prominent.

Edwin Osborne, father of Clyde W., was born in Milton township, Mahoning County,

but was mainly reared in Paris township, Portage County, where he still resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth M. Reese and they have four children, viz.: Clyde W., whose name begins this sketch; Mark, born June 18, 1887, who is a teacher in the Excelsior Business College at Youngstown; Ruth M., born December 25, 1892; and Alice, born July 3, 1896.

Clyde W. Osborne remained on the home farm until he was 17 years old, beginning his long educational career by teaching the district schools of Charlestown township for one year. He then spent three years in the Newton Falls High School, in Trumbull County, and later took a year's course at the Hubbard High School, where he was graduated. After completing a business education at the Hall Business College, Youngstown, Mr. Osborne took charge of the commercial department of the college, which he conducted for five years, resigning April 1, 1906. He then purchased the controlling interest in the Excelsior Business College at Youngstown and took charge as manager, retaining the office until his admission to the bar, December 21, 1906. He had commenced the study of law with leading attorneys of Youngstown, December 21, 1903.

On March 3, 1903, Mr. Osborne was married to Jennie Jones, who is a daughter of Edward and Sarah Jones, of Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio. They have one child, Elizabeth, who was born September 21, 1905. Mr. Osborne, in his fraternal relations, belongs to St. David's Society, a Welsh organization, and to the Foresters.

MARTIN GROVE, a prosperous citizen of Beaver township, who, for 18 years was a popular educator in Beaver and Springfield townships, resides on a valuable tract of 40 acres, situated in section 27, which he devotes to moderate farming and the extensive growing of small fruits. Mr. Grove was born in the southwestern part of Beaver township, January 5, 1848, and is a son of William and Salome (Wilderson) Grove.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Grove were George and Elizabeth (Crepes) Grove. From his great-grandfather Creps, he enjoys the distinction of belonging to Revolutionary stock. George Grove brought his family from York County, Pennsylvania, to Beaver township, Mahoning County, when his son William was very young. At that time all this section was included in Columbiana County. In early manhood, William Grove married Salome Wilderson, who was a daughter of Martin Wilderson, a pioneer of Beaver township. They had five children, namely: Sevilla, who married George W. Cole, and resides on a farm adjoining that of Martin Grove; Isabel, whose death occurred in childhood, from accidental burns; Solomon, who has resided for many years in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Martin, to whom fuller reference will be made in this article; and Harriet, who married William Yoder, and resides in Nebraska. In political views, William Grove was a staunch Democrat. At an early day he was a member of a company of militia. All through life he was a good, reliable citizen. For many years he was an attendant of the Reformed Church at North Lima, of which he was a member.

Martin Grove being only four years old when his mother died, he was reared by his grandmother, at North Lima, where he attended school during his boyhood. Later he took a course in Poland Seminary, an institution which has educated many prominent men, among them being the late President William McKinley. The latter's brother, the late Abner McKinley, was one of Mr. Grove's classmates. Among his remembrances of those years which subsequent events made historic, in connection with President McKinley, is that of a maiden speech made by the future statesman and martyr, in Mt. Olivet Reformed Church at North Lima.

After completing his education Mr. Grove engaged in teaching in Beaver and Springfield townships, devoting a period of eighteen years to the educational field, in which he attained no little prominence. Finally tiring of the confinement of this work, Mr. Grove turned his attention to agriculture, in 1875, buying

forty acres of land in Beaver township, on which he has since resided. When he first settled here and began raising produce and small fruits for the Youngstown market, it was necessary for him to leave home about midnight in order to be at the market in time for his trade. But the building of the Youngstown & Southern Railway has given him excellent transportation facilities, its line running near his farm. He has met with very satisfactory success in his enterprise.

On April 30, 1876, Mr. Grove was married to Harriet Macklin, who was born at New Springfield, Ohio, a daughter of John and Mary (Hisey) Macklin. John Macklin was born in Mahoning County in 1805, and was a son of George and Mary (Thomas) Macklin. The Macklins came to Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Grove's parents resided here through life, the father dying in 1897, aged almost 93 years. The children of John Macklin and wife were: Hiram, residing in Columbiana; Tryphena, deceased; Harvey H., residing at Warren, Ohio; Isabel, who married L. A. Reddy, residing at Alliance; and Harriet, who married Mr. Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Grove have had four children, viz.: Eva Mabel, Arthur Macklin, Charles Rollin, and Herbert Martin. The daughter is an accomplished young lady who, after completing the high school course at North Lima, took some terms of musical instruction at Canfield and Youngstown, and subsequently taught school. Arthur M. Grove is a graduate of the Zanerian Art School of Columbus, Ohio. Charles Rollin, residing at home, is a student in Heidelberg College. Herbert M. was graduated from Heidelberg College, in June, 1907. The family belongs to Mt. Olivet Reformed Church, in which Mr. Grove has been an active worker for forty years, during twenty-seven serving as Sunday school superintendent. When not serving as superintendent he has been a teacher, which position he has filled for the past eighteen years. He has also served as an elder in the church. Politically Mr. Grove is a Republican and he has filled a number of minor offices. He

is a Mason and is a member of Allen Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., at Columbiana.

ALBERT FOGG, a prominent citizen and treasurer of Goshen township, residing on his excellent farm of 100 acres, situated in section 28, was born on this farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, April 11, 1865, and is a son of Edwin and Drusilla (Ellyson) Fogg.

Edwin Fogg was born in New Jersey and was about five years of age when he accompanied his parents, Ebenezer M. and Mary (Silvers) Fogg, to Mahoning County. The Fogs were among the earliest settlers of Goshen township and they endured the hardships which all pioneers had to face. Early in the 50's Edwin Fogg purchased the farm now owned by his son Albert, on which he lived until he retired from active life, when he moved to Damascus, where he died March 14, 1906, in his 83rd year. He was identified with the Republican party, but was never a seeker for office. He was well known all over this section and a familiar figure, his plain clothes and simple speech proclaiming him a member of the Society of Friends. The eight surviving children of Edwin Fogg and wife are: Robert, residing in North Branch, Iowa; Ebenezer, residing at West Liberty, Iowa; Edgar, residing near Chicago, Illinois; Ellen, who married Edward Edgerton, residing at Gibson, Iowa; Hannah E., who married Jesse E. Maris, residing at Nortonville, Kansas; Albert, whose name heads this article; Isabel, widow of Albert Barber, late of Green township, residing at Damascus; and David, residing also at Salem, where he operates a livery stable.

After completing his education in the schools of his native township, Albert Fogg turned his attention to farming and is known as one of the progressive, enterprising and successful agriculturists of this section.

On December 21, 1890, Mr. Fogg was married to Clara D. Mead, who is a daughter of William P. and Margaret (Strawn) Mead,

and they have had three children: Clifford M., deceased, William E., and Erma D.

In his political views Mr. Fogg is a Republican and his high standing in the township is shown by the fact that his fellow-citizens elected him township treasurer in 1900, and have kept him in office ever since.

JOHN E. GILBERT, a prominent business citizen of Washingtonville, engaged in the hardware line, which includes roofing and spouting, was born July 20, 1864, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of George B. and Susanna (Bilger) Gilbert, the former of whom was born in Columbiana County and the latter at Washingtonville, Ohio. Mrs. Gilbert still survives and resides in her native place, having reached her 70th year.

John E. Gilbert was brought to Washingtonville by his parents when he was an infant and the greater part of his life has been spent here. After completing his education in the public schools, at the age of 19 years he went to Columbiana, where he learned the tinsmith trade with John Beard, and worked at the same in various places until he finally settled at Berlin Center, in a shop of his own. Two years later, in December, 1889, he came to Washingtonville and established himself in business here. He is a well known and popular citizen, showing interest and enterprise along every line of the town's progress.

On November 29, 1888, Mr. Gilbert was married to Rhoda R. Donahue, who was born at Columbiana, Ohio, and is a daughter of Charles Donahue, formerly of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have three daughters, namely: Vera J., S. Rebekah and F. Mercedes.

Fraternally Mr. Gilbert is identified with Washingtonville Council, No. 190, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being a charter member of this organization at this point. He is a prominent factor in Republican politics in this section, and on many occasions has been sent as his party's representative to county, state and congressional conventions.

Mrs. Gilbert's upright character and honest business methods, together with his energy and enterprise have made him a representative citizen of Mahoning County.

JOHAN C. HANNI, who is now serving in his second term as one of the county commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, has been a resident of Youngstown since 1901, but still retains his fine farm of 140 acres in Springfield township. He was born December 19, 1866, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Christian Hanni.

The father of Mr. Hanni, Christian Hanni, was born at Berne, Switzerland, and came to Youngstown in 1853. For some twenty years he was connected with the iron furnaces in the vicinity of this city and now lives retired in Youngstown township. He was naturalized soon after coming to the United States, and was never afterwards known to miss the privilege of voting.

John C. Hanni was reared on a farm and was educated in the district schools. After his marriage he settled on his farm of 140 acres in Springfield township, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until April 1, 1901, when he retired to Youngstown. After locating here, Mr. Hanni engaged in a real estate business in which he continued until he was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1903. Although he has always taken an intelligent man's interest in public affairs, his present office is the only political one Mr. Hanni ever sought. His services as a member of the board have been highly appreciated and have been satisfactory to both parties.

On August 30, 1888, Mr. Hanni was married to Mary E. Mowery, who is a daughter of George Mowery, who was born in Pennsylvania and moved from there to Mahoning County in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Hanni have one child, John M. The family belong to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Youngstown. Fraternally, Mr. Hanni is con-

ected with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

EPHRAIM E. SIPE, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on his valuable estate of 100 acres, situated in section 14, Springfield township, known as the Springfield Township Stock Farm, was born on this farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, November 16, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Edler) Sipe.

Jacob Sipe, father of Ephraim E., was also born in Springfield township and resided all his life in this neighborhood. After his marriage he moved to the farm above mentioned, which formerly contained 185 acres. He improved the property by building a large house and barn, but the latter subsequently burned down. Jacob Sipe was married (first) to Rachel Griner, who died leaving four children, namely: Israel, Isaiah, Mary Ann, who is the wife of Frederick Unger, and Henry, who lives near Columbiana. Jacob Sipe married (second) Sophia Edler, who was a daughter of Jacob Edler and was born two miles north of New Springfield. The children of the second marriage were: Harvey W., residing near Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Ephraim E.; and Ezra, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County. Jacob Sipe always voted the Democratic ticket. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church, at various times serving on its official board.

Ephraim E. Sipe was reared in Springfield township and attended the schools near his home and completed his education by taking a business course in the Spencerian Commercial School, in Cleveland. Upon his return to the farm he immediately entered actively into developing its various resources. From boyhood he has been fond of horses and for many years he has handled all kinds very successfully, draft as well as fancy stock. He has charge of the famous stallion, Major, which was imported at a cost of \$3,000, from France and is now owned by the Springfield

Township Percheron Horse Company, of which Mr. Sipe is a member. He has not confined his attention, however, to the buying and selling of horses, in addition to this industry, carrying on large farming operations and growing a considerable amount of stock. One season he devoted his attention to shipping wheat and that year he handled 35,000 bushels of the cereal. In addition to the home farm he owns 30 acres more, not adjoining, but a short distance east. His land is all well situated and is very valuable. He has made a number of excellent improvements, including the building of a substantial barn to take the place of the one destroyed by fire.

On February 19, 1905, Mr. Sipe was married to Lizzie Sheets, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Barnes F. and Sally (Raub) Sheets, the former of whom resides one mile northeast of Springfield. The grandparents of Mrs. Sipe were Robert and Elizabeth (Unger) Sheets, and they lived and died two miles northeast of Mr. Sipe's farm, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The mother of Mrs. Sipe was born in Springfield township and was a daughter of George and Susanna (Snyder) Raub. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets had five children, namely: Hattie, who married Ezra Haller, residing in New Middletown; John, residing in New Middletown; George, a resident of New Springfield; Lizzie, now Mrs. Sipe; and Samuel, who died aged three years.

Mr. Sipe is identified politically with the Republican party. He is a member of the Reformed Church. His standing in his community is that of a successful man and first-class citizen.

JOHAN E. McVEY. In the death of the late John E. McVey, which occurred at his home at Youngstown, November 23, 1905, the city lost a man of sterling worth and the bar of the state a brilliant, able and successful member. Mr. McVey was born on his father's farm, about one mile east of Lowellville, just

over the state line in Pennsylvania, on May 2, 1858.

About 1868 the parents of Mr. McVey moved to a farm on the north side of the Mahoning River, between Struthers and Lowellville, and here the boy attended a country school. Later he became a student at Poland Seminary, which institution he left to enter Hudson College. After leaving the college he taught for a short time what was known as the Cooper School, in Coitsville township, later becoming principal of the Lowellville High School, a position which he filled for two years. An opportunity offering for foreign travel, he went to Germany and studied at Hanover for a year, returning to Youngstown in order to prepare for the profession for which nature had so generously endowed him. He engaged in the study of law in the office of R. B. Murray, a well-known practitioner, was admitted to the bar on January 3, 1885, and immediately began practice at Youngstown.

In 1887 Mr. McVey entered into partnership with the late Judge King, shortly after the latter had retired from the office of probate judge, and in 1892 the firm was still further strengthened by the admission of Henry M. Robinson. This combination continued and prospered undisturbed until the death of Judge King, in 1899. Shortly after Hon. George F. Arrel entered the firm and the firm style became Arrel, McVey & Robinson, which partnership continued until the spring of 1901, when A. F. Rowland and John Harrington were admitted. In the fall of 1902, Mr. Robinson withdrew in order to give attention to his personal interests and in February, 1903, Judge Robert W. Tayler went into the firm, when the style became Arrel, McVey & Tayler. On February 1, 1905, Judge Tayler withdrew to go on the United States circuit court bench for the northern district of Ohio, and the firm then became Arrel, McVey, Rowland & Harrington. During all this period, from the time when he first became connected with a law combination of acknowledged strength, Mr. McVey remained one of the strongest members, developing

those qualities which resulted in his becoming one of the greatest corporation lawyers in the state.

Along about 1890-91, the firm of King & McVey was retained by the Youngstown Street Railway Company, which had just commenced to extend its system at Youngstown. Mr. McVey at once displayed a peculiar aptness for corporation organization and personally took charge of the legal work connected with the construction of this railroad system. He continued in this connection until his death. He saw the line extended from Harvard avenue to New Castle, from Brier Hill to Leavittsburg, and from Niles to Mineral Ridge. It was largely through his recommendation that these extensions were made. His success in handling street railway interests attracted the attention of influential men who were not all residents of Youngstown, and among these was the late Senator Calvin S. Brice.

In 1897 Senator Brice was projecting a steam road through the Mahoning valley to complete a vast system of railroads then in contemplation, and with great good judgment he chose Mr. McVey to take charge of the legal work. He organized the Cleveland & New Castle Railroad Company and was made its president and in that capacity he disbursed sums amounting to \$2,000,000 for the right-of-way and construction work. For his admirable management as president of this company, he received the universal approbation of railroad men and of capitalists all over the country. After Senator Brice obtained control of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company, he again turned to Mr. McVey, who foreclosed the mortgage and reorganized the company, making it a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. This was a triumph of legal accomplishment, the task having been fraught with many legal complexities. From that time on Mr. McVey's firm was the legal representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and its importance continued to extend until it became also legal counsel for the Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley

Railway Company and many corporations of little less prominence.

In the winter of 1900 and 1901 Mr. McVey was called upon to go to St. Petersburg, Russia, in the interest of an American syndicate which was interested in establishing a system of electric traction there and in Moscow. Owing to the outbreak of the Russian-Japanese war this work was not finished, but these negotiations gave opportunity to make some pleasant and valuable acquaintances, among whom was Count Witte, who was then Minister of the Interior, and Prince Hilkhoff, who was director of railways.

Mr. McVey had personal charge of the legal work in connection with the consolidation of the Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Railway Company's interests with the interests of the Youngstown & Sharon Railway Company and the Youngstown Consolidated Gas & Electric Company. He was secretary of the Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Company; was a director of the First National Bank of Youngstown and was identified in a like capacity with several other local corporations of importance, including the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of which he was also a director.

In 1885 Mr. McVey was married to Lillia Hopkins of Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, who was at that time a popular teacher in the Wood street public school at Youngstown. Mrs. McVey and two children—a daughter and a son—Fannie Belle and John Hopkins—survive.

Mr. McVey was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, and was a liberal and cheerful supporter of its benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. His hand was ever open to the call of charity and none will ever know the extent of his private benefactions. Having spent the most of his life at Youngstown, he was well and favorably known all over Mahoning County, beloved for his many sterling traits of character and genial nature and admired for the great gifts with which he had been endowed. In his profession he was a tireless worker and his

comparatively early death may, perhaps, be attributed to the great tasks he undertook and the absorbing interest he felt in them. He possessed the sound judgment, the well-balanced mind as well as the capacity for the close, logical reasoning and the alert intellect which made him master of every legal point and situation, and at the same time gave him power to array facts and present evidence to prove them, that brought continual success. It is not always that an intellectual man in his profession is also a good business man, or even a public-spirited citizen, but such was the case with Mr. McVey, and thus his loss was deeply felt by the majority of his fellow citizens.

As a political force Mr. McVey was never inclined to try his strength, enthusiasm for his profession absorbing his time and attention too thoroughly. In the same way he was never greatly attracted by the influence of fraternal orders. In young manhood he had identified himself with the Masons, and at the time of his death was a member of Hillman Lodge, F. & A. M. His social opportunities were numerous and he enjoyed giving and accepting hospitality, but never to the extent of interfering with his professional duties, which to him, at all times, were paramount. A portrait of Mr. McVey accompanies this sketch.

CLARKE WOODS, owner of a farm of 200 acres on which he resides, is one of the most highly respected and best known citizens of Youngstown township. He was born on the old Woods homestead not far from his present home, February 14, 1827, son of John and Elizabeth (Berry) Woods, both his parents being natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

This branch of the Woods family was established in this country at a very early day by the great-grandfather of our subject, who came from Germany. John Woods, father of our subject, was born on Ten Mile Creek, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was

married in that county, in 1816, to Elizabeth Berry, who was of English descent. In England her name was spelled Barry, but after coming to this country, it was changed to Berry. After his marriage Mr. Woods came to Mahoning County, then known as Trumbull County, and located in Youngstown township, on what is known as the Woods homestead, where he lived the remainder of his life. He made the trip to this county on horseback and the country at that time was very wild and rough. Previous to coming north, he was drafted into service in the War of 1812, but had only one day's march when the war ended. Each man had to furnish his own rifle, and Mr. Clarke Woods still has the rifle his father carried. Six children were born to John and Elizabeth Woods, the eldest being the only one born in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Clarke Woods was reared in Youngstown township on the home farm and with the exception of one year, when he lived in Berlin township, has always resided here. What schooling he had was obtained in the district schools, but the greater part of his time was devoted to assisting with the farm work. Mr. Woods has lived on his present farm since 1859 and built the house in that year. He was engaged extensively in stock raising, and made the greater part of his money in sheep, but for some time has been practically retired, and rents the farm out on shares.

Mr. Woods was married in 1851 to Laura A. Foster, a daughter of Jonas Foster, and they reared a family of four children: Alma, who lives at home, and her twin, Alice, who is a trained nurse; Florence, the deceased wife of Cleveland Brothers; and Sarah L., who resides at home. Mr. Woods has seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

ROBERT L. BURTON, a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Goshen township, residing on his home farm of 164 acres, situated in section 16, was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 14,

1851, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Lloyd) Burton.

The parents of Mr. Burton were born in New Jersey. They came as early settlers to Goshen township, Samuel Burton securing the farm which his son now owns, on which he passed the active years of his life. In age, he retired to Salem, where he died in 1889. He was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. For many years he was one of the pillars of the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen township. His death removed from this section a man of sterling worth, who left an honorable name behind him.

Robert L. Burton was reared in Goshen township and his education was obtained in the district schools. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, giving much attention to the live-stock business. In addition to his home farm, Mr. Burton owns a second tract of sixty acres of fine land, also situated in Goshen township. He is numbered with the substantial citizens and prosperous farmers of this section.

Mr. Burton has a comfortable rural home and a happy domestic circle. He married Mary Mead, who is a daughter of the late William P. Mead, of Goshen township, and they have one son, Lester M., who was born July 1, 1891.

Politically Mr. Burton is a Republican. He has never desired office but he willingly exercises every duty pertaining to good citizenship, taking an interest in the public schools, in the building of good roads and in the promotion of better agricultural conditions. He is a member of Goshen Grange, No. 1103, Patrons of Husbandry.

JASPER NEWTON COWDEN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Lowellville, is one of the oldest practitioners in Mahoning County and, in point of continuous service, the oldest in this town. Dr. Cowden was born at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, October

29, 1840, and is a son of James S. and Jane (McComb) Cowden.

The parents of Dr. Cowden moved in his infancy to Mt. Jackson, then in Beaver, but now in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The father worked at blacksmithing there for several years and then went into the marble and granite business, which he followed for a long time. Subsequently he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, for a short time, and in 1858, to Edinburg, Portage County. There he was engaged in a sawmill and lumber business until 1868, when he moved to Lowellville, where he lived retired from business until his death in 1875.

Dr. Cowden attended the district schools in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and later took a literary course at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, following which he was an assistant teacher in the Mt. Jackson district schools. The family then lived seventeen months in Seneca County, but as soon as his father moved to Portage County, he attended a select school in Edinburg and while there assisted his father in operating his steam sawmill, which was the largest in the county. In 1861 he entered the Eclectic Medical School at Cincinnati, and in 1862 he became a student in the Ohio Medical School in the same city, where he was graduated, and began practice at Lowellville on September 4, 1862. When his father came to Lowellville in 1868, he purchased a stock of drugs and the father and son opened the first real drug store in the village. Dr. Cowden was sole manager of the drug store from 1868 until 1879. In 1893 Dr. Cowden entered the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated from that institution in 1894. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society. For many years he has controlled the larger part of the lucrative practice at Lowellville and is well known all through this section.

Dr. Cowden was married (first), in 1863, to Julia M. Dickerson, who died in 1885, leaving two children: James Lyman, M. D., and Charles Chester, the latter of whom is engaged in a fire insurance business. The elder son chose his father's profession. He was

born at Lowellville, September 7, 1865, attended the town's graded schools and completed his literary course at the Western Reserve University. In 1893 he entered the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, where he was graduated in March, 1896, and entered into practice in the same year. He and his father occupy the same office, but they have never been in partnership. Dr. Cowden was married (second) to Mary J. Cowden, the widow of the late Dr. I. P. Cowden, who was a second cousin.

Dr. Cowden is a man of both prominence and substance. He is one of the directors of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company; owns a large amount of city realty; a farm of 150 acres in Springfield township, Mahoning County, and one of 103 acres in Unity township, Columbiana County, while he has but recently sold a 160-acre farm near Topeka, Kansas. Fraternally he is a Mason and is affiliated with Western Star Lodge, F. & A. M., at Youngstown.

DOLPHUS COLUMBUS JUSTICE, residing on a farm of 93 acres located one mile west of Berlin Center, Berlin township, was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1848, and is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the township, and one who has made his own way in the world.

Mr. Justice was reared until his ninth year with his grandfather, Ross Justice, whose name he was given, his father having been killed by an accident before his birth, but afterwards he lived with strangers. At the outbreak of the Civil War, when only 14 years old, he enlisted in Company K, 197th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to Camp Chase, at Columbus, where he was mustered in with the regiment and went to Washington, thence to Alexandria and back again to Washington, then to Dover, Delaware. From there he went to Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, thence to Fort Wellington, at Baltimore, and in all saw about five months'

service, and was mustered out at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Justice returned to Canfield township, where he worked in a mill and drove a team on the railroad until 1878, then worked for William Swanson until the fall, when he went to Indiana, returning to Ohio in 1879, after which he cut ties for the New Lisbon Railroad until spring. He continued to be industrious and worked for John Boland during the succeeding summer months, and then for William Swanson for two years, and for Charles Swanson for one year, then at Boardman for one summer, and spent the following winter with Charles Swanson. Other farmers for whom he worked were: Henry Hartzel for one summer, Solomon Hartzel for one year, Frank Robins for one year, and Simon Hartzell for eight years. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Justice bought his present fine farm of 93 acres, where he has ever since engaged in general farming.

Mr. Justice was married in 1890 to Sarah Hartzell, who was born in 1844, in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Tobias and Susanna (Dustman) Hartzell.

PHILIP RIBLET, a representative farmer of Youngstown township, residing on his valuable property of 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, situated in section 8, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1871, and is a son of William and Theresa (Bell) Riblet.

William Riblet was born, reared and married in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John Riblet, who came to America from Germany. William Riblet served in the Civil War from 1861 until 1864, and did his full duty as a soldier. He married Theresa Bell and they reared a family of nine children. Mr. Riblet resides on his farm in section 1, Austintown township, but his wife died in 1905, aged 63 years.

Philip Riblet was about three years of age when his parents moved to Mahoning County and bought a farm which is situated in four

townships, Austintown and Youngstown, Mahoning County, and Weathersfield and Liberty townships, Trumbull County, Ohio. He was reared on the home farm and attended the local schools. In 1897 he purchased his present farm and has been since engaged in general agricultural work, but mainly dairying. He has improved the place by the erection of a fine house and barn.

On December 31, 1894, Mr. Riblet was married to Maul Millikin, who is a daughter of George W. Millikin, of Youngstown township. They have two children, Nettie and Dale.

JACOB PHILLIPS, residing on his valuable farm of 65 acres, in section 21, Smith township, has developed large dairying interests here, including a profitable milk and cream route at Alliance, which requires his daily attention. Mr. Phillips was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1843, and is a son of Nathan and Ann (Eckert) Phillips.

The father of Mr. Phillips was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Bucks County. In 1854 the family came to Mahoning County and in the following year settled permanently in Smith township, where both Nathan and Ann Phillips died. They were people of worthy character whose orderly lives brought them the respect of those with whom they became associated. Of their children, the following survive: James, residing in Smith township; Jacob; Samuel, residing at Damascus; Albert, residing in Smith township; and Mary J., who married Abraham Greenawalt, residing at Damascus.

Jacob Phillips has been a resident of Smith township for fifty-three years and since 1875 has resided on his present farm. He attended the district schools in boyhood and was reared to all kinds of agricultural work, but from the age of 18 to 25 followed the trade of shoemaking. Before adopting dairying as his main

industry he was engaged for some years in raising fancy poultry.

On June 4, 1867, Mr. Phillips was married to Emily Snode, who was born in Smith township, January 29, 1846, and is a daughter of William and Sarah A. (Haines) Snode, the former of whom was born in 1810, in New Jersey, and died in 1899, aged 89 years. Her mother still survives, almost 90 years of age, and resides with her son, Warren Snode, and is numbered among the oldest residents of Smith township. Mr. and Mrs. Snode had a family of nine children, the seven surviving being: George, Jehiel M., Charles and Warren, all residing in Smith township; Emma S., Mrs. Phillips; Esther, residing in Smith township; and Elizabeth C., who married Walter Jenkins, residing at Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have three children, namely: Laura, Joseph S., and Lena E. The eldest daughter is deceased. Joseph S. is a graduate of the art department at Mt. Union College. The younger daughter is engaged in missionary work and resides at Dobson, North Carolina.

Mrs. Phillips is a member of the First Friends Church at Alliance. Mr. Phillips supports the Prohibition party. This is one of the best known and most highly esteemed families of this section.

JOHNS S. STRAWN. Through Goshen township there are few more highly respected citizens to be found than John S. Strawn, who resides in section 21, on his valuable farm of over 150 acres. He was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 29, 1824, and is a son of Abel and Hannah (Spencer) Strawn.

The Strawn family was founded in America in the time of William Penn, and Daniel Strawn, the grandfather, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His son Abel was also born there and married Hannah Spencer after coming to Ohio. She came to Butler township with her parents in 1805, and remembered


an incident of the journey which was the spending of one whole day cutting down trees and brush in the thick woods, so that the wagons conveying the family, could get through. Abel Strawn was an early settler in the southern part of Goshen township, making his stopping place right in the wilderness, where he built a log house. Game of all kind was plentiful, and wolves came out in bands at night and howled around the lonely little pioneer home, but the settlers possessed the courage of a sturdy old English ancestry which enabled them to endure hardships and finally overcome them. The four survivors of Abel Strawn and wife are: Abel; John S.; Jehu B., who resides at Salem; and Martha, who married Joseph Burton, also residing at Salem. The venerable father survived until in his 90th year.

John S. Strawn was reared from childhood, in Goshen township, was educated in the district schools near his home, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he has been frequently elected on its ticket to township offices. For a number of years he served as township clerk, for three years was a member of the board of trustees, and always has done his full duty in and out of office, as a worthy and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Strawn was very active also in business for a long period, serving as treasurer of the Summit Oil Company, of Pennsylvania, and as a director of the Aetna Manufacturing Company of Salem, which was an important industry at one time. During the Civil War, especial confidence was shown in him, by his fellow citizens, they choosing him as treasurer of the Goshen township military fund.

Mr. Strawn married Betsey Mead, who was born in England, and is a daughter of John Mead, a very early settler of this township. They had the following children: Esther M., who married Albert Burton, vice-president of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society and formerly a director in the same; Margaret A., who is the widow of John Smith, formerly treasurer of Goshen township; Eva, who married Howard Bardo, of Goshen town-

ship; and Josephine W., who married Alva J. Cobb, of Goshen township.

For a long course of years, Mr. Strawn has been one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen township, and has served as one of its official board. He has always given encouragement to agricultural movements, is a member of the Goshen Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has served as its chaplain. Mr. Strawn is numbered with the older residents of this section and he can recall many wonderful changes which have taken place since he was a boy. Many of the pioneer families of this section have entirely passed away, but the Strawns are possessed of great vitality and retain their full mental faculties and physical activity even into extreme age.

RANCIS WHITE, residing on his well improved farm of 46 acres, which is situated in Berlin township, two miles south of Berlin Center, is a representative citizen of this section and is an honored survivor of the Civil War. Mr. White was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Mead) White.

Joseph White, accompanied by his wife, three sons and a daughter, came to America in 1851, settling in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. With the exception of three years spent in Green township, Mr. White continued to reside in Goshen township until his death, February 19, 1873, when aged 86 years. His widow survived until 1895, dying aged 88 years and six months. Their children were: Francis; Mathew, residing at Alliance; Henry, residing in Goshen township, engaged in farming; and Mrs. Mary Cassaday, residing in Canfield township.

Francis White was reared on the home farm and attended the schools of Goshen township. He was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, when he enlisted for service in the Federal army, August 1, 1862, in

Company H, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served faithfully and bravely, taking part in the famous march to the sea with General Sherman, and later enjoying the triumphal ceremonies of the grand review at Washington City, where he was mustered out June 3, 1865. When his patriotic services were no longer needed, Mr. White returned to farming in Goshen township, where he continued until 1872, when he settled on his present valuable farm in Berlin township. He has made many substantial improvements in the way of buildings and has both a comfortable and attractive home.

In 1867 Mr. White was married to Lydia M. Davis, who is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Davis, of Goshen township. They have one daughter, Clara M.

In political sentiment Mr. White is a staunch Republican and has supported the principles of that party ever since the days of John C. Fremont, for whom he cast his first vote. At various times he has capably filled local offices. He has always taken a deep interest in Grand Army affairs and was the first commander of Asher Kirkbride Post, No. 600, Grand Army of the Republic, at Berlin Center.

HOWARD EDWARDS was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1869, and was reared and educated at Hubbard. After completing his studies he taught school for two years, beginning when only 16 years of age. He then moved to Youngstown, and for the four following years was engaged in reportorial work on the *Youngstown Telegram* and *Indicator*. About this time he was selected by the city council as city clerk and was afterwards unanimously re-elected to the office, serving through two terms of two years each. During his second term Mr. Edwards was editor and manager of the *Youngstown Telegram*, which paper he ably conducted for the succeeding six years. He has always been an ardent Republican and in 1899 he was unanimously nominated by his party for the office of clerk of courts, to which

he was elected; in 1902 he was re-elected by the largest majority received by any candidate in the county for any office, up to that time. He was one of the most popular officials Mahoning County ever had. Since the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Edwards has devoted himself to the interests of The Edwards Company, bookbinding and printing establishment, which he founded some four years since.

On December 14, 1894, Mr. Edwards was married to Rachel C. Simms, of Youngstown, who was at that time superintendent of the Akron City Hospital. They have two children, Jeanette L. and Helen L.

Mr. Edwards is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Elks and Knights of Pythias and several other fraternal orders. He is also prominent in Masonry, having taken the 32nd degree, and belongs to the local bodies and to the higher branches at Cleveland, as well as to the Mystic Shrine in that city. For some years he has been secretary of the old Nineteenth District Garfield Club.

DANIEL LAZARUS, senior member of the prominent business firm of Lazarus & Moore, proprietors of the North Benton Mills, at North Benton, is one of the substantial men and leading citizens of this section. Mr. Lazarus was born in Deerfield township, Portage County, Ohio, July 4, 1839, and is a son of George and Jane (Craig) Lazarus.

George Lazarus, father of Daniel, was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Frederick and Christena (Hartzell) Lazarus, who came from Pennsylvania to Portage County, Ohio, when he was about one year old, settling in the wilds of Deerfield township, where they passed through many pioneer experiences and subsequently died. In 1850 George Lazarus moved to North Benton, Mahoning County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, living to be 89 years of age. He was born on the natal day of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1809, but his life was one of peace, far removed from the scenes of pas-



Lloyd Booth

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Abstract

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg/L.

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W. L. G. Smith

sion and strife that brought about a nation's calamity. In his early years, George Lazarus was a miller and later a farmer. He was a man of sterling character, a strong Democrat, and an honest official when he was elected to township offices.

Daniel Lazarus accompanied his parents to North Benton where he attended school through boyhood, and later spent a short period in the Salem High School. For a number of years Mr. Lazarus has been identified with the North Benton mills. The firm operating these mills under the name of Lazarus & Moore, is made up of Daniel Lazarus and E. C. Moore. They manufacture choice flour, mill feed, corn meal, and buckwheat and Graham flour, the best put upon the market. They have an excellent plant with modern machinery and make a specialty of the Leader and Armada brands of flour. This is an important industry at North Benton.

On February 16, 1865, Mr. Lazarus was married to Drucilla Bosworth, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and died July 7, 1884. She was a daughter of Thompson Bosworth, an old resident of Trumbull County. They had two children born to them, namely: Effie M., who married George P. Miller, residing in Smith township; and Mary B., residing at North Benton.

Mr. Lazarus is a staunch Republican. He is an elder in the North Benton Presbyterian Church and is a man of broad-minded views and charitable impulses, and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens.

LLOYD BOOTH, founder of the Lloyd Booth Company, now incorporated with the United Engineering and Foundry Company of Youngstown, was born in the village of New Scotland, not far from Albany, Albany County, New York, and was a son of Arza and Phoebe (Beardslee) Booth, his father being a farmer in that locality. He was educated in Albany and learned the machinist trade in that city, subsequently securing work

as a master mechanic in the Erie Railroad shops at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. Prior to the Civil War he settled at Knoxville, Tennessee, and later worked as a locomotive engineer on the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad. After retiring from railroad work he moved to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he became a partner in the firm of Dick, Fisk & Company, manufacturers of engines and oil well equipments. In April, 1867, Mr. Booth came to Youngstown and bought an interest in the present concern. At that time the plant consisted of a small foundry and machine shops operated as Ward, Kay & Company. Later Mr. Booth bought out the other interests, the name of the business being changed to Lloyd Booth & Company, and after it was incorporated, to The Lloyd Booth Company. In 1901 this plant became part of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, which has its general offices at Pittsburg. The Youngstown branch is carried on on a large scale, 400 men finding employment here.

Lloyd Booth was married at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1858, to Nan C. Gilbert. He had three children—Charles H., of whom further mention will be made in this article; Gilbert B., who died May 5, 1896, and who was also connected with the Lloyd Booth Company; and Grace B. When Mr. Booth's business was absorbed by the United Engineering and Foundry Company, he retired from active life. His death occurred August 28, 1901. He was a man widely respected as one who had risen by his own natural ability and force of character to a position as one of Youngstown's notable captains of industry. He was a director in the Mahoning National Bank. In the Masonic order he had attained the 32nd degree.

Charles H. Booth was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, January 17, 1861. He was six years old when his father settled at Youngstown. Here he attended the common schools, and also entered the High School, but did not remain to finish his course in the latter institution, in preference spending two years at the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. Upon his return to Youngstown he

became his father's bookkeeper and gradually became more and more identified with the business until he attained his present responsible position as vice-president of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, and general manager of the Lloyd Booth Branch at Youngstown. He now ranks well up among the practical business men of the city. He is a director in the First National Bank, the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, the Ohio Leather Company, the Republic Rubber Company, the General Fireproofing Company, and the American Belting Company, all of Youngstown.

On June 15, 1887, Mr. Booth was married to Harriet Arms, who is a daughter of Myron L. Arms, of this city. They have two children, Lloyd and Jane Arms. Mr. Booth is identified with the Masonic Fraternity and is connected with various civic bodies and social organizations. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

GEORGE LINCOLN FORDYCE, president of the Fordyce-Osborne Company, who succeeded George L. Fordyce & Company, in the dry goods business, at Youngstown, is financially interested in a number of other successful business enterprises of this city. Mr. Fordyce was born at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, September 29, 1860, and is a son of John Horton and Louisa (Close) Fordyce.

Mr. Fordyce comes of Revolutionary stock and old Scotch and English ancestry. The Horton branch of the family originated in England and through Nathaniel Horton (2), the great great-grandfather of George L. Fordyce, can be traced back ten generations.

Barnabas Horton was a son of Joseph Horton, and was born at Mousley, Leicestershire, England, July 13 (old style), 1600. In 1636 he emigrated to America, settling at Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1640 he moved to New Haven, but in October of that year he settled permanently on the east end of Long Island, which is now known as

Southold. A house is still standing there, which he built in 1659.

Caleb Horton, third son of Barnabas, was born in 1640, married Abigail Hallock, and with his wife moved to Long Island. Barnabas Horton, eldest son of Caleb, was born December 22, 1687, married Phoebe Terry, and in 1748, moved to Roxbury, New Jersey. Nathaniel Horton, son of Barnabas, was born October 13, 1719, and married Melitable Wells. Nathaniel Horton (2), son of Nathaniel, was born in 1741, and married Rebecca Robinson. He was captain of a company in the Continental army, during the Revolutionary War, and one of the private soldiers in his company was Benjamin Fordyce, who married Rebecca Horton.

The Fordyce annals reach no further back than this Benjamin Fordyce, who, it appears, was a good soldier in the New Jersey militia, of which his father-in-law was captain. In 1790, Benjamin Fordyce and Rebecca Horton were married, and five years later, they removed from New Jersey to Scipio, New York, settling on the same farm on which George Lincoln Fordyce was born, many years later. They were pioneers in that section and they endured the dangers and hardships incident to locating in the uncivilized land along the border.

John Fordyce, son of Benjamin, was born at Chester, Morris County, New Jersey, in 1791, and married Anna Wilkinson, of Scipio, New York. They had but one son, John Horton, who was born August 23, 1836.

John Horton Fordyce, son of John and father of George Lincoln Fordyce, was reared on his father's farm near Scipio, and educated in the local schools, and until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, he was interested in developing and improving the home estate. He possessed in full measure that loyal feeling which caused him to sacrifice all personal interests in his country's behalf, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 138th New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private, refusing the captaincy of the company. His death occurred nine weeks later, November 13, 1862, at Washington, D. C. He was survived by

his young wife and their little son, then less than two years old. On January 12, 1859, he had married Louisa Close. Their child was given the middle name of Lincoln, in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, this being one of the last requests made by the soldier father.

George Lincoln Fordyce was reared and educated in his native town of Scipio, New York. In 1876 he became a clerk in a general store at Scipio Center, where he remained one year, then accepting a position which was offered him in a large grocery store at Auburn, New York. He soon made friends in that city, and later secured a satisfactory position in the Cayuga County National Bank there, remaining until 1883, when he came to Youngstown. Here in association with several partners, he opened up a dry goods business on the corner of West Federal and Phelps streets. From a modest beginning the business has been expanded into one of the largest in its line in the city, seventy-five people being now employed. It was conducted for many years, under the firm style of George L. Fordyce & Company, Mr. Fordyce being sole owner. On February 1, 1907, The Fordyce-Osborne Company succeeded, and the firm is still making rapid strides forward. Mr. Fordyce owns the present site of his establishment, having purchased it for a large sum some three years ago.

Mr. Fordyce is interested in other flourishing Youngstown enterprises, and is connected with many charitable and philanthropic agencies. He is a director of the First National Bank, also of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, and was formerly vice-president of the People's Savings and Banking Company. He is a trustee of the Youngstown Hospital Association, was formerly president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been a leader in many of the benevolent enterprises of the city.

On June 25, 1890, Mr. Fordyce was married, at Youngstown, to Grace Walton, who is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Oyer) Walton. They have had the following children: George Lincoln, bearing his father's name, born August 18, 1892, who died October 11,

1900; Rebecca Walton, born May 20, 1894; and Louise Horton, born August 3, 1898. The family home is a handsome residence at No. 40 Lincoln avenue, Youngstown.

Politically Mr. Fordyce is a Republican and he has been chairman of many of his party's important organizations. During his terms of service on the city council, his advice was frequently asked and followed, and he was always prompt in promoting public improvements and favoring the installation of city utilities. For many years he has been active in the work of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. While a keen and successful man of business, with his days well filled with the cares which large responsibilities bring, Mr. Fordyce somehow finds time to pursue studies and investigations in ornithology, and to such an extent that he has become an authority on birds and their habits. He finds pleasure and recreation in teaching bird lore to the public.

JOHIN LONEY, who is one of the leading contractors of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in 1849, in Limerick, Ireland, and when about six years of age came to America with his parents, who located in Crawford County, Ohio. Here he was reared and educated. In 1864, when about 16 years old, he enlisted in Co. F, 190th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, being mustered into service at Philadelphia. He participated in his first engagement at Deep Bottom, and was also in the engagements around Richmond, at the fall of Petersburg, and in other lively actions in that section of Virginia. He also participated in Grant's campaign to the surrender of Appomattox. After the close of the war he returned to his home, and in 1867 came to Youngstown, where he finished an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. He has since followed this trade, being engaged in the general contracting business at Youngstown, where he is recognized as one of the leading contractors of the city.

Mr. Loney was married in 1870 to Mrs. Grace Wilson. They have one daughter,

Mary, wife of W. W. McKelvy, superintendent of the W. B. Pollock boiler and structural works at Youngstown. Mr. Loney is a member of Tod Post, G. A. R., No. 29; he filled the office of commander in 1901, and is the present adjutant. He is on the staff of Chief Commander Tanner with the rank of colonel.

ELI GOODMAN, a well-known and successful farmer of Green township, has resided upon his present farm of 107 acres, situated in section 8, since 1876. He was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 14, 1849, and is a son of William and Julia A. (Smith) Goodman.

Mr. Goodman was educated in the public schools of his native township and was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. Since reaching manhood he has been engaged in farming and for a number of years has also operated a sawmill, these combined interests making him a very busy man.

Mr. Goodman married Mary C. Woolf, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Harvey, residing in Green township; Lenora, who married F. L. Crockett, residing in Canfield township; Marietta, who married Eli Paulin, residing in Green township; and Etta R., living at home. Mr. Goodman is a member and liberal supporter of the Disciples Church at Greenford. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

JOEL MALMSBERRY, a prominent and substantial citizen and former treasurer of Smith township, has been a resident of North Benton, Ohio, for the past thirty-one years, during which period he has been identified with both mercantile and agricultural interests of this section, and for the past twenty years has devoted a large part of his attention to the raising of Shetland ponies on his extensive farm,

which is situated all in one body, extending through Smith township and Deerfield township, in Portage County. Mr. Malmsberry was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1842, and is a son of William and Maria (Solomon) Malmsberry.

The Malmsberry family is of English extraction and Quaker faith, and the name is one well-known throughout the rich farming regions of Pennsylvania. The parents of Joel Malmsberry were both born in that state, and when he was about 11 months old, they removed to Ohio, settling on land in Goshen township, Mahoning County, on which the present village of Garfield now stands. After a number of years they moved from their first to another farm, in the northern part of the same township, and there the father died in 1865. The mother made her home with her son Joel, at North Benton, for many subsequent years, and died at North Benton, aged 80 years. The three surviving children are: Joel; Elizabeth, who married John Minser, a harnessmaker, residing at North Benton; and Annie, who married A. E. Strong, also of North Benton.

Joel Malmsberry was educated in the schools of Goshen township. In 1876 he came to North Benton, where for 17 years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and during a part of this time was postmaster. Later he devoted himself exclusively to farming and stock-raising, owning 410 acres of valuable land, 70 acres of which is situated in Deerfield township, Portage County. For over 20 years he has made the raising of Shetland ponies a leading feature, and has bred a great number on his Smith township farm, but also has imported largely from the Shetland Islands. There is always a larger demand for these sturdy little ponies, than there is a supply. Prior to coming to North Benton, Mr. Malmsberry, in 1862, enlisted for service in the Civil War, and was a member of Company G, 86th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with General McClellan in Virginia and West Virginia, mainly doing guard duty. He was honorably discharged in the latter part of 1862.



Richard Brown

Mr. Malmsberry was married (first) to Margaret Sproat, of Smith township, who was a daughter of John Sproat, and they had two children: Mary and John, both residing at North Benton, the latter of whom is a graduate of Mt. Union College, at Alliance. Mr. Malmsberry was married (second) to Sallie Henry, who is a daughter of Richard and Caroline Henry, the former of whom is deceased, the latter is a resident of Deerfield township, Portage County. They have one daughter, Ruth. In politics, Mr. Malmsberry has always been identified with the Republican party. For a number of years he served as treasurer of Smith township, making a true and careful official, and he has frequently been a member of the school board. He is a man whose useful activities have benefited the whole community.

RICHARD BROWN, pioneer iron manufacturer, whose portrait appears on a neighboring page of this volume, was the son of John and Elizabeth (Swain) Brown, natives of England. He came from a long line of Christian ancestry. His maternal grandfather was a Wesleyan clergyman, his great-uncle, Joseph Swain, a celebrated Baptist clergyman and composer of the Walworth hymns. Of his mother, Bishop Scott said, "I have seldom, if ever, seen so ripe a Christian."

Mr. Brown inherited his aptitude for the iron business from his father and grandfather who had the reputation of making the best iron in Wales. His father came to this country in 1814, and was one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of America. Among the plants of his erection the first was at Ellicott Mills, Maryland, where his son Richard was born November 27, 1824. Mr. Brown received such advantages of education as the local schools of that time afforded.

When 21 years of age he went to New Castle, Pennsylvania, to join his elder brothers Joseph and Nathaniel, who were engaged in the iron business there. His life from that

time on is more interesting than many a story book. He arrived in New Castle in almost the same condition as that in which Benjamin Franklin entered Philadelphia. All his earthly possessions consisted of a church letter (which he presented the following Sunday), one hundred dollars in bank notes, and some small change. Unfortunately, the bank on which the notes were drawn had just failed and he had nothing left but the small change with which to begin life. He often laughingly asserted that it was the first Sunday in New Castle that his fortunes began because it was then at Sunday-school where he first saw and fell in love with his wife.

He received a position at the mills as roll turner, at which he earned \$1.25 a day by working long hours. In December, he was taken ill with fever. It was a year before he could work again. His illness left him not only weak and out of work but deeply in debt for food and medicine. Doubtless many a man of less moral strength and courage would have given up in despair. But out of these trials he emerged all the more determined and hopeful. He secured a position in Orizaba rolling mill of which his brother Joseph was a partner and manager. He was accustomed to begin work at five in the morning and work until four in the afternoon at the rolls, and from four until six he worked at roll turning, clearing \$3.00 a day, and to earn a little extra money he frequently worked after supper until bed time.

On December 27, 1849, Mr. Brown was married to Henrietta A. Chenoweth, and they went to England on their wedding tour. Mr. Brown's purpose was to visit the iron mills of Wales. The trip from New Castle to New York was in those days a great undertaking. The young couple were almost a week in reaching Philadelphia, part by stage and canal boat and over the mountains by inclined plane. From Philadelphia to New York they took the railway train, which required a full half day to accomplish the trip. This was considered dangerous speed and those who traveled it were thought to be risking life and limb. Steamboats were considered dangerous ex-

periments and the people had not yet recovered from the excitement of the loss of the steamship President not long before. When Mr. Brown reached New York with a letter of introduction to Horace Greely he asked his opinion of the comparative safety of the steamship and sailing vessel. At Mr. Greely's advice they took the latter. The trip over was accomplished in 18 days and the return in 30.

In 1855 the iron works in New Castle burned down and Mr. Brown and his brother lost all they had. With a determination that makes heroes of men they sought at once a new enterprise. Hearing of an abandoned mill at Youngstown, Ohio, Richard and his brother Joseph negotiated for the purchase. A company was formed including the Brown Brothers, Mr. William Bonell and Mr. James Westerman. With credit and character for their only capital, they gave their notes for \$100,000. With rigid economy and great industry they paid for it in four years. That they were thenceforth in the highest degree successful is attested by the extensive plant founded by them, called Brown, Bonnell & Company, whose products soon became known in all markets of the world. In fact it is the cornerstone upon which has been reared the superstructure of Youngstown's growth and prosperity.

During the great growth of Youngstown Mr. Brown was interested in many of its manufacturing enterprises. He retired from business in 1891 and spent his winters at his country residence in Florida. His blissful married life lasted for over 50 years. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Youngstown in the company of 25 nieces and nephews, three of whom were members of his household. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had no children but had a strong attachment for them, and were called Uncle Richard and Aunt Hetty by almost the entire community.

Mr. Brown was a most successful superintendent of Trinity M. E. Sunday-school for over 20 years. He was the leading figure in Trinity Church and it was largely through his efforts and generosity that the present handsome stone edifice was made possible. In

order to help humanity he was identified for years with all the best things in Youngstown. He has given time, thought, money and influence to practically every good movement. He was a most liberal giver to each of the five Methodist Episcopal Churches, the public library and Young Men's Christian Association. For several years before his death he was president of the Board of Trustees of Mount Union College up to which time his interest towards this institution never ceased. He was a staunch and diligent worker in the temperance cause and in every way possible he sought to elevate and help humanity. Among his beautiful traits of character which was apparent to all who knew him, was his cheerful view of life and human nature. He carried a happy heart and more sunshine fell into other lives when he passed by. On one time an abused confidence seemed destined to bring financial disaster to him when his day for labor was passed. His attorney said of him: "I had not then nor have I since seen such quiet fortitude in the midst of such adverse surroundings. I learned then to know why he could have led so noble and good a life. His Maker had so fashioned him that to be good and help were but the manifestations of his nature." At the time of his demise an editorial said "In the death of Richard Brown, Youngstown loses a great power for good. He was an altruist by nature, and was one of the few men who never allowed anything to dull or blunt his conscience. He never became pessimistic and in spite of prosperity he never became dazed by the glitter of gold. He was superior to his environments and lived and died a true Christian. For years the name of Richard Brown had been synonymous in Youngstown with goodness, kindness and generosity. He gave not because of ostentation or for publicity, but through a sense of duty and out of the innate openness of his heart. Such men as Richard Brown are of more vital importance to a community than fine residences, monuments of art, mills and furnaces, and great bank accounts.

"He will live long in the memory of the people, not because he made a success in life

from a worldly standpoint, not because he acquired wealth, but because he lived without guile, and tried, by the best of his ability to make all with whom he came in contact happy and hopeful."

GEOERGE W. BODENHORN, district agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with office at No. 414 Federal building, Youngstown, was born at Lapel, Madison County, Indiana, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Coverdale) Bodenhorn. The father of Mr. Bodenhorn, who was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, is still a resident of Lapel. The mother, who was a native of Indiana, is now deceased.

After completing his education in the local schools, Mr. Bodenhorn taught school in his native state until 1894, when he went into the insurance business. He was associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. from the start, first at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained two years, then at Elwood, Indiana, where he remained nearly four years as assistant superintendent. His work here was so successful that he was sent to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, to open up and organize the copper country district, having his office at Calumet, Michigan. There he served the company for four years with the greatest efficiency, as superintendent, and various marks of confidence were shown him by the officials. At the end of four years he was asked to take charge of the Youngstown district, which is considered one of the best and most progressive districts of the company in Ohio, and he has been in charge here since 1903. This district has been operated by the company since 1882, and business has developed so rapidly that they have found it necessary on several occasions, to divide the territory.

The honorable business methods pursued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and its clean record under the closest investigation, together with the able men in control of its affairs, have all contributed to the just

popularity of this organization. While it has more than 15,000 industrial policies in force here, the company also enjoys the patronage of many of the leading citizens and capitalists of the district. The district over which Mr. Bodenhorn has charge, comprises Mahoning and Trumbull counties, with the main office at Youngstown and a branch at Niles. Under him are 30 employes. Since he has been in charge the volume of ordinary life insurance business has been more than doubled. As a matter of general interest it may be mentioned that Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, is one of the enthusiastic admirers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and has made use of her gifted pen to promote its interests. A reprint of the copyright articles, from various magazines, has been issued in a brochure entitled "Mrs. Logan's Talk to Women," copies of which can be obtained at the local offices.

On December 23, 1894, Mr. Bodenhorn was married to Myrtle May Reinier, a daughter of Joseph Reinier, of Lapel, Indiana. He is one of the official members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and an active member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.

JOHAN P. FELGER, a well known citizen and representative business man of New Springfield, who, for many years was in the manufacturing field, in Springfield township, has been exclusively engaged, for the past five years, representing the Jarecki Chemical Company, of Sandusky, in this district. Mr. Felger was born at New Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 14, 1856, and is a son of George and Caroline (Eckert) Felger.

George Felger was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, February 12, 1830, and is a son of John Philip and Magdalene (Miller) Felger. Both of the latter were about 15 years old when they came to America from Germany, and were bound out for two

years to work out their passage money. Before starting for the wilderness of Mahoning County, over ninety years ago, they were married and established their pioneer home among the earliest settlers. They had five sons and five daughters to grow up, three children dying in infancy; Philip, who lived at West Salem, in Wayne County; Mary, who is the widow of Samuel Smith, and resides in Iowa; Joseph, residing at West Salem, who has passed his 81st birthday; Elizabeth, deceased, who married John Peters, of New Springfield; George, father of John P.; Christine, who married John Shady, and resides in Iowa; Benjamin, a resident of New Springfield; John, residing in Springfield township; Magdaline, who married Abraham Noggle, and resides in Michigan; and Caroline, who married William Smith, and resides in Youngstown.

George Felger was reared on the old farm on which his father settled and went to school in a primitive log cabin. He learned the trade of wagon making and then turned his attention to wood-bending, at New Springfield, where he has lived ever since he was 19 years of age. He built a factory which stood on the site of John P. Felger's handsome residence, and when his son entered into partnership, operated under the name of George Felger & Sons. The business grew to large proportions, but in 1877 the factory burned down, entailing a loss of \$7,000. The factory was rebuilt, the location being on the edge of New Springfield, in Springfield township, and the business was continued for 20 years at that location. George Felger owns 25 acres outside the city, very valuable property.

George Felger married Caroline Eckert, who was born at Wittenberg, Germany, July 27, 1826, and died August 13, 1902. She was about six years old when her parents came to America. There were five sons and one daughter born to this marriage, namely: Henry, who died aged six years; Theodore, residing in Springfield township; John P., whose name begins this article; Hattie, who married Henry Buffinger, residing at New Springfield; Allen, residing five miles north of New Springfield, and Jonas, who re-

sides in Columbiana County. George Felger has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Evangelical Church. For many years, in fact all his active life, he was a representative business man of New Springfield. His enterprise was an important one and the influence he exerted through persistent industry and honest dealing was not lost in the community.

John P. Felger was reared at New Springfield. He attended school in an old log house and at no time did he have any very extended educational opportunities. By the time he was 15 years of age he was learning the wood-bending trade with his father, and later became a partner, and through his excellent business qualifications did much to make the business a success. The burning of the factory, as above stated, interrupted the business for a time, but the new factory that took its place was better equipped, and during the succeeding 20 years Mr. Felger turned out a large amount of fine work.

Since 1897, Mr. Felger has given his exclusive attention to the sale of fertilizers for the Jarecki Chemical Company, of Sandusky, selling at retail and also going out on the road as their representative, and has proved himself one of their most successful promoters, having covered a wide territory.

On September 18, 1880, Mr. Felger was married to Sadie Peters, who was born at New Springfield, and is a daughter of Conrad and Lena (Hoffman) Peters. Conrad Peters was a buggy manufacturer at New Springfield, for many years and died in this city, his two surviving children being Mrs. Felger and Jonathan Peters, who also resides at New Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Felger have three children: William Henry, Hattie Florence and Floyd Evan. William Henry Felger was born September 7, 1881, and was educated at New Springfield, subsequently successfully passing the examination for teachers and receiving a certificate. From earliest childhood he exhibited marked musical talent and it became the ambition of his life to perfect himself in this great art. He taught school for three years and then entered the Dana

Conservatory of Music, at Warren, Ohio, where he was both pupil and instructor. His success as a teacher made him decide to make the profession of music his life work and he remained four years at the conservatory and took one year of post graduate work. For two years he has maintained a studio at Youngstown and has all the piano students he can accommodate. Mr. Felger's daughter and younger son reside at home, the latter being a teacher, while Miss Hattie Florence is a practical milliner. In politics, Mr. Felger is identified with the Republican party.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS, secretary and treasurer of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company of Lowellville, was born March 28, 1881, at Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Maria (Becker) Williams.

William Williams was born at Greenville, Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Lowellville, where he married Maria Becker, a daughter of Lorenz Becker, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France. They were the parents of four children: Daisy, John L., and Harry W. and Hattie, twins, all residing at Lowellville.

Harry Williams was reared at Lowellville and attended the common schools, after which he entered the employ of Frank Vaughn, as a drug clerk, remaining in that position for two and one-half years, when he entered the employ of the P. & L. E. Railroad, on April 1, 1900, as assistant agent at Bently, Ohio, a point directly across the river from Lowellville, and he remained there for one year, when he was transferred to Haselton. This was before the company began building the yards there, and Mr. Williams was the first clerk, employment now being given to 14 clerks. He was made chief clerk on August 22, 1904, and served in that capacity until he resigned, May 14, 1907, when he accepted his present position as secretary and treasurer of

the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Western Star Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., of Youngstown; Lodge No. 537, K. of P., of Lowellville; Maine Castle Lodge No. 44, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Lowellville, which lodge is named after the battleship Maine; of the Protective Home Circle No. 368, of Lowellville. He is a member of the Christian Church of Lowellville. Politically he is a Republican and was elected on that ticket clerk of the village of Lowellville, serving from May, 1903, until January, 1906, and was tendered the nomination for a second term, but was obliged to decline on account of his numerous other duties.

GRANT JACOBS, the efficient city treasurer of Youngstown, Ohio, serving in his second term, is one of the representative men of this section of Mahoning County. He was born in 1864 in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Nicholas Jacobs. The father, Nicholas, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, came in early life to Mahoning County, where he became a prosperous farmer and a useful, respected citizen.

C. Grant Jacobs was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the country schools. In the spring of 1884, when 20 years old, he came to Youngstown, and became a clerk in a shoe store, remaining thus engaged for about ten years. He then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for some three years, when he was obliged to abandon it on account of ill health. His period of residence at Youngstown had shown him to his fellow citizens as a reliable and trustworthy citizen, and in 1900 he was elected clerk of Youngstown township. In this office he served for two and a half years, resigning in order to become city treasurer, to which office he was first elected in 1903, being re-elected in the fall of 1905, without opposition.

On October 1, 1886, Mr. Jacobs was married to Ruth Brenner, of Youngstown, and they have two children, Clyde and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are members of the First Christian Church at Youngstown, he being a member of its board of trustees. He is also one of the trustees of the Bellmount Park Cemetery Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Maccabees.

JOHAN DANIEL SEEGER, a prosperous business citizen of New Springfield, who has been engaged in the meat business here since April, 1892, was born at New Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 5, 1873, and is a son of John and Fredericka (Baum) Seeger.

The father of Mr. Seeger was born in Wittenberg, Germany, February 22, 1838, and was about 21 years of age when he came to America, and located at New Castle, Pennsylvania. He was a brewer and distiller and carried on that business at New Castle until 1861, when he came to New Springfield. Until 1878 he operated a brewery and distillery, but in that year discontinued the brewing business although he continued distilling until his death which took place April 12, 1904. He married Fredericka Baum, who was born March 7, 1837, in Germany, and was 18 years of age when she came to America with her father, Mathias Baum, who located at New Springfield. He followed his trade of stonemason until his death. The children of John and Fredericka Seeger were: Rachel, who married Edward Ulman, residing at Youngstown; Louise, who married Simon Peters, residing at New Springfield; Charles, residing at Youngstown; Doretta, deceased at four years; Anna, who married Emmerson Heck, residing at Youngstown; Fred, residing at New Springfield; John Daniel; and a babe that died unnamed.

John Daniel Seeger was reared and educated at New Springfield and after leaving school he learned the butcher business. In

April, 1892, he established his own market, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He is a well-known and popular citizen.

On April 10, 1892, Mr. Seeger was married to Jeephena Reesh, who was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Andrew and Lena (Whitmer) Reesh, a sketch of Mr. Reesh being included in this work. They have two children: Maude Marie, who was born January 7, 1893, and Herman Otto, who was born March 9, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Seeger are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he belongs to the K. O. T. M., at Springfield, and was a member of the Junior Order of the U. A. M. until the organization was disbanded.

Mr. Seeger owns some very valuable property in this city. In 1906 he completed one of the handsomest residences in New Springfield, a two and one-half story, 10-room house, which is supplied with every modern comfort and convenience.

WILLIAM P. MEAD, a prominent citizen of Goshen township and a member of its board of trustees, resides on his well-cultivated farm of 40 acres, which is situated in section 21. Mr. Mead was born January 20, 1853, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William P. and Margaret (Strawn) Mead.

The father of Mr. Mead was born in England and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America and to Goshen township, Mahoning County, where they were early settlers. He died in this township in the fall of 1905. He married Margaret Strawn, who was born in Mahoning County. Her parents came to Ohio from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The surviving children of William Mead and wife are: Abel, residing in Goshen township; William P.; Ella, who married William P. Lloyd, residing in Goshen township; Mary, who married R. L. Burton, residing in Goshen township; Elmer E., residing at Salem;



HON. HUGH ALEXANDER MANCHESTER

Hannah, who married John Hack, residing in Goshen township; and Clara, who married Albert Fogg, who is treasurer of Goshen township. The late William Mead was a well-known man who was actively engaged in the business life of Goshen township for many years. He was both farmer and miller, successfully operated a sawmill and also did a feed-grinding business.

William P. Mead obtained his education in the schools of Goshen township and has always been more or less active in politics and a leader in township affairs. For at least ten consecutive years he served as treasurer of Goshen township, served two terms as assessor, for many years has been a valuable member of the township school board and is now on the board of trustees. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Mead married Elma Burton, who is a daughter of Samuel and Abigail Burton, late of Goshen township, and they have two children: Homer B., residing at Denver, Colorado; and Abbie A., residing at home. Mr. Mead carries on a general line of agricultural work.

HON. HUGH ALEXANDER MANCHESTER, formerly a member of the Ohio State Legislature, serving from 1899 until 1900 in the 74th General Assembly, and since 1902 acceptably filling the honorable office of Mayor of Canfield, belongs to an old Mahoning County family. He was born on the Manchester homestead in Canfield township, in that part which was then situated in Trumbull County, March 5, 1837, and is a son of Isaac and Ellen (Wilson) Manchester.

The Manchester family has always taken pride in its English descent. In 1738, Thomas Manchester, bearing the name of one of the great manufacturing cities of his native land, came to America and landed at New Haven, Connecticut, where, in the following year, in association with Clark and Cardington, and 11 others, he organized a company and

formed the first settlement on what is now known as Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay. Many of his descendants still live in that part of the country. His son, Thomas Manchester, married a Miss Woods, also of English descent, and they reared their family in Rhode Island, leaving a son William, who also lived and died in Rhode Island.

John Manchester, son of William, served in the Revolutionary War; he married a Miss Crandell, and they both died in Rhode Island. Their son Isaac inadvertently assisted the British soldiers when about 15 years of age, being captured by them and compelled to haul wood to their camp. He attained old age, but never forgot the indignity. He subsequently married a Miss Taylor and they reared a family of 12 children, some of whom, in 1797, left home with great covered wagons and penetrated what was then the far West, crossing the Allegheny Mountains and settling in the fertile valleys in Independence township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Isaac Manchester seems to have been the first of the family to make the journey and become a man of substance and importance in Pennsylvania. He was a very successful fruit-grower, raising apples, peaches and cherries in great abundance. He died in Washington County in December, 1851, leaving many descendants.

Benjamin Manchester, son of Isaac, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785, and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, where he was in the course of time married to Nancy Doddridge, a granddaughter of the eminent divine, Rev. Philip Doddridge, he being at that time 19 years of age, while his bride was but 17. They came at once to Ohio and settled in what was then Trumbull County now Mahoning, right in the depths of the dark and lonely forest. Mr. Manchester was a soldier in the war of 1812, but he returned home before the death of his young wife, which occurred in the spring of 1813. She left four children, all now deceased, namely: Philip, James, Isaac and Mary Ann. The last named married George Ranck. Benjamin Manchester died in 1857, just five years and

six months after the death of his father, leaving a large estate to his children.

Isaac Manchester, the son of Benjamin and father of Mayor Manchester, was born in Canfield township, on the home place, December 20, 1810, and resided there all his life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Indiana. On growing to manhood he married Ellen Wilson, who was born in 1811, and who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. This was the first introduction into the family of other than English blood, but her beauty, quick wit and household thrift won her a ready welcome. She became the beloved mother of seven children and died in 1867. Isaac Manchester lived almost 20 years longer dying in 1887. Their children were: Hugh Alexander, Robert Asa, William John, Mary Margaret, Benjamin Oscar and Hannah Jane Elizabeth, all of whom survive except Mary Margaret. Isaac Manchester was a highly respected man and valued citizen. He always took a lively interest in public matters, without being willing to hold office. For a short period he served as justice of the peace and then resigned.

Hugh Alexander Manchester obtained his education in the district schools, and when 18 years of age began to teach through the winter seasons and farm during the summers. For some 30 years he continued teaching. At the age of 30 years he was elected justice of the peace; he was also made county school examiner, and for 23 years served as clerk of the county board. In 1887 he became cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, at Canfield, a position he resigned April 1, 1907, but he still continues as one of the directors. He formerly owned 600 acres of fine land in Canfield and Ellsworth townships, but has disposed of a part of it.

On November 8, 1859, Mr. Manchester was married to Rose A. Squier. They have been the parents of the following children: Mary E., who died at the age of 19 years; Laura E., who married E. P. Tamer, and has two children, Fannie Marion and Edmond P.; Fanny C., wife of Ellis Bowman, who has one child, Hugh; Isaac, who married Stella

Stewart; William Charles, who married Margaret McGregor, and has four children, Hugh A., William C., and Mary Katherine and Helen Margaret; Curtis A., who married Leona Eckis, and has one son, Hugh Wallace; and Leroy Alexander.

Mr. Manchester and family belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Formerly he was connected with the management of the Children's Home, being president of the board of trustees, but increasing business and public cares caused his resignation. He has always taken an active part in politics and when sent to the State Legislature, served with the efficiency which has always marked the management of his private affairs. His administration of the mayoralty has given general satisfaction and the city has prospered wonderfully during the past six years. Mr. Manchester is prominent in Masonry, belongs to Argus Lodge at Canfield and to St. John's commandery, Knights Templar. He belongs also to Lodge No. 155, Odd Fellows, at Canfield. His portrait is published in connection with this sketch.



I. DAVIES, city auditor of Youngstown, Ohio, has been a resident of this city since he was four years old. Here he was reared and educated, receiving his early education in the public schools. Early in life he entered the business world, clerking in several of the city's stores for a number of years. In the fall of 1893 he entered the city clerk's office in Youngstown, subsequently becoming deputy clerk, and still later city clerk, which office he held for four years. He was afterwards elected city auditor, in which capacity he is still serving. Mr. Davies has always taken an active interest in Youngstown politics and his public services have been eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens, his reputation being that of an honorable, capable and hard-working official. Fraternally Mr. Davies is a 32nd degree Mason; he also belongs to Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the

Elks. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Youngstown, Ohio.

DR. N. H. CHANEY, A. M., A. B., Ph. D., superintendent of the public schools at Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the best known educators in the state. Dr. Chaney was born in 1858, in Highland County, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood. He received his collegiate training at Wilmington, Ohio, where he secured his degrees of A. B. and A. M., receiving that of Ph. D. from Delaware, in 1893, after completing a thorough post-graduate course. Dr. Chaney has been a teacher since 1876, beginning his successful career in the educational field in the district schools of Highland County. Later he took charge of the schools at Samantha, where he spent one year prior to entering Wilmington College. After completing his collegiate course, he was invited to become superintendent of the schools of Clarksville, where he remained for four years. Thence he went to Blanchester, where he taught for 18 months. He then took charge of the schools at Washington Court House, and for the succeeding 12 years remained at the head of educational affairs there. The following four years he spent as a teacher in the city of Chillicothe, from which place he was called to Youngstown.

Dr. Chaney here holds a very responsible position, having under his supervision 223 teachers and 8,641 pupils—a position which could only be satisfactorily filled by a man of high scholarship and collegiate training, possessing also some personal magnetism, and an large amount of tact and executive ability. As an educator his exceptional acquirements have been widely recognized for a number of years, and in 1903 he was made president of the State Teachers' Association, which office he filled until 1905. In 1902 he was the director, for Ohio, for the National Teachers' Association.

In 1880, Dr. Chaney was married to Anna Roush, of Highland County, Ohio. They are

the parents of three daughters—Bertha, Opal and Emma. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Chaney serving on the official board. Fraternally the Doctor is a 32nd degree Mason and an Odd Fellow. He takes no active interest in politics.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a highly respected retired farmer of Smith township, and owner of a valuable farm of 188 acres in section 16, has been a resident of Sebring since the fall of 1906, his pleasant home being located on Indiana avenue. Mr. Thomas was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1846, and is a son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Barkley) Thomas.

The parents of Mr. Thomas were born in Washington County Pennsylvania, and they moved from there to Ohio in 1855, settling in Columbiana County, near Westville. The mother of Mr. Thomas has passed away, but his venerable father still survives and bears well his 87 years.

William Thomas was reared to agricultural pursuits. After securing a good district school education, he entered upon farming and this has been his main occupation through life. He came to his farm in Smith township in the spring of 1874 and resided there until his removal to Sebring.

On October 2, 1874, Mr. Thomas was married to Hannah J. Howe, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 13, 1854, and is a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Meach) Howe, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. For many years they were residents of Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children: John William, residing in Smith township; Henry W., residing in Goshen township; and Luva E., who married F. D. Burris, residing at Sebring.

In politics, Mr. Thomas is an independent thinker and voter. He has always supported educational and religious enterprises and both

he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sebring. He is one of the directors of the Smith township Aid Society.

JOHAN W. NESBITT, postmaster, and one of the leading citizens of the village of Poland, was born January 31, 1840, on a farm in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Wishard) Nesbitt.

The Nesbitt family came originally from Scotland. James Nesbitt, the great-grandfather of John W., was born in that country and at a very early period came to America and located in Pennsylvania where James Nesbitt, the grandfather was born. In 1855 he came to Ohio and settled in Poland, where he died at the advanced age of 94 years.

Nathaniel Nesbitt, father of John W., was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and was 15 years old when he accompanied his father to Poland township, where he lived all his life, his death occurring in 1868. He was a contractor and builder by trade. Nathaniel Nesbitt married Jane Wishard, who was born in Poland township, in 1806, and died in 1868. She was a daughter of John Wishard, who came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm just west of the Ohio State line. Six children were born to Nathaniel and Jane Nesbitt: James, who died in 1883; Mary J., who resides with her brother, John W., is the widow of Isaac Robb, who died from sunstroke while serving in the Civil War; John W.; Sarah, who died in 1868; Myrancy, deceased, who married Adam Frankforth, of Iowa; William H., who died at the age of four years. John W. Nesbitt was reared in Poland township and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for about 35 years. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the Civil War. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in all of the battles and engagements, and was not absent from duty for

even 24 hours, during the whole war. He was slightly injured in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, but not seriously enough to incapacitate him from duty. During his first nine months of service he acted as commissary of his company, and was then made sergeant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, June 9, 1865.

After the close of his military service, he returned to Poland and resumed carpenter work, and in 1869 he was married to Rosa A. Logan, a daughter of D. C. Logan, of North Bloomfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt have three children: Carrie L. Frances (Mrs. Warren Simon), and Jane. Miss Jane Nesbitt is an instructor at the Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. Nesbitt first assumed the duties of postmaster of Poland, April 1, 1891, and served for four years, and after a lapse of three years again took charge of the office, on January 1, 1898, and has since been serving in that capacity. For the past 20 years he has been trustee of Poland township, and has served on the village school board for the past 25 years. He is a member of the American Order United Workmen.

MRS. ELIZABETH CROCKETT. Among the best-known residents of Green township, in which she has spent her whole life, is Mrs.

Elizabeth Crockett, residing on her valuable farm of 52 acres which is located in section 15. Mrs. Crockett belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Ohio and was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 29, 1829, and is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Dustman) Kenreich, extended mention of whom will be found in another part of this work.

Elizabeth Kenreich was educated in the district schools and was carefully reared to young womanhood by a good mother. She married (first) James H. Cook, formerly a merchant and later a farmer in Green township. He

was a Republican in politics but was a man of quiet tastes and never sought political honors. He is well remembered by the older citizens. After the death of Mr. Cook, his widow subsequently married John Crockett, a former resident of Summit County, Ohio. For a number of years Mr. Crockett lived in Green township, where his death occurred. He was a worthy member of the Disciples Church. In politics he was a Republican.

Mrs. Crockett is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Green township, and her home is often the gathering place of old friends who have known her from childhood. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which she has taken an active interest since young womanhood.

DAVID SIPE, residing on the old homestead farm in section 14, Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, on which he was born, June 17, 1849, is one of the representative men of this locality and is a member of a fine old family which has been settled in Ohio for several generations. The parents of Mr. Sipe were John and Catherine (Paulin) Sipe.

Philip Sipe, the grandfather, came to Mahoning County from York County, Pennsylvania, and settled on the present farm in Springfield township, in 1802, and the property has never since been out of the family. At a later date, with other settlers, Philip Sipe made a prospecting trip through Seneca County, on horseback, where he was taken ill and died. He married Magdalena Messerly, whose father secured a section of land from the Government, the present home farm being a part of the same. They had the following children: Jacob; Hannah, who married John Horning, resided in Springfield township; Elizabeth, who married Jesse Cover, lived in Berlin township, Mahoning County; Solomon, who lived at New Lisbon; John; Polly, Mrs. George Raub, residing in Seneca County; and others who probably died in infancy.

John Sipe was born August 27, 1817, on the farm on which his whole life was spent. His business was general farming and stock-raising and these occupations engaged his attention through all his active years. He died January 22, 1898, and his remains rest in a cemetery in this township. He married Catherine Paulin, who was born in Springfield township, September 1, 1822, and died December 22, 1883. She was a daughter of Elias and Hannah (King) Paulin, this being an old pioneer family of that section. John and Catherine Sipe had children as follows: Jeremiah, residing in Poland township; Hannah, deceased, who married Elias Burkey; Sarah, residing at New Middleton, who married (first) Jacob Heaver, and (second) Joseph Sitler, also deceased; Eli, residing one mile south of New Springfield; David, whose name begins this sketch; Sophia, residing at Columbiana, who married Louis Smith; Mary Anna, residing in Springfield township, who married Israel Beight; and two children who died in infancy. John Sipe was a staunch Democrat. He was one of the founders of the Reformed Church in this neighborhood.

David Sipe has always resided on his present farm and has carried on farming and stock-raising with excellent results. His place is a valuable one, his land fertile and well improved. The residence was built by his father. On January 31, 1882, Mr. Sipe was married to Amelia E. Hammer, who was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Christian and Rosanna (Griner) Hammer. The father of Mrs. Sipe was born in Germany and was about 22 years of age when he came to America. He belonged to an educated family in his native land, which was prominent in local affairs. When he reached Ohio he settled near New Middletown, Springfield township, Mahoning County, but later moved to Unity township, Columbiana County. He married Rosanna Griner and they had eight children, two sons and six daughters, namely: Mrs. Kate McNutt, residing in Springfield township; John; Mrs. Mary Christman, residing in Columbiana County; Amelia, now Mrs. Sipe; Mrs. Sadie Wetzel, residing in Cin-

nati; Mrs. Louisa Wetzel, a resident of Columbiana; Mrs. Matilda Geiger, residing in New Springfield; and William, who resides on the old home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Sipe have five children, namely: Elmer Howey, born October 3, 1884; Clara Rosanna, born September 27, 1886; Charles M., born January 7, 1889; Martha May, born April 14, 1898; and Florence Eva, born December 17, 1901.

Mr. Sipe has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Reformed Church and for 20 years was an official, having served both as elder and deacon.

JACOB W. SEACHRIST, residing on his well-improved farm of 24 acres, situated in section 28, Goshen township, and owning a second farm, of 100 acres, is a prominent and respected citizen. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 27, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Windle) Seachrist.

Jacob Seachrist, the grandfather of Jacob W., came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, at an early day, and settled among the pioneers in Columbiana County, Ohio. His son Henry accompanied him from the old home and the youth soon formed new ties, marrying in Columbiana County, where he lived until his son Jacob W., was about six years old, when he moved with his family to Portage County, taking up land in Atwater township, which was then a wilderness. After a struggle with hard conditions there for six years, Henry Seachrist returned to Columbiana County and settled for the rest of his life in Fairfield township.

Jacob W. Seachrist was 12 years old when his parents came back to Columbiana County, where he was reared to manhood and where he attended school and became skilled in all agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he came to Goshen township and early in the 70's settled on his present farm.

Mr. Seachrist was married (first to Eliza-

beth Lower, and they had two children, the one survivor being, Elizabeth, wife of Allen Seeds, residing in Columbiana County. Mr. Seachrist was married (second) to Marillas Crum, who was born and reared in Columbiana County. She is a daughter of the late John Crum. Two sons were born to this marriage, Charles E. and John, both residing in Goshen township.

Mr. Seachrist is a Republican with prohibition leanings. He is a good man, one who realizes his duty to his family, his neighborhood and his country, and he is very highly esteemed. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WR. GRAHAM, prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, Ohio, now serving in his second term of office, is a prominent member of the county bar and belongs to the Mahoning County Bar Association. He was born in 1864 on his father's farm near Lowellville, Mahoning County, just over the Pennsylvania line, and was reared and primarily educated in that locality.

Mr. Graham subsequently entered Grove City College, where he completed his literary course, and afterwards became a student at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1889. On August 17, of that year, he began the practice of law at Youngstown and six months later became associated as a partner with Judge James B. Kennedy. This partnership continued from 1890 to 1896, when Judge Kennedy was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After that Mr. Graham practiced alone until his first election as prosecuting attorney, which was in the fall of 1902. In the fall of 1905 public satisfaction with his record was evidenced by his re-election, without opposition, to this office. Mr. Graham has, with a strong intellectual endowment, the tact, firmness and discriminating judgment particularly needed in a prosecuting attorney, the duties of which office he has administered without fear or favor. In 1894



JAMES DAVIDSON SHIELDS

Mr. Graham was married to Helen E. Rice. He has many social and fraternal connections, including membership in the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES DAVIDSON SHIELDS, a leading citizen of Coitsville township, resides on his well-improved farm of 112 acres, located in section 17, besides owning 30 additional acres which are located in the same township, on the Oak road. Mr. Shields was born in this township January 24, 1831, a son of John and Sarah (Davidson) Shields.

His paternal grandfather, James Shields, came to Mahoning County from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and settled on the present farm in 1801. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to America. They settled first in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at a later date removing to Beaver County, where James' parents died.

Coming to Mahoning County in 1801 as above noted, James Shields bought 228 acres of land in Coitsville township, which was then covered with its native forest growth. This he purchased from a land investment company, which gave him a deed, but, like many other early settlers who bought in this way, he found the title to the land clouded and in order to enjoy the improvements he had already put on the place, he was obliged to pay for it a second time. Other troubles came upon him, as about this time he was drafted for service in the War of 1812, and a severe attack of fever which rendered him unavailable for army service, was all that saved him from the risks and hardships of military service. Subsequently he cleared up all the land which had cost so him so much, and died in the little log cabin which he had erected when he first settled here.

John Shields, father of James D. Shields, was born on the above mentioned farm, and assisted his father greatly in its final clearing.

His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of James Davidson, who was born in Ireland and who had settled as a pioneer in Youngstown township. In 1852, John Shields bought the Davidson farm of his father-in-law, after first seriously investigating the advantages presented to settlers in Iowa. He continued to carry on agricultural pursuits during the whole of his active life and became a man so highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities that he was elected justice of the peace, serving in that office for many years, and in 1859 he was elected county commissioner. His death occurred March 6, 1895, he having almost reached the age of 91 years. His wife passed away in October, 1893, aged 85 years. They had four children, namely: James Davidson; Anna J., who died aged 33 years; John G., residing on his farm of 90 acres, in Coitsville township; and Ambrose, who resides on the farm his father bought in 1852.

James Davidson Shields was reared near Coitsville Center and attended the district schools. As he was the eldest in the family, his services were required on the farm, but as he grew older he gave attention to other interests. In association with his father, he owned 50 acres of land near Edinburg, Pennsylvania, and work was commenced there in the prospect of finding coal. The coal was found, but not in paying quantities, owing to the difficulty of mining it. They opened one mine, however, and in the summer of 1859 shipped coal by boat to Cleveland. Finding a superior quality of fire-clay, they went into the business of making fire-brick in 1861 and during the first season they made a kiln of 60,000 brick. James Shields, the father, continued in the business until 1866, when he sold the whole property—the land and the brick-yard plant.

On September 1, 1862, James D. Shields turned the brick business over entirely to his father and entered the Federal army, as a member of the 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Youngstown, where General Nash and two sergeants had a recruiting office, for three years service. He was assigned to a company and quartered at Camp Cleveland,

but later went to Youngstown, where the 19th regiment remained until January 1, 1863, when they were ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and became a part of the Fourth army corps of the Western army. While in camp at this point, four of the twenty members occupying Mr. Shields' tent were prostrated with camp fever, he being the last to succumb and the only one to survive. For three weeks he was confined to his tent before the physician permitted him to be removed to the hospital at Murfreesboro, and later was sent from there to the convalescent camp, but was subsequently returned to the hospital, where he was assigned for duty, and for two months he served as a nurse for those more unfortunate than himself, at Hospital No. 1.

It was during the progress of the battle of Chickamauga that a surgeon took Mr. Shields with 100 other convalescents to Chattanooga, and he remained at that hospital until it was closed, when he was sent back to Murfreesboro to assist in nursing a train load of poor, wounded soldiers. He remained there until the following spring, when he went again to Chattanooga. At this time he made application to be returned to his regiment, but the surgeon decided his health was not good enough for him to endure army exposure. Being unwilling to break his contract with the Government, he continued to act as nurse, and remained in the army until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, May 29, 1865. Mr. Shields' record proves that a soldier's courage and fidelity does not necessarily mean marching up to the mouth of a cannon. He had many trying experiences, and there are those still living who doubtless owe their lives to his kind and faithful care.

Mr. Shields then returned home and resumed the brick business, marrying in the same year, and in the following year closed out his brick interests and bought the farm in Coitsville township, on which he has lived ever since. He keeps some ten or twelve cows and sells his milk by wholesale. Since August, 1890, Mr. Shields has been agent for the Suc-

cess Manure Spreader, manufactured by Kemp & Burfee, Syracuse, New York, and he has disposed of fully 100 of these valuable agricultural machines throughout Mahoning and Trumbull counties, Ohio, and Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania. In 1855 Mr. Shields introduced the first mowing and reaping machine in Mahoning County and he acted as agent for the same until he became interested in the brick business. He has always been a man of progressive ideas.

In December, 1865, Mr. Shields was married to Mary Gilchrist, who died in May, 1903, leaving no children. She was a daughter of James Gilchrist, a native of Scotland and a carpenter by trade, who came to Coitsville township from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835, when his daughter Mary was a babe of six months, purchasing the farm on which Mr. Shields has lived since his marriage. Mr. Gilchrist built the house on the place, a substantial building, in which he died. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Shields has rented a part of his residence and the tenant looks after the farm. Mr. Shields, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a member of Tod Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 29. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at New Bedford.



MRS. LOVINA B. COY, widow of Jonas Coy, who was a highly esteemed citizen of Green township, has resided on her valuable farm of 35 acres for many years, and is well and favorably known all through this section. Mrs. Coy was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 6, 1846, and is a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Way) Callihan. Elijah Callihan was born in Green township and was a son of Jeremiah Callihan, who was one of the earliest settlers here and a pioneer of sterling character. He married Mary Way, who was also a member of an old township family.

Lovina B. Callihan was reared in Green township and obtained a district school educa-

tion. On February 21, 1869, she was married to Jonas Coy, who was also born in Green township, October 28, 1820, where he died February 28, 1896. His father, Daniel Coy, was one of the very early settlers in this part of Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Coy had four children, namely: George W.; Gleason F.; Emma Frances, who married Percy Callihan; and Elsie G., who married Homer Roteel. By a prior marriage, Mr. Coy had a family, the survivors of which are: Simon, John W., Sarah, Madison, Addison, and Amanda J. Sarah married John Hilliard.

Mr. Coy was an excellent farmer and a quiet, self-respecting citizen. He took no active interest in politics, but cast his vote with the Republican party. Few citizens left behind them a better record for honesty and up-right dealing with his fellow men than did Jonas Coy.

EDGAR STRAWN, formerly one of Goshen township's prominent and esteemed citizens, was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 24, 1855, on the farm on which his widow still resides, and on which he died December 31, 1903. He was a son of Samuel and Dortha (Kirtland) Strawn.

The Strawns came to Goshen township at a very early day and built their cabin of logs in the wilderness in pioneer times. The father of Mr. Strawn was born in Goshen township, but his mother was a native of England.

Edgar Strawn grew to manhood on the home farm of 67 acres. For many years his chief business was buying and shipping livestock. He was an excellent business man and was respected for his honorable methods. While he looked carefully after his own interests he was just in his treatment of others, and those who knew him best were ready to declare that "Edgar Strawn's word was as good as his bond."

On April 22, 1880, Mr. Strawn was married to Florence M. Coy, who was born near Salem, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and

is a daughter of Jacob and Hannah M. (Walker) Coy, both of whom now reside at Salem.

Mr. Strawn was a Republican.

FRANK L. DE NORMANDIE, sheriff of Mahoning County, Ohio, and a well-known business man of Youngstown, was born January 15, 1853, at New Castle, Pennsylvania. He resided on his father's farm in Lawrence County from the age of 12 to that of 17 years.

Mr. De Normandie became a resident of Youngstown, April 15, 1872, on that date entering the employ of John H. Bushnell, with whom he served an apprenticeship to the harness trade. He remained with Mr. Bushnell for 12 years, and afterward 16 years as his foreman, then becoming an equal partner in the business. On the death of Mr. Bushnell the firm of De Normandie & Kay was established, the business of Mr. Bushnell being purchased from his executors. This partnership continued until January, 1906, when Mr. De Normandie purchased Mr. Kay's interest and the business is now conducted under the name of Frank L. De Normandie, and, since our subject's assumption of public office, has been managed by the latter's son, Albert Franklin.

In 1872 Mr. De Normandie was married to Emma McIntyre, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Ada Blanche, who is the wife of John W. Miller, who is with the Carnegie Steel Company, and Albert Franklin, mentioned above. Mr. De Normandie and family belong to the Disciples Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to the subordinate lodge and the Encampment, Patriarchs Militant, and the Rebekahs, also to the Elks, the Maccabees, and the National Union.

Mr. De Normandie has been prominent in political life in Mahoning County, for a number of years, serving on the city council of Youngstown and holding a number of the minor offices. Since January 1, 1905, he has

been the very efficient sheriff of Mahoning County, a terror to evil doers and a protector of law-abiding citizens.

BERNARD FORD LEE was the founder and for many years the president of the Poland Union Seminary, at Poland, and also one of the notably successful business men of this section, who were early promoters of railroad building and developers of the oil and coal fields. Bernard F. Lee was born at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 7, 1814, and died at Poland in 1886. The Lee family is of English extraction and was established in Poland township by the parents of Mr. Lee when the country was yet a wilderness. In all probability the Lee family settled here next following the Kirtland family.

Bernard Ford Lee attended the district schools in Poland township and when 14 years of age began to learn the tailor's trade, although his natural inclinations lay in the direction of an intellectual and professional life. To this end, after working at the trade all day, he attended night school and thus prepared himself for college, later entering an institution of note at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After completing its prescribed course he returned to Poland with the intention of commencing the study of law, but circumstances induced him to open up a school. For one year he conducted a school in the building which was erected for that purpose but afterwards was converted into his residence, which is now the home of his daughter, Miss Grace Lee, and as he met with such unexpected patronage, a building was erected on the present site of the Poland Seminary.

Subsequently Mr. Lee, with a corps of competent educators, opened up a law and medical school in the building which he formerly used for the first school, and young men from the town and vicinity eagerly came for instruction, and upon his roll of students were inscribed names which have become illustrious on the pages of American history. From the

Poland Union Seminary and from under Mr. Lee's personal supervision, went William McKinley, to enter the service of his country among the early volunteers. Before he departed he wrote his name upon the walls of the dining-room, and that signature, which then represented but an ambitious student and manly youth, was carefully preserved all through the years of his great rise to the heights of statesmanship and public honor, and the writing still remains a treasured relic of one who became "first in the hearts of his countrymen." In all his rise to fame there came no period when William McKinley did not look back to Poland Seminary, his only *alma mater*, with affection, and to the end of his life he entertained the highest personal regard for Mr. Lee. Other distinguished names appear on this roll and many of the students of this school have, and still do occupy high places in professional and business life, both in Ohio and the Nation.

After many years of successful direction of this school, President Lee retired in favor of Dr. McMaster, but he assumed charge of its business affairs, discharging them with the greatest efficiency as long as he retained the connection. Normally, Mr. Lee was a business man, possessing the alert faculties and the foresight which make the formulation of commercial policies and their successful carrying out, the foundation for great business movements. He was associated with Chauncy H. Andrews, the Wicks and other financiers of Youngstown, in many of their large enterprises, but always retained his home at Poland.

Bernard Ford Lee was married (first) to Pauline King, who died in June, 1859. Six children were born to this marriage, as follows: Florence, deceased; Jessie, who married Dr. W. S. Matthews; Carrie, who married J. P. Sexton; Henry Kirk, who died in infancy; Blanche, who married H. W. Lowery, residing at Akron; and Grace, residing in the old homestead at Poland. Mr. Lee was married (second) to Jane Simpson, and three children were born to this union, as follows: Bernard Lyle, Clyde Duncan and Annie.



Joseph H. Brown

Both sons of the second marriage are engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. Mrs. Lee died in 1886.

Every visitor to Poland notes the Old Lee homestead. It stands in the midst of a five-acre lot and the beautiful lawn and noble elm and maple and a variety of evergreen trees which give generous shade, are prominent features of the landscape.

JOSEPH HENRY BROWN, one of the earliest iron manufacturers in the Mahoning valley, was born of English parentage at Glamorganshire, Wales, July 24, 1810. He was cradled in the iron business, his father and grandfather having been iron manufacturers. At the age of four he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Maryland. His father, John Brown, erected the Ellicott iron and copper mills near Baltimore. Here, at an early age, Mr. Brown began to learn the iron business with his father. His educational advantages being limited, he thirsted for knowledge. A prominent family gave him access to their extensive library, to the kindness of whom he often after referred as owing much of the success of his life. Diligently studying at night, possessed of a bright mind and retentive memory, he acquired a good education. According to an old-time custom, his father claimed his wages until he became of age. On this account when 20 years old, he left home and sought employment in the iron mills at Montalto, Pennsylvania. Here he showed such a knowledge of the business that when his father came after him, his employer offered the young man such great inducements that his father allowed him to remain. He was soon after made manager of the works. From Montalto he went to superintend the works at Antietam, which his father had built, and later to superintend the mills at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, conducting them all in a most profitable manner.

In January, 1839, Mr. James D. White of New Castle, Pennsylvania, sent for him to

lay the foundation and superintend the construction of the first iron works there. At the death of Mr. White he leased and ran the mill very successfully until it was sold to A. L. Crawford & Company, Mr. Brown purchasing an interest. The practical management of the concern was left with him. The partnership being successful, at the end of four years he erected another mill in company with Joseph Higgs and Edward Thomas. This establishment was considered one of the finest plants in the states. Additional capital being necessary, three more partners were admitted. Mr. Brown managed the mechanical portion in a profitable manner, but through the dishonesty of one of the new partners, the financial management was a failure. About this time the mill burned down and Mr. Brown found himself, after sixteen years of unceasing labor, poor and penniless. In desperation he, with his younger brother, Richard, drove over to Youngstown, then a village of 2,800 inhabitants, to see if they could not negotiate for the purchase of Wick Brothers' old mill, and move it over to New Castle. This was in 1855. The mill had not been running for years, was rusted and neglected, requiring much labor and money to put in order. The brothers, however, decided to buy it if they could. "We haven't a cent," they said, "but we know how to make iron." Their reputation had gone before them, and they soon came to terms with the owners, who agreed to sell the mill on time if they would let it remain in Youngstown. This they consented to do. A partnership was formed, called Brown, Bonnell & Company, consisting of Joseph and his brothers Richard, Nathaniel and Thomas Brown and William Bonnell, all of whom had been associated together in the iron business in New Castle, and James Westerman of Youngstown. The purchasers were to pay \$100,000, \$25,000 each year for four years. Repairs were at once begun and forty men with their families moved over from New Castle by stage and canal to work in the mill. At first the new firm had an exceedingly hard time to keep in business. It was only by indomitable perseverance that the mill was kept

ging. Youngstown was practically dead then and the people in their joy at having something to do, willingly put up with many inconveniences. The workmen received no cash, but were paid by the firm's orders on a local store, in which the former owners of the mill were interested. In spite of all these difficulties, the energetic firm succeeded in paying for the plant in the time specified. Their motto was "Good iron and fair dealing." Their success was phenomenal, so that these mills soon became the second largest exclusive iron plant in America and the names of its founders will go down to posterity as the architects and builders of the city's fortunes. Mr. Brown was the inventor of a number of improvements in the making of iron, which he never patented. One of them was the method of manufacturing nails with the filer of the iron running lengthwise instead of across the nails. This has been the universal way of making cut nails ever since. He also built one of the first two close-top blast furnaces in this country (not knowing the other was under construction), reconvert-ing blast furnace practice in this country. In 1875 Mr. Brown, in company with Mr. William Bonnell of Youngstown, and Messrs. Samuel, George W. and Charles B. Hale and Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, built the Joseph H. Brown iron and steel works of South Chicago, afterwards sold to the Calumet Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. Brown was one of the founders of the merchant iron firm of "Cleveland Brown & Company," of Cleveland, Ohio, also one of the founders and one of the early presidents of the Mahoning National Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Youngstown. He was the president of the Brown-Bonnell Company from its beginning until the sale of his interest to Herbert Ayer of Chicago in 1879. In political matters he took no important part, but held that it was the duty of every good citizen to always cast his vote. A man of large brain, well informed on political economy, he was asked to a conference of leading statesmen and frequently was called before the ways and means committee

at Washington to give his views. During his residence at Chicago he was president of the "Tariff League of America." After the sale of the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Works at Chicago, Mr. Brown, with his family, returned to Youngstown, at the age of 72, much broken in health. The death of his wife in June, 1886, was a severe blow to him, and contributed largely to hasten his demise a few months later, November 17, 1886. He was a member of the Trinity M. E. Church and contributed largely to its support, as he did to all charitable and benevolent institutions in the city, doing so as far as possible without publicity, and no worthy suppliant was ever turned away.

In 1832 he was married to Miss Susanna Oellig, a daughter of Dr. John Oellig, a prominent physician of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. They had twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are: Mrs. Edwin J. Warner, Mrs. Cyrus E. Felton, J. Oellig Brown, Edmond L. Brown, Ella Brown, Emily Brown, Mrs. William Powers and Joseph H. Brown, Jr. The last two are now deceased.

He was a most affectionate husband and indulgent father, to his friends cordial, generous and pleasant. His face glowed with benevolence and good cheer. A man of great business sagacity, high-minded and honorable, of stubborn integrity, his word was his bond. A portrait of this estimable citizen is published in connection with this article.

GIDEON E. SANTEE, president of the board of trustees of Smith township and one of its leading citizens, resides on his excellent farm in section 11, which contains almost 80 acres of valuable land, which is well adapted to general farming. Mr. Santee was born July 25, 1855, in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, near where he now resides, and is a son of DeLorma and Hannah (Ellyson) Santee.

The Santee family is an old pioneer one of

Mahoning County. It was established in Smith township by the great-grandparents of Gideon E. Santee. Thomas Santee, the grandfather, was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Smith township, where he entered 80 acres of land. The early years of the family were passed in clearing up the wild farm, while they lived in a primitive log cabin. Prosperity came to them and as they won it by their industry, they also gained the esteem of their neighbors by their exemplary, orderly lives. De Lorma Santee succeeded to his father's estate and to his fair name, and in the course of years became also a man of substance and local prominence. He served many years as a public official in Smith township, in the offices of trustee and treasurer, and took the interest of an enterprising and progressive citizen in political matters concerning his own community.

De Lorma Santee married Hannah Ellyson, who was born January 21, 1830, and still survives. She is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Ellyson, natives of New Jersey, who settled in Goshen township, Mahoning County, prior to her birth, where they became people of high standing in public esteem. Of the five children born to De Lorma Santee and wife, four survive, namely: Dr. Leon B., a physician, residing at Marlborough, Ohio; Gideon E.; Sylvester J., residing at Damascus; and Elizabeth S., who married James Morgan, residing in Smith township. De Lorma Santee died July 5, 1905.

Gideon E. Santee was reared on the home farm, where he was trained in agricultural pursuits. He attended the public schools of Smith township and later spent one year as a student in Mt. Union College, after which he settled down to farming, in which he has been interested ever since. His well cultivated land, prolific orchards and sleek cattle all proclaim a large measure of prosperity.

Mr. Santee has two sons, Curtis A., who was born June 21, 1894, and William M., who was born December 31, 1896. The mother of these sons died April 6, 1903, leaving behind her many sorrowing friends. She was a woman of lovely character and had been a

consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Santee was reared in the Society of Friends and is a member of the East Goshen Church, of which he is a trustee.

In politics, he has been a life-long Republican. He is serving as chairman of the board of education of Smith township, having been connected with this body for some seven years, and is also president of the board of trustees of the township, in both offices proving himself an efficient and conscientious officer.



WILLIAM B. JONES, a prominent resident of Youngstown, and auditor of Mahoning County, was born in Allegany County, Maryland, in 1859, and is a type of the successful self-made man.

Mr. Jones enjoyed but common school advantages in his native place, but after coming to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1880, he completed his education in the night schools. At first he secured work as a teamster and while so employed during the day time, pursued his studies faithfully in the evenings, thus preparing himself for a business career. Later he secured a position as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in this city, still later, entering Wick's bank as bookkeeper and real estate agent, where he continued for sixteen years. In 1901 Mr. Jones engaged in the real estate business for himself at Youngstown and continued in that line of work subsequently until he assumed the duties of his present office on October 16, 1905, he having been elected thereto in 1904. Prior to this he had held other political positions in Mahoning County, having been for years an active supporter of the Republican party. He is connected also with various business enterprises and is a citizen who, in every way, is representative of the city's best interests.

On February 10, 1887, Mr. Jones was married to Laura W. Thrasher, formerly a teacher in a Maryland High School. They have two sons, L. Calvin and W. Bruce. Both are bright boys, and the elder, a lad of 12 years,

has shown remarkable adaptability in a mechanical line and is much interested in the study of electricity.

Mr. Jones is a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a member of the National Union.

ELMER ELLETT, a representative agriculturist and dairyman of Smith township, residing on his finely improved farm of 60 acres, situated in section 36, was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 6, 1862, and is a son of John H. and Almira (Card) Ellett.

The Elletts came to Ohio from New Jersey. John H. Ellett, father of Elmer, who now lives retired at Struthers, aged 75 years, was born in New Jersey and was about nine months old when his parents brought him to their pioneer farm in Goshen township, Mahoning County. He was reared near the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and on that farm his father, David Ellett, died. In 1869 John H. Ellett settled on the farm in Smith township which Elmer now owns, and here he lived for a long period. For a quarter of a century he has been a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He married Almira Card, who was born in Smith township, which was named for her maternal grandfather, who was the first permanent settler in the township. She died November 17, 1903. Both she and husband were educated in Mt. Union College and in his early manhood he taught many terms of school.

Elmer Ellett was seven years of age when his parents settled on the farm he now owns, and here he has lived ever since. He was educated in the public schools of Smith township and at Damascus Academy. In addition to general farming, which Mr. Ellett carries on in a scientific way, he is largely interested in dairying, for this purpose keeping a fine herd of Holstein cattle, a number of which are registered animals. Mr. Ellett has made many substantial improvements on his place in the way of commodious buildings, and his residence is one of the finest rural homes to be

found in this section of the county. Its surroundings are all in keeping and the entire place makes a beautiful picture, whether in the bloom of summer or the snow of winter.

On August 4, 1883, Mr. Ellett was married to Irena M. Butler, who was born in Knox township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Ann (Coppock) Butler, later of Butler township, Columbiana County. Mr. and Mrs. Ellett have two children: Effie B., who married Clyde Pettit, residing in Goshen township, has one daughter, Mildred E.; and Curtis A., residing at home.

Mr. Ellett is one of the wide-awake, progressive agriculturist of this section and has always shown his interest in developing the land and improving the stock. He has long been a member of the Damascus Farmers' Institute, and prior to being elected its president, in which office he served three years, he was a valued member of the executive committee. Politically he is a Republican.

AALEXANDER KENNEDY. The death of Alexander Kennedy, which occurred on his farm in Green township, November 27, 1903, removed from this community a man of sterling worth, one whose exemplary life and kind and generous nature had brought him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had become associated. Mr. Kennedy was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, February 2, 1827, and was a son of John and Sarah (Rankin) Kennedy, both of whom were natives of that country.

In his own land Alexander Kennedy learned to be a stationary engineer, a trade he followed for half a century. On June 15, 1861, he was married to Janet Love, who was born in the same shire as himself, and who is a daughter of John and Janet (McFarland) Love, the former of whom died in Scotland and the latter in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reared a large family, and the survivors are the following:

Sarah, who married James Notman, residing at Beloit, Ohio; David, residing at Washingtonville; James, residing in Green township; Agnes, who married James McFee, of Austintown township; Janet, who married Ernest Allen, residing at Salem; William, residing in Green township; and George, residing at Washingtonville.

In 1887 Alexander Kennedy came to Mahoning County, and for two years resided west of and near Youngstown, removing then to Green township, near Washingtonville, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres, on which his widow still resides. For a number of years he was employed as a stationary engineer in connection with coal mining operations, and he also engaged in farming. Until within three years of his death, Mr. Kennedy was a robust man. The family is well and favorably known all through this section. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washingtonville. In earlier years Mr. Kennedy had been identified with the order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES BUTLER, who has been a member of the Board of Public Safety of Youngstown, Ohio, since February, 1906, was born in this city, July 17, 1856, and is the son of James and Catherine (Nugent) Butler. James Butler, the father, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1828, and emigrated to America in 1847. He settled first in Canada, but soon found his way to the states, and resided in the city of Boston for several years before coming to Ohio. In early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade, but his latter years were spent on a farm. During the Civil War he was with the "Squirrel Hunters" in their chase after General John H. Morgan, the raider. He married Catherine Nugent and they became the parents of six children: John N.; Hannah, who married Edward Flannigan; James, subject of this sketch; Margaret, wife of Patrick O'Brien; Mary, and Thomas.

James Butler was reared on a farm near

Mineral Ridge, Trumbull County, Ohio, where his parents located when he was a child. Here he was given a good common school education, remaining on the farm until 1880, when he was engaged by the Erie Railroad as yard brakeman in their yards at Youngstown, Ohio. After spending fourteen months in this trying and dangerous occupation, Mr. Butler went to the Lake Shore road, running a local freight out of Youngstown for six months. Then for a number of years he was with the Pennsylvania road, first as brakeman, and in 1885 being promoted to the position of conductor. In 1887 he accepted a position as brakeman on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, and a number of years later was made yard conductor. In the following year he was advanced to yardmaster, which position he held until he retired from railroading in 1901 to accept that of city commissioner, which he held for four years. Among railroad men he is deservedly popular, and has served as secretary of the James Harvey Lodge, No. 21, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Butler was married February, 1881, to Miss Mary A. Stotler, a daughter of Michael and Mary Stotler. They have six children: Edward T., Frank L., Raymond M., William J., Catherine Irene, Elizabeth M.

FRED MATTIX, a popular citizen and successful business man at Greenford, proprietor of a grist mill, where he manufactures flour and feed and deals in all kinds of grain, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1867, and is a son of Elijah W. and Lorna (Ferguson) Mattix, who are natives of Pennsylvania and reside at Sharon, in that state.

Fred Mattix was aged about 12 years when his parents moved to Orangeville, Trumbull County, Ohio, having attended the public schools of Mercer County prior to this removal. For a considerable period he worked in the stove manufacturing department of the

Standard Oil Company, but since July 1, 1899, he has been engaged in his present enterprise at Greenford. His mill is equipped with the roller process and he has a big custom trade among farmers in the neighborhood of Greenford, and also sells and ships to Youngstown and other points. He is a good business man, honest, accommodating and capable, and has a genial manner, which makes him popular with his fellow citizens.

In July, 1888, Mr. Mattix was married to Minnie Wreichtadt, who was born at Greenford, Ohio, and is a daughter of Andrew Wreichtadt. Mr. and Mrs. Mattix are members of the Greenford Lutheran Church and they have many pleasant social connections in the village.

DAVID BECK, a leading citizen of Springfield township, owns 282 acres of very valuable farming land, situated in sections 25 and 26, but resides, with his sister, on the old homestead farm of 197 acres, which belongs to his father's heirs. Mr. Beck was born on this beautiful old home place, October 12, 1857, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Horning) Beck.

Christian Beck was born in Germany and accompanied his parents to America in his boyhood. His father settled in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he remained for some years, but later returned to die in his native land. Christian Beck was reared in Lawrence County, where he lived until after his marriage, when he came to Mahoning County and settled on the farm on which his son lives, purchasing first, 85 acres in section 23, to which he subsequently added until he had 197 acres. This land he improved by putting up substantial buildings, and it is a very valuable property at the present time. He resided here until his death on March 20, 1903. He was a lifelong Democrat and held some local offices. For many years he was one of the pillars of the Lutheran Church. He married Mary Horning, who was born in

Springfield township, on a farm north of this homestead, and was a daughter of John and Hannah (Sipe) Horning. She died in May, 1905. They had nine children, as follows: Harriet, who married O. F. Ilgenfritz; George F., residing at East Palestine; Hannah, who resides with her brother on the homestead; Anna, who died in 1896; David; Clara, who married J. S. Allen, residing at Wampum, Pennsylvania; Seymour, residing in Springfield township; Ida, who married S. D. Greiner, residing at Petersburg; Elsie, who died aged one year; and William, who died aged 21 years.

David Beck was reared on the present farm and was educated in the district schools. He has always devoted himself, more or less to agricultural pursuits, carrying on general farming and stock raising. In addition to managing the old homestead property, he looks after his farm of 100 acres, which is situated in section 25, south of this place, and a second farm of 182 acres, situated in section 26, which was the old Gottlieb Bonnett farm. He is president of the Home Telephone Company, one of the township's most useful utilities.

In politics Mr. Beck always supports the candidates of the Democratic party in National affairs, but uses his judgment in local matters. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Beck has never married.

JH. MIDDLETON, county clerk of Mahoning County, Ohio, is one of Youngstown's energetic and progressive young men, and one who is an important factor in Republican political councils. He was born in this city, a son of the late John Middleton, who was an early settler at Youngstown and a well-known citizen. John Middleton married Mary E. Irwin and they had two sons, the subject of this sketch, and Harry L., the latter of whom is in the employ of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The father died when J. H. was but one year old, but the mother still survives.



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Wm. C. Cady

J. H. Middleton was educated at Youngstown and was still a boy when he entered the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad, for whom he was engaged in clerking in different departments of the service. Subsequently he went to the Republic Iron and Steel Company, where he remained two years. He was then cashier at Youngstown for the Iron Sheet and Tube Company, for one and a half years. Then he went into the office of probate judge as deputy probate judge, and remained for four years. Mr. Middleton was elected councilman from the Second ward and served in this office until he was elected county clerk in the fall of 1905. He has long been a zealous worker in the Republican party, and was chairman of the Republican county executive committee during the campaign that resulted in the election of President Roosevelt. He has membership in the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE M. MCKELVEY for a number of years stood at the head of a score of the most successful business enterprises of Youngstown, Ohio, and, until ill health caused a partial retirement, was a notable example of the result of perseverance and enterprise. Mr. McKelvey was born at the village of Arnagh, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, on August 17, 1849, and his death occurred at the family home, "Torfoot," Youngstown, December 24, 1905.

Mr. McKelvey obtained his education in the schools of his native county and for a time engaged in teaching, which occupation he alternated with farming until 1869, when he came to Youngstown. Having relatives already established here, he became associated in a dry goods and grocery enterprise with his cousin, Lawson McKelvey, opening a store on the corner of Mahoning and Oak Hill avenues, but subsequently removing to Federal street, where for a time he conducted the Red Hot Cash Store. By this time he had shown those business qualifications which so marked

his management of later and larger enterprises. He then went to Hubbard, where the Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company had established a general store, and became their manager, and continued to be interested in that concern until his death.

Upon his return to Youngstown in 1882, Mr. McKelvey, in association with L. E. Cochran and the late C. H. Andrews, bought out the business of the E. M. McGillen Company, which later underwent re-organization, Mr. McKelvey becoming president of G. M. McKelvey & Company, with L. E. Cochran, who is now president, as vice-president, and E. L. McKelvey as secretary and treasurer. Mr. McKelvey assumed the duties of general manager of this business and built up one of the largest department stores in this section of the country, one known over and beyond the state. There was no element of chance in the remarkable success that he achieved. Thoroughness in organizing and extending his great business was joined to what may be termed almost genius in choosing his fellow workers—and many of these were associates in other important organizations as well as in his great mercantile business. With C. H. Andrews, L. E. Cochran and others he was deeply interested in the organizing of the Commercial National Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Table Oilcloth Company, of which he was director and chairman of the executive board; he was vice-president of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Roofing Company; vice-president of the Mahoning Foundry & Machine Company; vice-president of the Edwin Bell Company, now of Pittsburg; and director in the Ryan-Parker Construction Company of New York.

In September, 1876, Mr. McKelvey was married to Leah M. Brownlee, of Struthers, Ohio. He is survived by his widow and five children, namely: Mrs. Letitia Morris, Lucius, Mrs. Katherine Owsley, Florence, and Gertrude.

Mr. McKelvey was essentially a business man. During the accumulation of his own

fortune, he assisted in the building of others by encouraging industries and enterprises in which he had no interest beyond that of a sincerely public-spirited citizen. He was always ready and willing to promote movements for the public welfare, but in an intelligent and wise manner, making no vain show of his wealth and prominence. He was a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of its committee on public improvements.

For many years Mr. McKelvey was a leading member of the Tabernacle United Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to the support of its many charitable enterprises. His fraternal relations were mainly with the Masons, he being a member of Hillman Lodge No. 481, F. & A. M.; Youngstown Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M.; and St. John's Commandery, K. T. He was also an Elk; and belonged to the Royal Arcanum and the National Union. His portrait is herewith presented.

FRANK B. GEIGER, an enterprising and successful farmer of Springfield township, residing on his valuable property, which contains 68 acres of well cultivated land, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 20, 1874, and is a son of Gottlob and Gottleiba (Myers) Geiger.

The father of Mr. Geiger was born in Germany and was two years old when he was brought to America by his father, Daniel Geiger. The latter located on a farm at the crossroads, in Springfield township, in the southeast corner of section 21, and built the house, which is still standing, in which Frank B. formerly lived. There Gottlob Geiger was reared. He later became a substantial farmer and lived to a good old age, dying May 28, 1905, aged 75 years. He built the house in which his son Frank B. now resides, the latter having purchased his father's farm in the spring of 1907. Gottlob Geiger married Gottleiba Myers, who was a daughter of George and Mary (Koch) Myers. Her father was

born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the ship in which he started to America was wrecked and he was taken to Norway, but was finally landed at Philadelphia, where he was bound out for three years, probably to work out his passage money. He started for Ohio with a horse and wagon, which he traded when he reached Springfield township, Mahoning County, for 300 acres of land, to which he later added 27 acres and still later bought 80 more acres. He followed farming and operated a coal bank for a number of years. He married Mary Koch, who was born in Germany and was the only girl in a family of eight children. She came to America when young, with two of her brothers, and was bound out in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They had three children: Gotleib and Gottleiba, twins, and J. George, who died on his farm in Springfield township, in 1905.

The children of Gottlob and Gottleiba Geiger were: George, residing a half mile southwest of the home place; Mary, who married Isaiah Hoffman, residing in Green township; Louisa, who married Allen Felger, residing in Springfield township; Julia; Clara, who married Nathaniel A. May, residing in Springfield township; William, residing in New Springfield; Charles, residing at Boardman; Tillie, who married Clinton Lipp, residing in Minnesota; and Frank B.

Frank B. Geiger was reared in his native township and attended the public schools through his boyhood. He remained on the home farm assisting his father until his marriage, when he located one mile west of his present place, on his grandfather's old farm, on which he lived until 1900. In 1905 he settled on his father's old farm, and in the spring of 1907 he became the owner of this excellent property. This he operates and rents his grandfather's old farm, so that he has a large acreage to manage. His land is under a fine state of cultivation, he has good buildings and a large amount of modern farm machinery. He works along modern lines and is meeting with the most satisfying results.

On November 17, 1897, Mr. Geiger was married to Frances Elser, who was born in

Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Simeon and Mary (Cover) Elser, both of whom are residents of Beaver township. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger have three children, namely: Russell E., who was born March 1, 1900; Mildred Verne, who was born August 31, 1901; and Charles Clinton, who was born January 12, 1904.

In politics Mr. Geiger is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT F. UMSTEAD was one of Goshen township's most highly esteemed citizens, where he carried on general farming and also operated a greenhouse in connection therewith for some twenty-five years. Mr. Umstead was born March 30, 1829, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Maria (Favinger) Umstead, and he died in Goshen township, February 5, 1903.

The great-grandfather of Robert F. Umstead was Harmon Umstead, who emigrated from Germany, settling in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. When Robert was about 17 years of age, he accompanied his father, John Umstead, and his step-mother, to Mahoning County. They settled in the southern part of Goshen township, in which Robert Umstead continued to live until the close of his life. His industry brought him material prosperity and he left an excellent estate at death. He was a man of sterling character, one of the solid, sensible, reliable citizens who are a gain to any community and whose death can but be a great loss. His tastes were quiet and his desires satisfied by the cultivating of his land and caring for the welfare of his family, but he was always ready to lend his influence in the direction of promoting temperance, education and morality in his neighborhood. In political sentiment he was a Republican.

On August 15, 1850, Mr. Umstead was married to Minerva J. Morris, who was born at Damascus, Ohio, March 15, 1831, and is a daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Stuckey)

Morris. The father of Mrs. Umstead was born at Damascus and was a son of Anthony and Hannah (French) Morris, who were natives of New Jersey. They came to Damascus among the earliest settlers and passed through Salem on the way, which was then a settlement of four cabins. The mother of Mrs. Umstead was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Umstead is one of a family of twelve children: Sarah, who is the widow of Joseph Walker, residing at Alliance; Barbara A., who married John Myers, residing in Ripley County, Indiana; Stephen, residing at Salem; John W., deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil War; Barzilla, deceased, who died from wounds received at the battle of Lookout Mountain, during the Civil War; Mrs. Umstead, James, Daniel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and Lorenzo.

A family of five children were born to Robert F. Umstead and his wife, namely: Presley, engaged in mechanical pursuits, residing in Goshen township; Maria E., who married Hiram Brown, residing in Goshen township; John C., residing in North Jackson, Ohio; Morris A., residing in Goshen township; and Daniel B., residing at Salem.

Mrs. Umstead resides on her farm of 117 acres in Goshen township. She is well-known and enjoys the esteem of a wide social circle. Her kindness and hospitality are only equalled by the wisdom and prudence with which she has managed her affairs since her widowhood.

LAUREN WARD STEWART, residing on his valuable farm of 100 acres, situated in Poland township, is a representative agriculturist of this section and belongs to an old pioneer family of Trumbull County. Mr. Stewart was born in Hubbard township, Trumbull County, Ohio, October 8, 1847, and is a son of William A. and Mary (Stewart) Stewart. The names of father and mother were the same, but their ancestry was different.

William A. Stewart was born in Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 11,

1818, and was a son of Robert Stewart, who was also reared there, his parents probably being among the earliest settlers in that section. After his marriage, William Stewart moved to Hubbard township, and during the childhood of Lauren W., to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Iowa, where the father died four years later, November 16, 1857. The widow then returned to Ohio and lived for a time with her father, Alexander Stewart, who was the father of D. Hammond Stewart, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. The mother died April 25, 1887, aged 67 years and 5 months. When Lauren W. Stewart had reached manhood, his mother and he went to housekeeping in Boardman township. In 1895 Mr. Stewart purchased his present farm and settled on it in 1900. His land is well situated and is adapted to general farming and stock raising.

On January 29, 1885, Mr. Stewart was married to Mary Elizabeth Balmgardner, who was reared in Pennsylvania, and is the only child of John Jacob and Isabella (Wallace) Balmgardner, natives of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, both of whom died when Mrs. Stewart was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have five children, namely: Ethel May, Elmer Ward, Frank William, Grace Eleanor, and Charles Walker. The eldest daughter graduated from Poland Seminary in the spring of 1906. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Poland, in which Mr. Stewart is an elder.



MRS. LYDIA MESSERLY, residing on her valuable farm of almost 80 acres, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, has spent the whole of her 69 years here, where she was born, June 16, 1838. She is a daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Roeber) Cool.

The father of Mrs. Messerly was born in Virginia and was 18 years of age when he accompanied his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters to Mahoning County.

His uncle, Philip Cool, was also of the party, and they settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Messerly. At that time the country was still a wilderness and the log cabin of the Cool family stood surrounded by a dense forest. Many pioneer hardships had to be endured, but in the meantime the clearing and cultivating of the farm was accomplished. Jacob Cool grew to manhood, married and died. Of his eleven children, two alone survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Andrew Rhodes, and Mrs. Messerly.

Lydia Cool was educated in the district schools of Green township, and December 26, 1867, she was married to William H. Messerly, who was born March 22, 1839, in Beaver township, Mahoning County. He died December 18, 1892. They had three children, namely: Orrin J., born November 16, 1868; Emery S., born January 15, 1871, deceased; and Cora E., born January 20, 1877, who married Frank C. Mellinger, of Leetonia, Ohio. Orrin J. Messerly is serving as assessor of Green township, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. Like his father, he has always given staunch adherence to the Democratic party. He belongs to Greenfield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is also a member of the order of Foresters at Greenford.

Mr. and Mrs. Messerly resided on the present farm and Mr. Messerly became a well-known and successful agriculturalist. Mrs. Messerly is a member of the German Reformed Church. She has passed her whole life in this section, and commands the respect and enjoys the esteem of all who can claim her friendship.



ENSIGN N. BROWN, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, with law office in the Maloney block on Wick avenue, was born in 1854, at Canfield, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Richard and Thalia F. (Newton) Brown.

Richard Brown, born in Derbyshire, England, was a son of Captain John Brown, an

officer in the English army, and came to America about 1845. He married Thalia F. Newton, a daughter of Hon. Eben Newton, who settled in Mahoning County in 1815, and who lived his whole life at Canfield, with the exception of a few years during which he practiced law at Cincinnati. He was the first judge of Mahoning County, was a member of the state senate and in 1852 was elected a member of congress from this district. Some time after 1860 he served again as a member of the Ohio state senate.

Ensign N. Brown was an infant when he was taken to New York city, where he was carefully reared and educated, his father being a merchant there. In 1878 he returned to Canfield, called there to look after his grandfather's interests, and, in accordance with the wishes of the aged jurist, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judges Van Hynning and Johnston. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and then located at Youngstown, where he has gained a prominent position in the profession. He is a member of the Law Library Association.

In 1876 Mr. Brown was married to Jeanette Cooper, of New York City, and they have two daughters, Genevieve Newton and Bessie Hunt. Mr. Brown has always taken a good citizen's interest in politics, but has never consented to be a candidate for office. He is one of the leading Masons of the city, having been identified with the fraternity for thirty years, and is past master of the Blue Lodge. He is a member of St. John's Church.

GEORGE A. COOK, who settled in 1905 on his valuable farm of 227 acres, situated in section 28, Green township, was born February 24, 1863, and is a son of Deacon and Sarah (Pettit) Cook.

Deacon Cook, father of George A., was also born in Green township and was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Cook, the former of whom was a native of New York and the latter of Virginia. Deacon Cook was reared on

his father's pioneer farm and spent his whole life in Green township, where he followed farming and stock-raising. Of the children born to Deacon Cook and wife, seven survive, namely: Freeman J., residing in Colorado; Ensign, residing in Green township; William D., residing at Gallipolis; John P., residing in Beaver township; Martha A., who married Charles Horn, residing in Columbiana County; George A.; and Walter S., residing at Youngstown. Emma C. and Howard D. are deceased. Deacon Cook died in the spring of 1890, and was survived by his widow for several years.

From childhood, George A. Cook has been interested in agricultural pursuits, first on his father's farm and later on his own, and he has also been identified with the lumber industry, successfully operating a sawmill for ten years prior to settling on his present fine property.

On December 13, 1888, Mr. Cook was married to Cordelia S. Huffman, who was born in Virginia and is a daughter of David and Sarah Huffman, of Greenford, Ohio, formerly of Virginia. They have one daughter, Sarah L.

Mr. Cook is a staunch Republican but is no aspirant for political honors, contenting himself with performing his full duty as an intelligent American citizen. He belongs to Greenford Lodge, No. 514, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member.

GEORGE P. MILLER, one of the leading citizens of Smith township, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising on his large estate of 137 acres, which is situated in section 3, was born on this place, and is a son of William A. and Rebecca C. (Pow) Miller.

On this old homestead farm, which was settled by Abraham Miller, the grandfather of George P., who came from Pennsylvania at a very early date, William A. Miller, his father, was born, in the little log cabin which was the first home of the family. He became a prominent and useful citizen, was a trustee of Smith

township, a justice of the peace for many years, and was elected county commissioner of Mahoning County. In politics he was identified with the Republican party, but he served his community faithfully without hope of political favor. He was a consistent member and an elder in the Presbyterian Church at North Benton. His death occurred in April, 1885, and then Smith township lost one of her best citizens.

William A. Miller was married (first) to Rebecca C. Pow, who died in 1876. The children of this marriage were: George P.; Mary L., who married C. L. Harris, a well known attorney, residing at Eldorado, Kansas; Anna M., who married Homer H. Ward, residing at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is a merchant; Ida A., who married F. L. Sage, who is dean of the law school of the Michigan State University, residing at Ann Arbor; and Walter L., residing in Smith township. William A. Miller was married (second) to Mary Brosius, who now resides at Alliance, and they had one son, Carl E., residing at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is a mechanical engineer.

George P. Miller obtained his primary education in the local schools and then attended Mt. Union College for a time, where he completed the commercial course of study. He has mainly devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, being much interested in growing sheep, keeping from 100 to 300 head at one time, a number of these being registered, and all of fine grade. Mr. Miller has been very successful in his undertakings, and beside assisting himself, has done much toward raising the standard of stock through this neighborhood.

On March 1, 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Effie M. Lazarus, who is a daughter of Daniel Lazarus, of North Benton, and they have had four children: William L., Blanche M., Gertrude, deceased, and Daniel H.

Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He is a member and an elder of the North Benton Presbyterian Church, to which he has always given a liberal support.

GILBERT M. DILL, a well known resident of Poland township, and the owner of 60 acres of land situated in Poland and Boardman townships, was born in Wayne County, New York, May 30, 1834, and is a son of George and Esther (Garrett) Dill, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Williamson, New York, where she was born May 13, 1813. She still survives and resides with our subject, hale and hearty, at 94 years of age.

Gilbert M. Dill was reared in his native state and came to Youngstown in 1868, where he married Caroline Jacobs, a daughter of Nicholas Jacobs. He then entered into a partnership with Freeman O. Arms, a member of the Church Hill Coal Company, and conducted a general store at Church Hill for some time, when he removed to Hubbard, where he and Robert Jewell established the Hubbard Savings Bank, of which he was cashier. Three years later he returned to Youngstown and entered the employ of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, of which he later became part owner, remaining there for seven years. He then bought his beautiful residence and ten acres of land in Poland township, his home being located within the corporation line of Poland Village. He also owns 50 acres in Boardman township.

Mr. and Mrs. Dill have two children: Alice (Mrs. Alfred Stewart), and George E., the latter of whom lives at Joliet, Illinois. Mr. Dill is a Democrat.

CALEB HOLE, a highly respected citizen of Damascus, of which place he has been a resident for the past twenty-two years, is president of the Butler and Goshen Mutual Aid Society, which is a fire insurance organization, with offices at Damascus. Caleb Hole was born near Augusta, in what is now Carroll, but then was Columbiana County, March 6, 1827, and is a son of John and Catherine (Hanna) Hole.



JOSEPH G. MCCARTNEY

The father of Mr. Hole was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the mother, at Lynchburg in the same state, her father, Robert Hanna, having been one of the proprietors of that town in early days. He came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1802, and the family has long been a prominent one in the state. Mrs. Hole was a great-aunt of the late distinguished Senator Hanna of Ohio.

Caleb Hole was reared in his native locality and in boyhood attended private schools. He was reared on a farm and as he grew older and desired more extended educational opportunities, he industriously applied himself until he had earned enough capital to attend what is now Mt. Union College, at Alliance. From early youth he has practically made his own way in the world, acquiring property and also the esteem of his fellow citizens in the same quiet, persistent, honest way with which he obtained his education. For a long period he engaged in teaching school, through Stark County, in Carroll County, and also in Indiana. After marriage and settlement on a farm, he engaged in general agriculture and for twenty years paid much attention to the raising of sheep.

On February 11, 1868, Mr. Hole was married to Mrs. Sophia Hole, who was the widow of Prof. Jacob G. Hole, who, with his brother, Prof. Israel P. Hole, conducted Damascus Academy. The parents of Mrs. Hole were Morris and Ann (Votaw) Miller, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hole have had two children: Dr. N. W. and Anna L., deceased. By her former marriage, Mrs. Hole had two children: Judson G., deceased, and Charlotte, who is the wife of Rev. Benjamin Farquar, of the Society of Friends, residing at Whittier, California.

While residing in Carroll County, Mr. Hole served both as land appraiser and as trustee of Augusta township. In political sentiment he is a Republican. Both he and wife are members of the Friends Church, in which he is an elder, having occupied that office for a quarter of a century. He is one of the charter members of Damascus Academy and for some

years was president of the board of trustees. He believes in the value of Sabbath schools and for over a half century has been a willing teacher and has also served as superintendent. Mrs. Hole is an interested and useful member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Damascus.

JOSEPH G. McCARTNEY, a prominent citizen and for a number of years a large farmer and dairyman, whose portrait appears on a neighboring page of this volume, resides on his valuable farm of 130 acres in Coitsville township. He was born July 10, 1834, in an old log house which stood on the site of his present home, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Maxwell) McCartney.

James McCartney, the father, was born in the town of Skeyans, County Fermanagh, Ireland, October 1, 1791, and married Elizabeth Maxwell, who was born in the town of Beldamalard, in the above county, November 13, 1793. They were married in the town of Beldamalard, by Rev. Hopkins, October 15, 1815, and in 1817 they came to America, where James McCartney died April 16, 1869, his wife having passed away April 14, 1865. By trade James McCartney was a shoemaker, and after settling in Philadelphia, he worked as such until 1819, when he came to Youngstown. Here he not only worked as a shoemaker, but also conducted a brick yard. He built one of the first brick houses in the city, which was situated on the corner of Federal and Walnut streets, but never occupied it. Subsequently he bought the present farm and moved into a log house which stood on the place, resuming the making of brick here. The present substantial brick residence which is occupied by Joseph G. McCartney, was constructed in 1850 of brick made on the farm, and both father and son worked in its building.

There were ten children born to James McCartney and wife, nine of whom reached maturity, as follows: Sarah, deceased, who

was born in Ireland, October 12, 1816, married George Braden; Eliza, born at Philadelphia, October 25, 1818, died in infancy; Eliza Jane, deceased, who was born at Youngstown, July 4, 1821, married Thomas Noble; Johnston, deceased, who was born at Youngstown, August 29, 1823, was a man of high standing in the community; Lucy Ann, deceased, who was born August 27, 1825, married Abram Kline; James H., deceased, was born November 18, 1827; Isabella, deceased, born March 29, 1830, who was married (first) to Arthur Young, and (second) to Thomas Burns, lived near Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania; William, deceased, was born May 10, 1832, in Coitsville township; Joseph G., subject of this sketch; Mary, deceased, born in Coitsville township, October 12, 1836, married Silas Frankel. The family settled on the farm about 1830.

Joseph G. McCartney was the second youngest of the above family and is the only survivor. He has always lived on the home farm, which formerly contained 160 acres. Mr. McCartney has sold a number of lots from the farm and calls the settlement of fine residences Marian Heights, in honor of his granddaughter, Marian McGeehan. He engaged in farming and had a large dairy trade, which is still carried on by his son James.

After attaining manhood, Mr. McCartney was married to Mary Milligan, who is a daughter of James Milligan, and they have had six children, namely: William, Matilda, Bessie, James, Adeline and Minnie, the last-named of whom died at the age of 15 years. William McCartney, who is a mechanical, civil and electrical engineer, is now located at Joliet, Illinois, where he is employed in the extension of the drainage canal. After completing the common school course at Coitsville, he graduated from the Rayen High School at Youngstown, and took a complete engineering course at Troy, New York. He married Carrie Jones and they have one child, Gertrude. Matilda, who is the wife of Thomas McGeehan, is also a graduate of the Rayen High School. Mr. McGeehan, at the time of his marriage, was superintendent of

the Coitsville township schools, but is now in an electrical business in Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. McGeehan have one child, Marian. Bessie is the widow of Dr. Osborn Yost, and has two children, Harold and Marjorie. James, who is a farmer, residing in Coitsville township, married Laura Wilson. Adeline is the wife of Indice Small, and they live on a farm adjoining the subject of this sketch.

For nine years Mr. McCartney was a justice of the peace in Coitsville township and gave great satisfaction in the office. He has always lent his influence to discourage the liquor interests in this section. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of the trustees.

GEORGE W. HENRY, one of the representative men of Youngstown, Ohio, who is serving his second term as trustee of Youngstown township, was born in Pennsylvania, but as he was brought in childhood to Ohio, he has a strong affection for the state in which he was reared and educated. His maternal grandfather was a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Henry is a self-made man. He began to work in the coal bank at Thornhill when he was but nine years of age, and he continued to work at coal mining until 1878, when he engaged in a grocery business. He conducted his grocery for six years, and then for a period was connected with several Youngstown business enterprises, being with the Singer Sewing Machine Company for two years.

Mr. Henry has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has long been a representative member of the Republican party. In January, 1902, he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as trustee of Youngstown township, and served from January to April. In the next election he was elected trustee by a majority of 1,300 votes, and at the subsequent election was elected without opposition. This fact proves conclusively that Mr. Henry

has shown both ability and fidelity to the public duties imposed upon him.

In October, 1879, Mr. Henry was married to Minnie Barth, of Coalberg, Trumbull County, and they have four children, viz: Florence, wife of Albert Wethers, a farmer in Mahoning County, who is also engaged in a dairy business; William J., in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Youngstown, who married Josephine McCandlas of Belmont street, that city; Idora Belle, wife of Irvin Tucker of Youngstown; and Stewart E., residing at home.

Mr. Henry is well known in several fraternal organizations, having been a member of the Knights of Pythias for twenty-nine years and of the Mahoning Lodge for a quarter of a century; he is also a Knight of the Golden Eagles. He is a liberal supporter of the city's various public-spirited and benevolent movements and is recognized as a representative citizen in every way.



WILLIAM H. ECKERT, secretary of the Home Telephone Company, of Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, a substantial citizen, residing on the old home farm in section 24, has been engaged all his life in farming and stock-raising. He was born on the present farm, January 18, 1862, and is a son of John M. and Paulina Hofmeister Eckert.

John M. Eckert was born February 22, 1817, in Wittenberg, Germany, and came to America in 1832. He located first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, moved from there to Massillon, Ohio, and thence to New Springfield, where he lived at the time of his marriage. Up to and for one year following his marriage, he followed wagonmaking, and then came to the present homestead, after which he followed farming, stock-raising and distilling until his death, January 30, 1888. His father, John Ludwig Eckert, came to America with his family at the time his son John M. came.

About 1880, in association with Dr. J. M. Floor, John M. Eckert built a still on the latter's farm, and they carried on distilling as partners until 1885, when William H. Eckert bought Dr. Floor's interest and the business was carried on under the firm name of Eckert & Son, until 1887, when it became Eckert Brothers until 1900, at which time the business was purchased by Wire, Welsh & Company. John M. Eckert was a well known citizen. He was not willing to take upon him the duties of office, but he was always interested in politics from the time when he cast his first vote for the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, to the support he gave to members of the Democratic party who upheld its old principles, many years later.

On July 16, 1848, John M. Eckert was married to Paulina Hofmeister, who was born on the present homestead, February 18, 1828. She is a daughter of Jacob and Dorothea (Buerk) Hofmeister. Jacob Hofmeister was born September 18, 1784, in Wittenberg, Germany, and was a son of David Hofmeister, who lived and died in Germany. In 1804 Jacob Hofmeister came to America and settled first in the city of Philadelphia, where he soon secured employment as a coachman for a very wealthy man, named Haga, with whom he remained in service until 1821. During this time, as proof of the esteem in which Mr. Haga regarded his efficient German helper, he presented the latter with an English silver bull's-eye watch, of considerable intrinsic value and which is now a valued possession of his daughter, Mrs. Eckert. At some time in the year 1821, Jacob Hofmeister came to Springfield township and bought a farm of 120 acres of land, which cost him \$2,100, which included stock and machinery, everything but household goods. He never sold this land, but subsequently added five acres to the original tract, and here he lived a long and busy life, dying in June, 1874, at the age of 90 years. His three daughters were: Anna, who married Henry P. Mueller and lived at Glenfield, Pennsylvania, at the time of death; Louisa, who died aged 14 years; and Mrs. Eckert. The

mother of Mrs. Eckert was born at Willsbach, Wittenberg, Germany, January 19, 1798, and was married to Jacob Hofmeister March 28, 1821.

There were seven children born to John M. Eckert and wife, as follows: Charles Edward, who was born February 23, 1849, died August 21, 1898; Jacob Theodore, who was born August 7, 1851, died May 20, 1853; Louisa Anna, who was born July 26, 1854, married Dr. J. M. Floor, of Petersburg; William Allen, who was born July 5, 1858, died August 23, 1861; William Harvey; George Bion, who was born March 16, 1864, and died October 23, 1902; and Henry Augustus, who was born August 18, 1867, residing at New Lisbon. Although Mrs. Eckert has almost reached her 80th birthday, she presents the appearance of a lady much younger. Her mental faculties agree with her physical health and her great memory enables her to recall events of long ago and relate them with much interest. She is very highly esteemed all through this community. For many years she has been a member of the Lutheran Church.

William H. Eckert attended school until he was 15 years of age, since which time he has devoted himself closely to his agricultural affairs. He is identified with the Home Telephone Company as a stockholder and as secretary. Politically he is a Democrat and has served on the school board for some five years. Fraternally he belongs to the Maccabees, at New Middletown, and to the Knights of Pythias, at Petersburg.

ISAAC BEIGHT, who has been engaged in business at North Benton for the past forty years, carrying on a wheelwright business and acting as agent for various manufacturing firms in this line, is one of the most highly respected residents of this section, where he is held also in esteem as a veteran of the great Civil War. Isaac Beight was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 16, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary (Klitz) Beight.

The Beight family was of Maryland origin, the grandfather of Isaac bringing his family from that state to Mahoning County when Springfield township was but one vast unsettled wilderness. The father of Isaac Beight was born in Maryland, but his mother was a native of Springfield township, where both parents died.

When Isaac Beight was a boy the only educational opportunities offered in Springfield township were in the district schools. When 16 years of age he learned the wheelwright trade, serving an apprenticeship with William Whittenberger, of New Middletown, and he has continued to make this his leading business up to the present. He became an excellent workman and was in a prosperous condition when the Civil War was precipitated, and during its second year, on August 6, 1862, he closed up his shop and entered the service to assist in suppressing rebellion. He enlisted in Company B, 104th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, which took such an important part during the subsequent years of strife. Mr. Beight saw much hard service, participating in the Atlanta campaign, from Dalton, Georgia, to the fall of the former city, was in the battle of Jonesboro, of Franklin and of Nashville, and only escaped the later engagements because of a serious illness which confined him to a hospital cot at Wheeling, West Virginia, for a number of months. He was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. He is a valued member of Kirkbride Post, No. 600, G. A. R., at Berlin Center.

After the close of the war Mr. Beight returned to Mahoning County, and in 1867 he opened up his present business at North Benton, which he has conducted ever since, meeting with success that naturally comes as the result of industry and capacity. On many occasions he has been elected to local offices and has efficiently served several terms as clerk of Smith township, as a member of the school board, during a part of the time being its president, and in 1890, and again in 1900, he was census enumerator.

On October 11, 1867, Mr. Beight was mar-



ried to Ella Morris, who is a daughter of James B. Morris, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, being sergeant of Company A, 125th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Beight have one son, James W., residing at Youngstown. In politics Mr. Beight is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE M. MCCLURE, a well-known resident of Poland, who has for a number of years followed the profession of surveying, which he learned while a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, owns a valuable farm of 52½ acres, which is situated in Boardman township. Mr. McClure was born at Homestead, near Pittsburg, February 1, 1842, and is a son of William Dennys and Elizabeth W. (Irwin) McClure.

In 1783 the great-grandfather of Mr. McClure removed from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the vicinity of Pittsburg, where he acquired a tract of 500 acres of land which was known for many years as the McClure homestead. After the property had passed out of the hands of the McClures, the name of Homestead was retained and thus the great steel-plant city is known today. William D., the father of George M., was born on that land. He married Elizabeth W. Irwin, who was a daughter of Boyle Irwin, a native of Pittsburg, where he was a man of wealth and prominence, being a merchant and manufacturer of rope cables. Mrs. McClure was a granddaughter of Major McCullough and of Nathaniel Irish, both of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the latter being a very early settler at Pittsburg.

George McCullough McClure, who was named for his distinguished great-grandfather, was primarily educated in the old Franklin school at Homestead. In September, 1859, Mr. McClure entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to which he had been appointed by Congressman Purviance, and was pursuing his studies there when the Civil War broke out.

The cadets of that period had experiences which have never since occurred in that great government institution, and Cadet McClure took an active part, first in assisting to guard the Academy from any Confederate attack and later as a member of the body of cadets who sailed on the old Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), which was then being used as a training ship, from Annapolis to New York and thence to Newport, Rhode Island. There Mr. McClure was graduated with the rank of ensign in 1863. He was placed on the United States sloop Housatonic, which was blown up by torpedo boats in the following winter. Mr. McClure escaping death because of his absence at that time on a cruise up the coast. Ensign McClure was then ordered to the Wabash, which was blockading Charleston, South Carolina, and on one occasion, while on a cruise in an open boat through the swamps, fell a victim to the almost deadly miasma, and while it did not result as fatally to him as to a number of his comrades, it so incapacitated him that he was obliged to go to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Virginia. After a short time in the hospital he was sent home to Homestead to recuperate, but for a number of years he continued to suffer as the result of that attack. In a few months orders came for him to proceed to Erie, Pennsylvania, to act as judge advocate at a court of investigation, and his duties calling him all over the country, he visited Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, examining naval recruits.

Ensign McClure was then ordered to the sloop-of-war Juniata, on which he served until the close of the war, mainly around Charleston, and he subsequently took the cruise to Brazil and the coast of Africa. In 1868 he retired from the naval service with the rank of lieutenant. In the meanwhile, his parents had removed to Youngstown and Lieutenant McClure joined them and shortly afterward associated himself with his brother John in the lumber business. With many others, the firm became embarrassed in the panic of 1873. Mr. McClure then resumed surveying, in which he had received a practical training at the Naval Academy, and he has continued to

follow this profession more or less ever since. In 1897 Mr. McClure bought his present farm and moved to it, his residence being just within the corporation lines of the village.

In 1878, in New York, Mr. McClure was married to Charlotte M. D'Arcy, and they have had six children, as follows: Gertrude, who married Albert Benkart, residing at Pittsburg; Carolyn I., residing at home with her parents; Madeline D'Arcy, who married John Zedaker, of Poland; Rowena and Elizabeth, both residing at home; and Muriel, who died in infancy. Mr. McClure and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. A portrait of Mr. McClure will be found on another page.

B P. BUSH, proprietor of Chestnut Ridge Stock Farm, a tract of 172 acres of fine land situated in section 22, Green township, is one of the representative men of this part of the county. He was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 18, 1827, and is a son of John and Mary (Hoefflich) Bush.

The Bush family is one of the early pioneer families of Green township, the first one of the name to settle here being Burkhardt Philip Bush, the grandfather of B. P. Bush. Both he and his son John were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter was 20 years of age when he came to America. He lived for two years in Eastern Pennsylvania before coming to what was then Columbiana County but which is now included in Mahoning County, where he secured a farm in section 22, Green township, on which he erected a log cabin, in the depths of the green woods, and there he spent the rest of his life, dying in the fall of 1881. Mr. Bush was a solid, reliable man and his sterling character was recognized by his neighbors, who elected him to every office they could prevail upon him to accept. He served the township faithfully as trustee for many years and was one of the early justices of the peace, holding court at first in his log cabin. He assisted in establishing the first church and school and remained a valuable

citizen to the close of his life. He married Mary Hoefflich, who was born in Pennsylvania.

B. P. Bush was educated in the district schools of Green township and Mt. Union College. For twenty-three winters he taught school, devoting his summers to farming and stock-raising, and for a number of years has been mainly interested in developing fine cattle and stock. His present specialties are Belgian thoroughbred horses and Shorthorn cattle, but formerly he raised Merino sheep extensively. For over forty years he has been engaged in the live-stock industry and probably is as well posted along this line as any stockman in Mahoning County. His farm is widely known and its products are in constant demand.

On December 7, 1873, Mr. Bush was married to Christina Wietmayer, who was born February 8, 1831, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Driver) Wietmayer. In 1832, when she was 13 months old, her parents emigrated to America, settling near Petersburg, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are members of the Lutheran Church at Leetonia, in which Mr. Bush is an elder.

For nine years Mr. Bush served as a justice of the peace in Green township, following in the footsteps of his worthy father. He has always been ready to cooperate with his fellow citizens in promoting educational progress, served as one of the directors of the High School of the township, and it was largely through his efforts that this school was located at Greenport.

D J. MORGAN, president of the board of trustees of Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, has held this honorable position for the past five years and has served as a member of the board for seven years. Mr. Morgan is a native of Youngstown, born here in 1868, and is a son of William T. Morgan, who was born in Wales, but has been a resident of Youngstown since 1860.

D. J. Morgan attended the district school until he was about 16 years old, during the summers, for some years, working on a farm. Later he became a trapper in the coal mines, working as such for two years, and afterwards worked as puddler in the rolling mills for eleven years. His industry brought him a competency and since 1898 Mr. Morgan has given his attention mainly to the duties of public office. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party and has frequently served as delegate to both county and congressional conventions. In March, 1898, he was first nominated for the office of township trustee, over thirteen competitors, but in the subsequent election he failed by just seven votes. In the following September he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term, and in March, 1899, he was elected trustee by a majority of 876 votes. He was elected to his second term by 1,682 majority, and at the last election he carried every ward in the city, and was elected by a majority of 2,662 votes. This record tells its own tale of Mr. Morgan's efficiency and of the confidence which he has inspired in his fellow citizens.

On December 22, 1892, Mr. Morgan was married to Mary Morgan, a daughter of Samuel Morgan. She was born at Youngstown but reared at Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two daughters, Irene and Doris, both attending school. Mr. Morgan is a popular member of numerous fraternal organizations—including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Owls, the Muskrat Club and the Foraker Club.

CRAIG BROWN WILSON was formerly one of Springfield township's large landowners, substantial agriculturists and representative citizens. He was born in Zelianople, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1827, and was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hemphill) Wilson, and a grandson of Hugh Wilson. Craig Brown Wilson died October 31, 1900.

The parents of the late Craig B. Wilson reared a family of eleven children, namely: James, residing at Hoytdale, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nancy Frew, residing at Princeton; Jane, residing at the old home; Mrs. Elizabeth Fullerton, residing in Pennsylvania; Thomas, residing at Centerville, Pennsylvania; Mary A., residing at home; William, farming the old homestead; Joseph, who died of typhoid fever during the Civil War, while serving as colonel of the 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and who was a lawyer by profession; John H., residing at North Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Frank S., residing on the old homestead in Butler County; and Craig B.

For thirty-two years the late Craig Brown Wilson was a resident of Springfield township. He was a tanner by trade and owned and conducted a large tannery in his native place. After he came to Ohio he followed agricultural pursuits and owned 200 acres of valuable farm land, having acquired the rich old Pontious place adjoining Petersburg. He was married to Elizabeth Pontious, who was born on this place, August 4, 1829, and died January 26, 1892. She was a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Crawford) Pontious, and a granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Root) Pontious. John Pontious located in 1803 on the farm on which Edward C. Brungard now resides, and in 1812 he came on the present place and subsequently acquired other valuable sections of land. He married Elizabeth Root, who came from Maryland. There were two children born to John and Mary Ann Pontious: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wilson and Nancy, who is the widow of the late Prof. M. C. Butler, of Poland. There is no more prominent family in Mahoning County than that of Pontious, and it has been closely identified with the developing of Springfield township.

To Craig B. Wilson and wife were born the following children: Alice E., who married Robert Brewster of Mt. Jackson, and has three children, Wylie, William and Elizabeth; Mary L., who married John Cain, residing at Port Angeles, Washington, and has one son, John W.; John P., residing in Beaver County, Penn-

sylvania, who married Angeline Cunningham, and has one daughter, Mary E.; Nancy Hemphill and Joseph H., both residing at home; William S., residing at Bellingham, Washington, who married Alice R. Kridler, and has one daughter, Lois; Robert F., a resident of Mahoningtown, who married Mary O. McWilliams, and has three children, Helen, Frederick Craig and Keith; Edith M., residing at home; and Frank S., who resides in Skagway, Alaska.

In politics Mr. Wilson was identified with the Republican party.

PHILIP HAGAN, one of the public officials of Youngstown, Ohio, a member of the board of public service and hence a valued and reliable citizen, was born at Belfast, Ireland, September 6, 1847, but was educated at New Castle, in the north of England.

Mr. Hagan was 24 years of age when he came to the United States. He was engaged in coal mining in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, for one year, and then went to Buffalo, New York, where he was employed for five years in the Union mills. From there he went to Chicago, where he was employed for two years by Orrin W. Potter. His next employment was in St. Louis, where he worked for two years as a moulder for the Carondelet Iron Company, after which he returned to the Union mills at Buffalo, where he remained for a short time before coming to Youngstown. Arriving here Mr. Hagan entered the employ of the Valley Iron Company, where, for twenty years he was a foreman. During this time he was called to testify before the ways and means committee, in the legislature, when the Morrison and Wilson bills were under consideration.

In May, 1903, on being elected to his present office, Mr. Hagan severed his connection with the Valley Iron Company; he was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1905. He was the first Republican ever elected a

member of the city council from the seventh ward. For many years he has been a prominent Republican and was a delegate to the state convention that nominated Nash for governor.

Mr. Hagan was united in marriage with Mary Munn, of New Castle, England, and they have had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive. With his family he belongs to the Immaculate Conception Church, and is a member of the church council. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., and has been its financial secretary since its organization. Mr. Hagan is prominent in all that includes good citizenship.

LA. ROBISON, general passenger agent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was formerly a resident of Youngstown, in which city he acquired his early training in railroad work. Born in Southington, Trumbull County, Ohio, son of John and Artimicia Robison, and grandson of William Robison, one of the original pioneer settlers in Liberty township, near the Mahoning County line, this grandson, after completing a commercial course at Oberlin College, came to Youngstown at the age of eighteen, as operator for the Lake Shore Railway. In this capacity he showed such natural aptitude that three years later he was promoted to the responsible position of train dispatcher. This, however, proved but a stepping stone to one of more importance, as within about two years he was called to accept the position of general passenger agent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. From this time on his rise in the railroad world was assured. In 1906, he was elected president of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway, an interurban electric line of 34 miles. When Mr. Robison assumed the duties of his present position, as general passenger agent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company, he was the youngest general passenger agent in the United States, and in this position has

proved his capacity to successfully handle a large volume of business.

Mr. Robison married Miss Mira Greenough, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and has one child, a daughter, Ruth, born at Pittsburg June 8, 1905.

THEODORE CAMPBELL, who has been a resident of Goshen township for more than a half century, resides in section 23, where he is engaged in farming and stock-dealing.

He was born January 12, 1841, and is a son of William and Rachel (Welch) Campbell.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Campbell, Robert and Mary Campbell, were natives of Scotland, who came to America at a very early day. During the voyage, a son was born to them on the Atlantic Ocean, whom they named William, and he subsequently became the father of Theodore. Robert Campbell established a woolen mill at Salem, Ohio, which he operated for a time, and then moved into Goshen township, settling among the pioneers. His son, William Campbell, became a man of considerable substance, through dealing extensively in cattle, and his life was spent in Goshen township, where his death took place in 1869. His surviving children are: Benjamin F., residing in Green township; and Theodore.

Theodore Campbell has spent the greater part of his life in Goshen township, but for eight years was engaged in farming in Berlin township. When his country called for defenders, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he left the comforts of home and his peaceful surroundings and shouldered a musket and from 1861 to 1865 faced the dangers and hardships of war. He enlisted August 27, 1861, in Company E, Second Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, which became a part of the Army of the West, and was with the 25th Ohio Battery much of the time of his service. He participated in numerous battles, notably those of Prairie Grove and Little Rock, and in skirm-

ishes, raids and small engagements without number, at all times displaying the cheerful courage which marks the valued soldier. He was wounded on one occasion, being shot in the left foot, while on duty, but not to permanently disable him, and he was honorably discharged December 25, 1865.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Campbell returned to Mahoning County and resumed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He was married April 6, 1876, to Mary C. Scroggy, who was born February 12, 1847, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, and is a daughter of John and Harriet (Callahan) Scroggy, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, and the latter in Green township, Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children: Lewis S., residing in Green township, and Helen, who married Perry Robb, residing at Salem, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are well known residents of this neighborhood and their comfortable, hospitable home is often the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

CHESTER W. HARTZELL, a leading citizen of North Benton, who is largely interested in the buying and selling of live stock, principally horses and mules, and is identified with the North Benton and Deerfield Telephone Company as treasurer and a director, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of this part of Ohio. He was born at North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 8, 1847, and is a son of Solomon and Clorinda (Loomis) Hartzell.

The Hartzell family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, many, many years ago, when Portage County, where settlement was made, was still practically a wilderness. There the grandfather, William Hartzell, located and reared his family, and in the course of nature, passed away. Solomon Hartzell, father of Chester W., was born and reared in Deerfield township, Portage County. While still un-

married he came to North Benton, where he engaged for many years in a general mercantile business, during a part of this period being in partnership with Dr. Hanna, who was the father of the late distinguished Senator Hanna, of Ohio, under the firm name of Hanna & Hartzell. He was postmaster at North Benton while in the mercantile business. Later he became interested in stock-raising to a large extent. He was a capable man of business and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Alliance and served on its board of directors from its organization until his death, in November, 1897. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at North Benton and for many years was a deacon in the same. He took much interest in local politics and was active in his support of the Republican party. He married Clorinda Loomis, who was also born in Portage County, and they had five children, namely: Chester W.; Sophia M., who is the widow of the late James Dickson, who was formerly superintendent of the Mahoning County Infirmary, residing at Canfield; Stratton L., residing in Atwater township, Portage County; Daniel H., residing at Alliance; and Emma Detchon, deceased.

Chester W. Hartzell was reared at his home in North Benton, where he obtained his early education, which was supplemented by a number of terms at Mt. Union College, at Alliance, after which he taught for a time in the schools of Smith township. He has always been interested in agricultural pursuits and has made a specialty of the live-stock industry, paying much attention to the buying and selling of fine horses and mules. He has always taken an active part in public movements which have promised to be of general welfare, and he was one of the promoters and is now a director and the treasurer of the North Benton and Deerfield Telephone Company. He is also one of the stockholders in the First National Bank at Alliance.

Mr. Hartzell married Gertrude Diver, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph Diver. Politically Mr. Hartzell is a Republican.

J EDGAR RUDGE, member of the board of public service, at Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the city's most valued officials. He was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1861. He is a son of George Rudge, who was born in England and who came to Youngstown in 1852, engaging first in farming but later establishing himself in a real estate business. For some twenty years George Rudge was secretary of the Youngstown Water Works, being the first to serve in that office, and he also was one of the early members of the city council. He still resides at Youngstown, at the age of 83 years, a most highly respected citizen.

When J. Edgar Rudge was about five years old, his parents moved to Youngstown, where he was reared and received his preliminary education. In 1881 he became a student at Notre Dame, Indiana, where he remained for two years, completing the classical as well as the commercial course. He then entered into business with his father under the firm name of George Rudge & Son, real estate and insurance, which firm continued until 1901, when that of Rudge & Johnston, was organized. The business is concerned with fire insurance and real estate, the latter being mainly city property. The firm does a large amount of selling, platting and building, and has handled some of the finest sub-divisions in and adjoining the city.

Mr. Rudge was united in marriage with Julia O'Connell, of New York City, a lady who has almost a national reputation as a vocalist. She has been a pupil under some of the most distinguished instructors in both London and Paris, and formerly was connected with the choirs of both Dr. Parker's and Henry Ward Beecher's church in New York. At present Mrs. Rudge is residing in London superintending the musical education of their daughter, Olga, who inherits a large measure of her talented mother's gift of song. It is the parents' intention to give their daughter every educational advantage, both at London and Brussels. The two sons, Edgar and



Thos. B. Jones.



Chas. B. Jones

Arthur, are students at Mrs. Stevens' private school at St. Leonards. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rudge cross the Atlantic almost yearly.

THOMAS B. JONES, formerly county commissioner of Mahoning County, for two terms, was born in August, 1836, in Wales, but from the age of 20 years until his death, on September 28, 1906, he had been a resident of America, and for more than half a century a valued citizen of Youngstown.

Mr. Jones came to the United States in 1856, equipped with a good common school education and skilled in the trade of shoemaker, having learned the same in his father's shop, in his native place. He immediately located at Youngstown, and he prospered with the prosperity and growth of the city. For some twenty-five years he conducted a large shoemaking establishment, giving employment to from 12 to 14 hands. He may be named as one of the pioneer manufacturers, for few of the great industries which are now the city's glory were projected then or even thought of. After 35 years in the shoe business, he retired from that line, taking with him an unblemished reputation as a business man.

Mr. Jones served on the board of education for seven years, and served twice as decennial appraiser, being elected both times without a dissenting vote, the first time on the Democratic, and the second time on the Republican ticket. He was subsequently elected and re-elected county commissioner, his majority at the second election being 5,000 votes, the normal majority being about 2,000. His public services were always of such a character as to but add to the confidence and esteem in which he had previously been held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mary Ann Davis, of Youngstown, and they had five sons and two daughters, namely: Thomas B., residing at Cleveland; Richard M., residing at home; Ellen, who is the wife

of Louis Jones, of Washington, D. C.; Arthur residing at Washington; James E., residing at Washington, where he is chief clerk in the bureau of Plant Industry; Anna, who died aged 15 years; and William, who died aged 37 years. Mr. Jones was a member of the Congregational Church, and one of the trustees. A portrait of Mr. Jones accompanies this sketch.

OBEDIAH PETERS, one of New Springfield's best-known and most highly respected citizens, who has filled the office of justice of the peace continuously for the past thirty years, and is identified in a clerical way with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Springfield township, and other organizations, was born at New Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 22, 1844. His parents were Daniel and Eliza (Hoffman) Peters.

The founder of the family at New Springfield was John Peters, the grandfather, who came to the site of what is now New Springfield in 1821, being one of the very first settlers. He conducted the first inn in the hamlet. He married Catherine Lower, who lived to the age of 94 years, and he died in 1876, also in advanced age.

Daniel Peters, father of Obediah, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and he died in New Springfield, in 1898, aged 83 years. He married Eliza Hoffman, who was born one and one-half miles from New Springfield, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was a daughter of John Hoffman, who settled in that section prior to the war of 1812, in which he was a soldier. He owned a farm in Unity township, Columbiana County, and also farming land in Springfield township. Five children were born to Daniel Peters and wife, namely: Reuben H., residing in Chicago, was a soldier in the Civil War; Obediah; Minnie, residing in New Springfield, married J. P. Troxel; Caroline, who married John Funkhouser, residing in New Spring-

field; and Simon, also residing in New Springfield.

Obediah Peters was reared and educated at New Springfield. For a number of years he was a carpenter and house mover. During the Civil War he was employed by the Government in the commissary department, and for eight months was on a boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, being at New Orleans at the time President Lincoln was assassinated. His home has always been retained at New Springfield, and his relations with public affairs and with private interests have been so intimate that he is personally known to all the older residents. As justice of the peace for thirty years and a notary public for almost the same period, he has been long before the public. He has been appointed administrator of numberless estates and has served as executor and guardian for many minors. For the past twenty years he has been secretary of the Springfield Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and since 1895 he has been book-keeper for the Reesh Basket Works. In 1894 he was appointed gauger in the internal revenue service at New Springfield.

In June, 1871, Mr. Peters was married to Amanda Troxel, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Felger) Troxel. They have four children, namely: Lulu and Maude, residing at home; Elsa, who married Allen Seidner, residing in New Springfield; and Mabel, residing at home.

In political sentiment Mr. Peters is an active Democrat. He served one term as infirmity director. He is a Knight of Pythias and is affiliated with Starlight Lodge, No. 224, at Petersburg.

HENRY WICK, president of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, at Youngstown, is an old and experienced man in this line of business, one with which he has been identified for about forty years. Mr. Wick was born at Youngstown, Ohio, May 13, 1846, and is a son of

Hugh B. and Lucretia G. (Winchell) Wick.

After completing his education, passing through the common and High Schools at Youngstown, Mr. Wick, at the age of 22 years, entered into the coal business as the owner of a coal mine in Youngstown township. During the whole period of active business life he continued to be connected intimately with coal interests, and still retains the presidency of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, although practically retired.

On November 4, 1869, Mr. Wick was married to Mary Arms, who is a daughter of Myron I. Arms, and they have three children, viz: Hugh B., Mrs. W. J. Sampson, of Youngstown, and Myron Arms. The eldest son, Hugh B., is vice president of the Elyria Iron and Steel Company, of Elyria, Ohio, and resides with his family at that place. The youngest son, Myron Arms, is secretary and treasurer of the Youngstown Furnace and Supply Company.

In addition to his coal interests, Mr. Wick is a director of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, of Youngstown; treasurer and member of the board of directors of the Washington, Ohio, Lumber Company; and a director of the National Lumber and Box Company, of Hoquiam, Chehalis County, Washington. Having spent his whole life at Youngstown, Mr. Wick has been more or less prominently connected with the various beneficial agencies which have brought about the progress and prosperity of his native city.

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, a representative citizen of Youngstown, has been county surveyor of Mahoning County, Ohio, since 1897, being his own successor in the office and now serving in his third term. Mr. Montgomery was born in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1873. His father, Lewis Montgomery, has resided here all his life. He was the son of Robert Montgomery, one of the early settlers in this section of the state.

George M. Montgomery, after completing the common school course at Youngstown, entered the Northern Normal University at Ada, Ohio, and completed his course in civil engineering at the Ohio State University in 1896. He located immediately at Youngstown and became a member of the firm of Haseltine Brothers & Montgomery, succeeding that of Haseltine Brothers. On the death of Robert Haseltine in 1905, the firm became Haseltine & Montgomery, general civil and mining engineers. This is at present the leading firm of its kind in the city.

Mr. Montgomery married Ella Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, of Niles, Ohio. They have two children, Mary Louisa and Robert Morris. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian Church at Youngstown. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. As a good citizen he takes an interest in politics and invariably gives time and attention to secure the election of first-class men, with good records, to positions of responsibility in both local and national affairs.

HENRY J. WINDLE, a prominent citizen of Smith township and a veteran of the Civil War, resides on his highly cultivated fruit farm, which consists of eighteen acres in section 36, on which he settled in 1890. Mr. Windle was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 12, 1841, and is a son of Joseph J. and Phebe (Dutton) Windle.

Benjamin Windle, the grandfather of Henry J., was a native of Pennsylvania, and from there he came to Columbiana County, Ohio, at an early day, settling first in Butler township, but moving soon afterward to the vicinity of Salem, where he died. Joseph J. Windle spent the greater part of his life in Columbiana County, but prior to his death, in 1890, he had located at Garfield. The surviving children of his first marriage are: Henry J.; Anna M., residing in California, who married Christopher Conard; Benjamin

B., residing in Columbiana County; Edwin D., residing at Salem; Alpheretta, residing at Winona, Ohio, who married James Hoops; and Ida, residing at Winona, who married George Woolf.

Henry J. Windle was reared in Butler township, Columbiana County, where he obtained a good district school education. He was his father's helper on the home farm until he enlisted in the Union army, for service in the Civil War, then in progress, August 11, 1862, in Company G, 104th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was first attached to the Army of Ohio, and later to General Sherman's command. Mr. Windle remained in the service until the summer of 1865, when he was honorably discharged, at Raleigh, North Carolina. During his long term of service, he participated in many important battles, including: Knoxville, Missionary Ridge, all the fighting around Chattanooga and on the way to Atlanta, Georgia, taking part in the siege of that city, later was in the terrible battle at Franklin, and also the siege of Nashville. He was a brave, gallant and faithful soldier. For a number of years, Mr. Windle was a member of the John C. Fremont Post, G. A. R., at Alliance.

When he had done his full duty to his country, Mr. Windle returned to Butler township, Columbiana County, where he lived until 1890, when he settled on his present farm, where he has developed some of the finest berries, apples, plums and pears, to be found in all this section of Ohio. He has ready sale for all his surplus.

On October 21, 1866, Mr. Windle was married to Adaline Burns, who was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, and is a daughter of George and Lydia (Stratton) Burns. Her parents were born and reared near Salem, her maternal grandfather, David Stratton, having been a very early settler there. Her paternal grandparents were Hugh and Sarah Burns, who settled near Salem so early that Indians were still numerous in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Windle have three children: George J., residing at Sebring; Elmer A., residing at Alliance; and Minnie.

residing in Columbiana County, who married Harvey Bartges.

In politics Mr. Windle is a Democrat. While a resident of Butler township he served as judge of elections, but has taken no active part in political matters since coming to Smith township.

DAVID ELDORADO STOUFFER, who formerly served as mayor and also as postmaster, at Washingtonville, passed out of life November 2, 1906, leaving behind him a record of fifty-four useful years, and a name which had long stood for sterling business qualities, good citizenship, and private benevolence. Mr. Stouffer was born March 7, 1852, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of John and Susannah Stouffer.

The Stouffers probably came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and were pioneers in Beaver township prior to 1828, for there are records in existence that show that Henry Stouffer was a leading minister of the Mennonite faith and assisted in building the first log church in Beaver township in the above year. In 1849 the grandfather of the late David E. Stouffer visited the gold regions of California, settling in Eldorado County, where he probably prospered, and perhaps for this reason, favored the naming of his grandson after that rich region.

The parents of Mr. Stouffer were both born in Ohio, and the father died on his farm in Mahoning County, in 1853. His widow then removed to Columbiana, where her death occurred in 1885. Both were worthy and valued members of the German Reformed Church. Among their surviving children are the following well-known people: H. C., residing at Mineral Ridge; Mrs. William Slutter, residing at Canton; Mrs. Jerry Groner and Mrs. Del Wismer, both residing at Columbiana.

David Eldorado Stouffer was left fatherless in infancy, but had a wise and careful mother, by whom he was reared and with

whom he remained until he was 22 years of age, taking the task of managing the farm from her shoulders. His book education was acquired in the district schools, but necessity taught him self-reliance and the ability to put into practice habits of industry and frugality which assisted him through life. After farming for himself for two years in Beaver township, he moved to Washingtonville, and in 1881, in partnership with a brother, and William Warner, opened and began operating the Fairview coal mine, of which he later became superintendent. For four years the original owners of the mine worked it and then disposed of the property.

On June 2, 1874, Mr. Stouffer was married to Hannah E. Myers, who was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 23, 1853, and is a daughter of George and Rosanna B. Myers, who were early settlers in the township. George Myers and wife were born in Germany and when they came to Beaver township they found the country wild and unsettled. They lived in their log house, which they built in the green woods, until they built a more commodious dwelling, and in this they lived until their death, the father surviving to the age of 88 years. Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer had four children, namely: Harry A., Charles A., George R., and William E. Mrs. Stouffer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washingtonville, of which Mr. Stouffer was also a member and a liberal supporter, and for some years served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Stouffer was very active in political life and was prominently identified with the Republican party. On August 1, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Washingtonville, and during his term of service paid faithful attention to the duties of the office. He always was willing to co-operate with his fellow citizens in public matters and he was so generally recognized as a public-spirited and reliable citizen, that he was elected mayor of Washingtonville, and his period of administration was marked with progress and civic improvement. He creditably held a number of other public offices, and at the time of his

death was treasurer both of the village and of the school board. He had honorably acquired property and left to his family valuable land aggregating over 140 acres. He was fraternally associated with Welcome Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Washingtonville, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Leetonia.

In the death of Mr. Stouffer, Mahoning County lost a valuable citizen. He was a man who was always loyal to his friends, who was conscientious in the performance of every duty, who was honest in his religious convictions and so lived that he is remembered with respect and affection.

SOLOMON J. HECK, a well-known and progressive farmer of Beaver township, residing on a tract of fifty acres located in section 28, was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 9, 1857, and is a son of John and Eliza (Greenamyre) Heck.

John Heck was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 1, 1822, and was a son of Jacob and Nancy (Chapman) Heck, who came from Pennsylvania to Springfield township, where they owned a farm of 125 or 130 acres; they also owned another tract of 100 acres in Columbiana County. Jacob Heck, great-grandfather of Solomon J., resided in Columbiana County, and probably came to this country from Germany. John Heck was married in 1851 to Eliza Greenamyre, who was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, and was a daughter of Solomon and Anna Maria (Geiger) Greenamyre. Her parents resided in Unity until their death. Her mother was reared in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Her father, reared in Maryland, came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, with his father, Jacob, who, with three or four sons, located in Columbiana County, Ohio. Two children were born to John and Eliza Heck: Tillie, who died in infancy; and Solomon, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Heck

died at the home of the latter, November 30, 1895. His widow resides with her son, Solomon Heck.

Solomon Heck was about four years old when he left Columbiana County and came to Beaver township, Mahoning County, where his father located on a farm, which is now owned by David Whispel. He was reared there and obtained his education in the district schools, also attending one term in Columbiana. His father, after residing on this farm for about ten years, retired to a small tract of five acres in this township, about two miles west. Mr. Heck worked for some time at carpentering before his marriage, and also worked for about five years on his uncle Peter Heck's farm. In 1890 he moved to his present farm of fifty acres, where he is extensively engaged in raising strawberries. Two years after settling here he built a saw mill, a six-roller feed grinder, cider mill, evaporator and apple-butter cooker. He makes a specialty of custom sawing, and does a large business in apple-butter, cider, and other farm products. His fine home, which was built in 1902, is finished throughout in oak, and he is now building a large barn, 50x68 feet in dimensions. Mr. Heck also has other business interests in this locality. He is a director in the Beaver Telephone Company, of which he was one of the originators, and is also a director in the Columbiana Bank and Savings Company.

Mr. Heck was united in marriage October 20, 1885, to Emma Rapp, who was born in Beaver township and is a daughter of Noah and Anna Rebecca (Sponseller) Rapp. Her father was born and reared on the farm, and died there May 19, 1900, aged 58 years, 6 months and 15 days. The grandfather, Henry Rapp, was born in Ohio, but his father came from Germany, and lived until his death in Beaver township. The grandfather Rapp is buried at North Lima. The following were the children of Noah and Anna R. Rapp: Emma, now Mrs. S. J. Heck; George Sylvanus, who lives on a farm near North Lima; Harvey, who resides at Columbiana; Albert, a resident of Springfield township; and Edna, who died, aged 16 years. Mrs. Noah Rapp

still resides on a farm of 200 acres in Beaver township.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heck: Clarence Raymond, born June 7, 1887, who lives at home; Grace Morie, born November 10, 1889; Stella Beatrice, born May 20, 1892; Irma Lauretta, born August 30, 1895, and Mildred LaRue, born June 1, 1906.

Mr. Heck is a Democrat in politics, and has served two terms as township trustee. He is a member of the Mt. Olivet Reformed Church at North Lima.

TOBILAS PALMER, who is engaged in general farming on his well improved farm of 75 acres, located in section 43, Youngstown township, was born June 23, 1831, in Germany, and is a son of Tobias and Catherine (Specht) Palmer, farmers and wine gardeners of Germany, where they both died.

Ludwig Specht, the maternal grandfather of our subject, came to America in 1835 or 1836, and settled on a farm two miles east of Middletown.

Tobias Palmer grew to manhood in Germany, attending school until 14 years of age, when he began assisting his father in wine gardening. His father was a general farmer, raising wheat and cattle, and also had a vineyard and an orchard. In 1854, at the age of 22 years he came to America, with two friends, from the same town in which he resided, settling first near Middletown, Ohio, with his uncle, Frederick Mack. He subsequently worked for Mr. Henry Kirtland of Poland, remaining on his farm for eighteen years, during which time he was married to Dorothy Knauer, a daughter of Ludwig Knauer, and also a native of Germany. She was born about one mile from the birthplace of her husband, and came to this country in 1855, her brother having come with him in the previous year. Four children have graced this union: Lewis, who was born November 10, 1863, lives at home; Mary C. is principal of

the Fairmont Avenue School of Youngstown; Lydia lives at home; Caroline, the wife of Frank Agnew, resides in Boardman and has three children: Ralph, Norman and Myron.

Mr. Palmer, after purchasing his present farm in 1869, rented it out for two years, after which he located on the land, which he has greatly improved and placed in a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming, but was formerly engaged in gardening.

Mr. Palmer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been an elder therein for the past twenty years, having formerly served as deacon. Mr. Palmer gave the ground on which the church stands, on the corner of his farm.

JEN. JAMES LAWRENCE BOTSFORD, formerly a large iron manufacturer at Youngstown, and also a distinguished officer in the Civil War, was born April 16, 1834, at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of Archibald Grant and Eliza (Lynn) Botsford. He died October 6, 1898. Major Botsford was the third member of his parents' family of six children, the only survivor of whom is Mary Julia, who is the widow of H. O. Bonnell, of Youngstown.

The schooldays of James Lawrence Botsford were spent at Poland and his early youth and manhood were employed in assisting his father, who was engaged at Poland in the manufacture of combs. In 1858 he went to California and was there engaged in mining until 1861. Returning, he reached Poland just as a company was forming for service in the Civil War. Of this company he became a member, and was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, in May, 1861, as second lieutenant of the 23rd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was justly distinguished as being the first to enter the service from Ohio, under an enlistment of three years.

Inured to hardships as a consequence of his western mining experience, he was able to bear army life somewhat better than many



Geo. C. Wilson



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "Mrs. ..."



Geo. Wilson



Mrs Geo. C. Wilson



"OAKLAND FARM", RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEORGE C. WILSON, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

of his comrades. Through the whole continuance of the war he was at his post and as a reward for able and valiant service, was constantly promoted. His first service was in West Virginia, where he was made aide-de-camp to General Scammon, and on January 17, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant. He was again assigned as aide-de-camp to General Scammon, who was in command of the First Brigade of the Kanawha Division, and in all the battles, defeats and victories of the Army of the Potomac during its subsequent years in West Virginia, Major Botsford participated. On October 27, 1862, he was commissioned captain and was made assistant adjutant-general of United States volunteers. He was next assigned to service under Major General Crook, and took part in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Blakesburg, Panther's Gap, Buffalo Gap and Lynchburg, and in the series of engagements in the Shenandoah Valley, among which were the battles of Sinker's Ferry, Cabletown, Stevenson's Depot, Winchester and Martinsburg. He reached Cumberland in November, 1864, and here was detailed as assistant inspector-general of the Department of West Virginia. This long and faithful service did not go unrecognized. His commission "for meritorious and distinguished conduct" as brevet-major, dated from March 13, 1865.

After his return to private life, Major Botsford was engaged until 1872 in a general produce business at Louisville, Kentucky. Removing in this year to Youngstown, he subsequently devoted his attention to the great iron industry, and in 1870 became treasurer of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, a responsible and honorable position which he held until the close of his life.

In 1864 Major Botsford was married to Ellen E. Blaine, a daughter of Samuel L. and Anna Blaine, of Kentucky, and a first cousin of Hon. James G. Blaine. Two children were born of this marriage: Ella Kirtland and James L. Ella Kirtland married Frederick H. Wick, a member of one of Youngstown's most prominent families, treasurer of the Ohio Iron & Steel Company, and secretary and treasurer

of the Paul Wick Real Estate Company of Youngstown. James L. Botsford, who bears his honored father's name, is a resident of Tucson, Arizona.

In politics Major Botsford was a Republican and his personal friendship for both Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley, who were comrades in the same regiment, made it a pleasure for him to give them political support. On January 14, 1892, Governor McKinley appointed Major Botsford quartermaster-general of the state. In local politics Major Botsford was never very active, although he was elected a member of the City Council and served for a short period.

For many years both Major Botsford and his wife have been valued members of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Youngstown; he served as one of the vestrymen and was treasurer of the church for 20 years. He was always ready to promote the usefulness of the church and his quiet assistance helped to make many of its benevolent objects prosper. Mrs. Botsford, whose residence in Youngstown is located at No. 664 Wick avenue, is ex-state regent of the Ohio Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having served as state regent two terms.

THE SHEEHY FAMILY. One of the old and honorable pioneer families of Youngstown and vicinity is that of Sheehy, a prominent representative of which is found in Mrs. George C. Wilson, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution, through her paternal grandfather and grandmother, and also president of the Fortnightly Reading Club, an exclusive organization at Youngstown.

Daniel Sheehy, the grandfather of Mrs. Wilson, was the founder of the family in America. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and was educated at Dublin for the Catholic priesthood. For generations his family had been closely identified with the Roman Catholic Church, and family annals tell of an ancestor who was beheaded by an English

Monarch rather than deny his faith. It was mainly on account of religious persecution that Daniel Sheehy was induced to turn his back on his native land, and in 1770, to emigrate to America. For a number of years he resided at New York and when the War of the Revolution broke out, he entered the Patriot army and fought through the whole of the long struggle which resulted in American independence.

At what date Daniel Sheehy came first to the Western Reserve is not definitely known, but probably very soon after the close of the war, and it is certain that he had made several horseback trips prior to locating in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1796, when he bought the land which is now Mrs. Wilson's Oakland Farm. His former residence had been New York City and at Whitestown, New York, where also resided John Young, who later joined Daniel Sheehy in the Western Reserve, acquiring land which included quite a portion of Youngstown township. John Young gave his name to Youngstown, and in the early days the two pioneers were friends, but later business differences arose which separated them.

Daniel Sheehy's first entering of land, it is said, amounted to 1000 acres, and he built a log cabin on the bank of the beautiful river which was even known then as the Mahoning. He then constructed at canoe, with a skill remarkable in a man whose early years had been devoted exclusively to intellectual pursuits and in this frail boat made excursions down the river to Beaver, Pennsylvania, to lay in necessary supplies. On one of these trips he met the beautiful 16-year-old Jane McLain, of Scotch ancestry, and won her consent to return with him to the little log cabin on the Mahoning, as his bride. His next trip to Beaver was made on horseback and when he returned his young wife was with him on the same horse. The home to which he took her was a primitive log structure, which stood only a stone's throw from Mrs. Wilson's present mansion, its main advantage, to modern views, being its ventilation, as it had no door or window. A quilt hung up at night, how-

ever, afforded protection from the wind and storm and there is no record but that this was a happy home. Later he built a much better cabin, a double log house, which he placed on a knoll about 150 yards from the first cabin, and there the family lived for a great many years, and there Daniel Sheehy died. He was survived many years by his widow, who was much younger than he, and she died at the home of her son James, who had built a frame house on the site of Mrs. Wilson's residence.

John Young Sheehy, father of Mrs. Wilson, was born in the first home of his parents, on the bank of the Mahoning, and lived on the home farm all his life. He was the first white child born in Youngstown township. Daniel Sheehy named his son for his friend, John Young, who, at that time was so pleased at the honor, that he presented his namesake with two lots in the village of Youngstown, one of these being the present site of the wholesale house of John H. Fitch; the other is the present site of the Lucretia Baldwin public school. These lots remained in the family until after the death of John Young Sheehy, when, in the settlement of the estate, they were sold.

John Young Sheehy married Anna Kimmel, who was a daughter of Isaac and Anna Kimmel. Isaac Kimmel was a native of Switzerland and his wife of Amsterdam, Holland. They were married in Pennsylvania and when they came first to Ohio, settled in Trumbull County, but later removed to what was known as Senator Wirt's place at Brier Hill, in Youngstown township, which they subsequently sold and moved to Coitsville township. Their home was on the present site of the Iron, Sacet and Tube Company's plant. John Young Sheehy and wife had five children, namely: Robert, deceased (who left two sons, John Young and William W.); Ellen Sheehy, widow of George C. Wilson; Lois, who married (first) Charles Medbury, and (second) James W. Ross, and resides on Lincoln avenue, Youngstown (she had one son Frank B. Medbury); Anna S., who is the widow of Thomas J. Lewis, and who resides with her sister, Mrs. Wilson; and Daniel J., residing on Wilson avenue, at Youngstown. John

Young Sheehy died in May, 1844. Mrs. Sheehy was later married (second) to Alexander Truesdale, who gave the name of Truesdale avenue to one of the beautiful thoroughfares of Youngstown.

Mrs. Wilson, formerly Ellen Sheehy, was born on the beautiful property which she has appropriately named Oakland Farm, a view of which appears on a neighboring page, and although many years of her married life were passed in other surroundings, this place was always "home." She was educated in the excellent schools at Youngstown, proving a very intelligent pupil, and when but 16 years of age, she was given a certificate which entitled her to teach. She taught first in the district schools through the township and later at Youngstown, and continued until the time of her marriage, in October, 1859, to George C. Wilson, who died June 10, 1897.

GEORGE C. WILSON, one of the prominent citizens of Mahoning County, was born on his father's farm near Weathersfield, south of Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio.

He was a boy of resolute character and very early in life decided to take care of himself, and with this end in view, he left home and went to Niles, Ohio. While there he attended school with a companion who later became President William McKinley. Mr. Wilson went from Niles to Warren and thence to Youngstown, where he engaged in clerking for a time and then entered the railroad business which necessitated his going to the south. After becoming established there he returned to Youngstown, where he was married, in 1859, to Ellen Sheehy, and together they went to Panola County, Mississippi, where they spent the first winter. Mr. Wilson was employed in the construction of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad which was then in the course of building, and his family residence was changed from Panola County to Memphis, Tennessee, and to Henry County, in the latter state, as the work progressed. In the

latter county Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained some time in the home of Senator Harris, a prominent man of that section. Subsequently Mr. Wilson became attached to the paymaster's and quartermaster's department in the government offices at Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson then settled on the Sheehy farm, where Mr. Wilson resided until his death. He raised fine stock and also served as bookkeeper for several years for large corporations. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, having no children of their own, adopted a daughter, Elizabeth T. Wilson, who is Mrs. Wilson's able assistant in managing her large property interests, which include the selling of lots from a large plat on Wilson avenue, a choice location of the city, which bears the name in honor of the late George C. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson has many social duties to perform, being very prominent at Youngstown. The publishers take pleasure in presenting her portrait with that of her late husband, in addition to the view of the farm as mentioned in the preceding sketch.

ALVIN THOMAN, residing on his valuable farm of 140 acres in Beaver township, where he carries on general farming and dairying and operates a sawmill and cider-press, and also owns a threshing outfit, is one of the substantial and representative men of this section. Mr. Thoman was born April 11, 1860, on the home farm in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Heintzelman) Thoman.

Henry Thoman, grandfather of Alvin, born in 1792, in York County, Pennsylvania, came from Pennsylvania to Mahoning County, about 1820, locating in Beaver township near East Lewistown, on a tract of 90 acres, which is now the farm of G. W. Harter. After living there for 37 years he moved to the farm just across the road from the farm now owned by

Alvin Thoman, but later removed to Canfield township, where he died in 1885. He had served in the War of 1812. For some years he operated an old fashioned sawmill. His wife, in maidenhood, was Nancy Motter, born in 1794, in York County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Harriet, born in 1816; Daniel, 1817; Catherine, 1819; Lewis, 1822; Henry, 1824; Margaret, 1826; Isaac, 1828; Samuel, 1832; Jesse, Amanda, the dates of whose birth are not given, and one other whose name has not been ascertained.

Samuel Thoman, father of Alvin, was born at East Lewistown, Mahoning County, in 1832. After reaching manhood he was engaged in farming and in operating a sawmill and then embarked in a mercantile business at New Buffalo, where he remained for three years and carried on the same business at Greenford for four years, coming from there to Beaver township, where he lived for ten years. He then removed to Canfield township where he died October 28, 1891, aged 59 years, 9 months and 28 days. He married Elizabeth Heintzelman, who was born in Beaver township, and is a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Lynn) Heintzelman. She still resides on the old homestead in Canfield township. Samuel and Elizabeth Thoman had six children, as follows: Ora Alice, deceased at three years; Alvin, whose name begins this sketch; Viola, who married G. L. Minard, residing in Canfield township; Melville, who died young; Cora, who married W. C. Geis, residing in Boardman township; and an infant son, who is deceased. Politically, Samuel Thoman was identified with the Republican party. He was a man of excellent judgment and of good standing in his community, and for some years he served as township trustee.

Alvin Thoman was educated in the district schools and remained under the parental roof until his marriage, at the age of 27 years. He then moved to a place east of East Lewistown, where he operated a grist mill for two and one-half years, removing then to New Buffalo. He then moved to a farm in Beaver

township, situated west of the John Beard property, where he resided seven years and also lived two years on his grandfather Miller's farm. In 1895, Mr. Alvin Thoman came to his present farm, the old Miller home place and here he has devoted himself to the various lines of agricultural industry. For a number of years he has had the threshing season filled with contracts, owning a complete outfit for this important work.

On October 21, 1880, Mr. Thoman was married to Hattie E. Messerly, who was born in Beaver township on what is now the Lynn farm, a daughter of George D. and Mary Ann (Miller) Messerly, and a granddaughter of Joseph B. Miller.

Joseph B. Miller was born February 2, 1818, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Lynn) Miller, whom he accompanied to Canfield township, Mahoning County, where he was reared. When he married Fredericka Beard, a sister of the venerable John Beard, he bought the place where George Miner lived and later bought what is now the Thoman place, on which, in 1849, he built a barn, erecting a house in the following year. At that time Mr. Miller worked for his own interest, but when he started out for himself he earned but \$6 a month. He now owns what is reputed to be the best farm in Boardman township, a tract of 200 acres of rich, well-improved land. In 1880 he erected his substantial barn, and in 1884, the present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had three children, namely: Mrs. Messerly; George W., who died young; and Dorothy, who married William Hilbish.

George D. Messerly, father of Mrs. Thoman, was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, and was a son of John Messerly. After his marriage to Mary Ann Miller he settled on the farm which is now occupied by Andrew Lynn, but later moved to Canfield township, where he died September 5, 1893, aged 62 years. Mr. and Mrs. Messerly had three children, namely: Hattie E.; Joseph, who died young; and Charles, who, with his mother, resides with the aged grandfather. Charles Messerly married Frances Reel and



they have one son, George D. In this home live four generations.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoman have six children, Leroy Eugene, Blanch May, Myrtle Pearl, Effie Hilda, Bertha Ethel and Ivan Arthur. Blanch May married Frederick Sprinkle, resides in Canfield township, and has three children—Russell Alvin, Mildred Mary, and Hazel Agnes. Leroy Eugene, Myrtle Pearl, Effie Hilda, Bertha Ethel and Ivan Arthur, reside at home.

Mr. Thoman and family belong to the Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican and was elected a justice of the peace, but refused to serve, being willing to hold no other office than that of school director. He is a member of the Grange and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JAMES H. SHIELDS, formerly sheriff of Mahoning County and one of the representative citizens and capitalists of Youngstown, was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 12, 1840, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Price) Shields.

Andrew Shields was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 16, 1808, and was a son of Thomas Shields, who was a native of Staunton, Virginia. In 1798, Thomas Shields came to Ohio with a colony of Virginians. He was a miller by trade, and in 1800 he operated what was known as Baird's mill, on the site now occupied by the old Lanterman mill, in Mill Creek park. Although he worked the above mill he lived in Boardman township, and in 1812-14 was the only man exempt from military duty, on account of his occupation, which was considered one of public necessity. He lived to be 70 years of age, dying suddenly of apoplexy, while assisting a neighbor to cut wheat in the harvest field.

Andrew Shields, father of James H., was a twin brother of Archibald Shields and one of a family of five children, in which there was a second pair of twins. Andrew Shields was

reared in Boardman township and became a large stock dealer and farmer, and in early days drove his own stock to Pittsburg. He was also a member of the firm of Conklin Brothers & Company, large dealers in cattle and drovers, who had business dealings as far east as Albany, New York. Andrew married Jane Price, who was a daughter of James Price, a pioneer of Youngstown township, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Four children were born of this marriage, namely: James H., Lois M., deceased, who married O. B. Hopkins, and who is survived by one son, Bert, who lives on the Shields home farm in Boardman township; Louisa M., who married W. S. Anderson, a well-known attorney at Youngstown; and Wallace A., who died aged two and one-half years. Andrew Shields purchased a farm in Canfield township, on which his son, James H. was born, but the family subsequently returned to Boardman township when the latter was five years old, and there Andrew Shields died June 20, 1880, his widow surviving until June, 1901.

James H. Shields was reared in Boardman township and secured a good district school education, and in 1859 he taught through that district. From the time he was 12 years of age until he was 19, he drove cattle during the season, and could make three trips from April to September, to Little Valley, New York. When 13 years of age he went to Illinois to purchase 200 head of cattle, riding on horseback and carrying \$7,000 in his clothes. He drove them back to Columbia County, New York, going down the very street in Youngstown on which he now lives, safely reaching Hudson, New York, his destination, after being on the road 87½ days. He continued to follow the business of a drover for nine years, during the summers, up to the age of 19 as above noted, when he settled down on the farm, but still continued to deal in stock, in which he remains largely interested. He owns five farms, one of 65 acres in Youngstown township, which he is platting into town lots; one of 340 acres in Boardman township which is a combination of three farms; one of 280

acres in Clay County, Kentucky, and one of 200 acres in Portage County, Ohio.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Shields was one of the first to enlist in the first company raised at Youngstown, but he was rejected on account of his previously having accidentally broken both arms. Although a fine horseman and accustomed to the saddle from childhood, Mr. Shields has had a number of serious accidents at different times while trying to manage vicious animals. Both arms, one leg, collar bones, and five ribs have been the sufferers on various occasions, but he is still more robust than the average of men, his early out-door life having been very beneficial in building up a fine constitution.

On September 16, 1863, Mr. Shields was married to Lois M. Starr, who is a daughter of Russell F. Starr, an old resident of Boardman township. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have had four children, namely: Maud M., who married M. Shively, an attorney residing at Akron; Budd K., who died in 1885, aged 22 years; Mate, a beautiful little girl of eight years, who was accidentally drowned in Mill Creek, July 9, 1873; and Allora C., who manages his father's farm in Boardman township. The last mentioned was married (first) to a Miss Kelly, who at death left one daughter, Marian C., and he married (second) a Mrs. Wooley, and they have two children, Howard W. and Nellie.

In 1883, Mr. Shields removed from the farm to Youngstown and resided for a time on Glenwood street. In 1882 he embarked in a meat business at No. 17 Phelps street, which he conducted there until 1885, when he moved to the Andrews block, which was ruined by an explosion of gas, January 7, 1886. He then established himself at No. 129 East Federal street, where he remained until January 1, 1897, when he closed out this business and returned to farming and shipping cattle, but retained his residence at No. 1040 Mahoning avenue, Youngstown.

For many years Mr. Shields has been a prominent factor in Democratic politics. He has been a member of the Democratic county committee and has served as chairman and has been active in directing the party's poli-

cies on many occasions. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Mahoning County and served until 1900, with the greatest efficiency. His election was remarkable, as Mahoning County has a normal majority on the Republican side. As a citizen he is well and widely known all through Mahoning County and as a cattleman all over this section of Ohio. A portrait of this enterprising citizen fittingly completes this sketch.



GEORGE M. BASHAW, formerly one of the prominent citizens and highly esteemed men of Goshen township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 28, 1838, and died in Goshen township, February 12, 1894. He was a son of Raleigh and Hannah (Wirt) Bashaw.

The parents of Mr. Bashaw were natives of Georgetown, D. C. For some time after marriage they resided in Culpeper County, Virginia, removing from there to Perry County, Ohio, and some years later to Delaware County, where the father died. Rev. Raleigh Bashaw, the grandfather of the late George M., once was a noted preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George M. Bashaw was reared in Perry and Licking counties. It was from the latter that he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, which operated mainly in Tennessee. Mr. Bashaw was honorably discharged from the service, on account of disability, after being out almost one year. He then returned to Licking County, but subsequently removed with his parents for a short time to Delaware County. He had enjoyed common school advantages and taught for some terms in Licking, Delaware and Columbiana counties, and came to Mahoning County from East Rochester in 1872. He settled in section 29, Goshen township, and continued to teach school for a time, but later devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and to performing the duties of the various township offices to which he was frequently elected.

On July 14, 1870, Mr. Bashaw was married to Catherine E. Hole, who was born in

Carroll County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Lemuel and Unity (Stanley) Hole, the former of whom was born in Carroll and the latter in Columbiana County. On both sides, the ancestors of Mrs. Bashaw came from Virginia. To the above marriage four sons were born, namely: Lemuel R., residing at Salem; Otwell W., residing in Goshen township; J. Hebert, residing at Salem, and Clyde L., remaining with his mother on the home farm, a tract of more than 50 acres. Mrs. Bashaw was formerly a successful teacher in the public schools in Stark County, having been carefully educated at the Damascus Academy and Mount Union College. She is a member of the Society of Friends.

In the death of George M. Bashaw, Goshen township lost one of her best citizens. He was public spirited to a large degree and was a staunch friend of the public schools. His political affiliation was with the Republican party and for several years he served as a trustee of the township and on other occasions as clerk. He was a man of hopeful, helpful presence, one who was loyal to his friends and one whose charity was extended to those in need.

CONRAD F. BRENNER, vice-president and treasurer of the Equity Savings & Loan Association, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been a prominent business man here for more than a quarter of a century and has been a resident of Youngstown for forty years. He was born May 23, 1858, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Conrad Michael and Catherine (Siegel) Brenner.

Conrad Michael Brenner was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824 and came to America in 1851, shortly afterward locating in Columbiana County, Ohio. He was an educated man and followed the profession of school teacher in various parts of Ohio, and also invented and manufactured the first barometers used in this section of the country. In 1855 he married Catherine Siegel, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1872 he came

to Youngstown, where he died in 1875. One of the early Abolitionists in this section, he was a supporter of John Brown and took a prominent part in conducting the Underground railway, having headquarters at Salem, Ohio, and personally aided many fugitive slaves to freedom. When the Civil War was precipitated he was anxious to take up arms in the hope of helping to settle the slavery question, but was not accepted as a soldier, on account of physical disability. He then occupied himself in recruiting soldiers, and making Union speeches throughout the North. He recruited several companies, one of which was a company of colored troops, which he took to the Governor of Ohio, who refused to accept them. Thereupon Mr. Brenner shook his fist in the Governor's face and told him the time would come when the state would be glad to accept the services of the colored soldiers. His words were prophetic, for indeed the time soon came when was called upon to recruit another company of colored soldiers whose services were gladly accepted. He was a man of more than usual ability and proved a true and loyal citizen of his adopted country.

Conrad F. Brenner remained at home until he was ten years of age and then started out to take care of himself. He had an aunt who was then living in Youngstown and the barefooted boy walked the distance to her home. He soon found employment with John Manning, who conducted a greenhouse, and remained with him for four years, during which time he attended night-school and also took a course in Hall's Commercial College. Following this, Mr. Brenner worked for three years in a milk and cream depot and then was in the grocery business for a year.

In 1881 Mr. Brenner entered into partnership with Fred C. Weller in a mercantile venture at Brier Hill, which proved successful, and which was continued until 1885, when Mr. Weller retired. Mr. Brenner continued the business alone for five years longer. In 1890 he disposed of it there and entered into a real estate and insurance business. In 1900 he organized the Equity Savings & Loan As-

sociation, of which he became the first secretary and, after the first year, vice-president and treasurer. The little barefooted boy of 40 years since, is one of the city's capitalists and important men.

Mr. Brenner has always taken an active part in politics and has been identified with public affairs in Mahoning County to a large degree. He has been chairman of both the city and county Democratic executive committees, and in 1890 he was made his party's nominee for the office of county commissioner. He was defeated by only 96 votes in a county usually giving a Republican majority from 1200 to 2000. In 1892, he was elected auditor of Mahoning County by a majority of 1,008 votes and was further honored by a reelection in 1895. Mr. Brenner has always kept local interests in view and in 1882 he secured the establishment of a post-office at Brier Hill, four years later being appointed postmaster there, by President Cleveland.

In 1880, Mr. Brenner was married to Rebecca M. Bayer, daughter of Capt. John Bayer, of Youngstown. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Fraternally, Mr. Brenner belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

TILMAN WEAVER, whose farm of 75 acres of fertile land, comprising the old Weaver homestead, is finely located in Beaver township, along the Youngstown and Southern Railway, is one of the modern, progressive and successful agriculturists of this part of Mahoning County, and a representative of a family which was founded here in 1834. Mr. Weaver was born on what is now known as the David Good farm, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 21, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Metzler) Weaver.

The Weaver family in early days emigrated from Switzerland to Pennsylvania. Samuel Weaver, grandfather of Tilman, was

born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1788, and there married Annie Bauman, whose ancestors came from Holland. In 1834 he came to Mahoning County and settled on what has since been known as the Weaver homestead. Here he died February 8, 1852. His wife died September 11, 1843.

Their son, Henry Weaver, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1821. By trade a shoemaker, he combined this occupation with farming, spending his life on the present farm, where he died February 3, 1900. His wife, Anna, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1819, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Witmer) Metzler. Her family had come to Ohio before the Weavers, locating south of North Lima. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weaver had three children—Menno, Tilman and Lydia M. Lydia has never married, but has remained in the old home and keeps house for her brother. She is an admirable woman and is highly esteemed by all throughout the neighborhood.

Mr. Weaver has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, directing his efforts along modern lines. The land was mainly cleared by his grandfather and his sons, and he has made many improvements. One of the original buildings, the barn, was erected some 80 years ago, by Adam Wealand and its old logs and timbers are still strong and in good condition. Mr. Weaver has repaired it at various times and has added to its compass, but the old foundations still remain. Modern conveniences have been introduced into the home and Mr. Weaver and sister keep in touch with their friends through a telephone. The Youngstown & Southern Railway runs along the east boundary of his farm and a stopping point has been arranged, which is called Coal Mines station. With such easily available connections with other points, Mr. and Miss Weaver are able to enjoy the advantages offered by the city and still retain the rural pleasures of the country.

Politically, Mr. Weaver is a Republican, but has never consented to hold office. He is a director in the Gilt Edge Creamery at North

Lima, and is vice-president of the company, and is also a stockholder in the local telephone company.



MONROE BEARD, general merchant at New Buffalo, carrying a well assorted line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots, shoes, and a few drugs, is one of the leading citizens of Beaver township, and a member of a fine old Mahoning County family. Mr. Beard was born on the old Beard home place, May 8, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Leitsey) Beard.

Jacob Beard, grandfather of Monroe, came to America from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1817, settling first in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1818 he moved with his family to Ohio, locating in Springfield township, Mahoning County, where he purchased a tract of 40 acres of timberland, to which he subsequently added 160 more. In 1839 he sold his possessions in that township and bought section 5, Beaver township, which is still known as the Beard section, about all of it being still owned by his descendants. The Lutheran Church to which Monroe belongs, and of which he is a liberal supporter, stands on an acre of the Beard section which was donated to it by Franklin Beard. When the time came for Jacob Beard and wife to retire from business activity, they removed to Canfield, where they passed the remainder of their worthy lives. Their children were: John, Jacob, Susanna, Frederika, Henry, David, Lydia, and Hannah.

Jacob Beard resided on his father's farm until his death, at the age of 43 years. His portion of his father's large estate was 250 acres, and he built the house now occupied by G. S. Beard. He married Sophia Leitsey and they had the following children: Catherine, who married Henry Flickinger, and, now with her husband is deceased; Franklin V., also deceased; George Sylvanus; Mary Ann, who married Byron Hendricks, residing at New Buffalo; Jefferson, who died aged 21 years; Monroe and Cyrus F.

Until he was 17 years of age, Mr. Beard attended school and assisted on the home farm. He then went to Allegheny, where he worked for six months at the butcher's trade, being afterwards engaged for three years in a meat business at Youngstown. For the following two years he was associated with a brother in the stock business, after which he took a trip through Woodson and Allen Counties, Kansas. He then returned to Ohio with the intention, however, of going back, but illness preventing, he became again associated in the stock and farming business with his brother, with whom he continued to be associated for 22 years. Both owned much land of their own and had no difficulty in renting more, and during this long period they operated largely. Mr. Beard owns a farm of 190 acres in Beaver township and one of 64 acres east of Paradise Church. With his brother he purchased 325 acres in Green township, and when the fraternal partnership was dissolved, the brother took this latter purchase as his portion and Monroe Beard selected his present farm, coming here in the spring following his second marriage. On this farm he carried on general farming and dairying until November 19, 1903, when he settled at New Buffalo, having purchased the store property in the month of June previous.

On September 12, 1883, Mr. Beard was married (first) to Alice Starr, who died in Green township, November 23, 1885, she had a son Ai, who died three months previous to her death. Mr. Beard was married (second) December 9, 1886, to Ella R. Heintzelman, who was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of George and Hannah (Kaercher) Heintzelman. They have had four children, namely: Olive M., born November 19, 1887, who is engaged in teaching in Boardman township; Clement J., born November 24, 1888, who died September 3, 1889; Hazel M., born August 28, 1890, who is a student at Dana College, at Warren; and Bertha H., born March 4, 1892.

Mr. Beard and family attend the services of the Lutheran Church at New Buffalo. Politically he supports Democratic nominees in

National campaigns, but in local affairs he votes as his judgment dictates. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

REV. EDWARD MEARS, rector of St. Columba's Catholic Church, at Youngstown, Ohio, has been an honored and esteemed resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century. Rev. Father Mears was born in Ireland, July 18, 1844, a son of Patrick and Hannah (Earley) Mears.

His parents, natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1853, settling in Toledo, Ohio, where the father died in 1862. The family in all numbered 12 children.

Rev. Edward Mears was primarily educated in the parish schools of Toledo. In 1857 he entered St. Mary's College, at Cleveland, and in 1859 he became a student at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, where he was graduated in the class of 1862, and in that year entered the Seminary at Cleveland, to pursue his theological studies. Father Mears was ordained in March, 1869, by the Right Reverend Bishop Rappe, following which he became the Bishop's assistant at the Cathedral, where he served until 1872. He was then placed in charge of the church at Bellevue, in Huron County, Ohio, and also attended to the needs of the people at Clyde. In 1874 he was transferred to Crestline and later was sent to St. Augustine's Church at Cleveland. Two years after he became secretary to the bishop, retaining that position until July, 1877, when he was placed in charge of his present parish.

The new St. Columba's Church, which stands on the corner of Wood and Elm streets, Youngstown, is one of the most imposing and beautiful structures in this city. Its congregation is made up of about 900 families, many of these being the most intelligent, cultured, and wealthy in the city. The school attached to St. Columba has 900 pupils and the teachers are 14 sisters of the Ursuline order. Reverend Father Mears has two assistants, Father

A. A. Crehan and Father James Higginbotham.

While Father Mears has devoted himself with Catholic zeal to the best interests of his own people, in his long residence here he has taken a leading part in public movements when the issue meant the advancement and prosperity of the people at large.

ANDREW KNESAL, one of Springfield's old and honored citizen's residing on his valuable farm of 136 acres, which he purchased as far back as 1855, was born May 6, 1828, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Schwartz) Knesal.

The parents of Mr. Knesal left their native land in 1832, taking passage on a sailing vessel for America. For 81 days the vessel struggled with the rough waters of the Atlantic, but finally landed the weary voyagers at the port of Philadelphia. The captain of the ship had died after leaving the German port and his successor lost his bearings, and it was only by great good fortune that the colonists ever reached the United States. The first winter after their arrival, was spent by the Knesal family at Urey, Pennsylvania, from which point they started, in the spring of 1833, for Springfield township, stopping first at New Springfield. The father had but little capital and was not prepared to purchase land, but rented the farm now owned by A. Haller, on which he died in 1838, his wife having passed away in the previous fall. They had brought four children with them to Springfield township and one was born after settling here.

Andrew Knesal still recalls the long wagon journey from Urey, Pennsylvania, to Springfield township. He was only about five years old but the various unusual experiences made a lasting impression on his childish mind. He remembers wearily tramping behind the wagon, over the rough roads, through the wild country, and doubtless was well pleased when



REV. JOHN KLUTE

the journey came to an end. The surrounding country was but partially cleared and he remembers seeing a huge bear cross the farm, during his father's life-time, the latter pursuing but not succeeding in killing it. The death of both father and mother within five years after settling in Springfield township, broke up the family and each member was obliged to look more or less after his own interests. Andrew secured work in a distillery which was operated just over the Pennsylvania line, where he remained for two and one-half years, and he is justly proud of the fact that he never learned to drink liquor, although coming into daily contact with it. As soon as he was able he left the distillery and learned the trade of shoemaker, at Petersburg. For 17 years he worked at this trade, a part of the time at Pittsburg, where he was considered an expert maker of fine shoes, which he made a specialty. That was before the days of shoe factories.

In August, 1855, Mr. Knesal purchased his present farm of 136 acres, which was not improved. Two years later he built the residence which he still occupies, one of the substantial old buildings, fashioned of seasoned timber which withstand the stress of wind and storm for many years. It is a comfortable, attractive old home, no change ever having been made in its original plan except as to the windows and veranda. The land had all been cleared when he took possession and he soon had it under a fine state of cultivation. It was formerly the property of Judge James Wallace.

On October 9, 1856, Andrew Knesal was married to Sarah E. Moore, who was born near Enon Valley, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, about three miles from Petersburg. Mrs. Knesal's parents were David and Jane (Smith) Moore, belonging to old families of that region. Her paternal grandparents were Andrew and Margaret (Banks) Moore, and her maternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary Smith. The Smiths came originally from Ireland and settled first in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, removing subsequently to Lawrence County. Grandfather

Smith had an exciting adventure with a bear in his young days which cost him the loss of a toe. The brute attacked him in a small clearing and to escape it he climbed a sapling but was not able to draw his feet high enough to keep them out of the way of the animal, who chewed off the toe before assistance arrived.

To Andrew Knesal and wife were born 11 children, namely: Mary Jennie, residing in Springfield township, who married J. W. Robinson, and has five children, Emma, Andrew, James, Tyrell Moore and Helen Dunlap; Stanley, who died aged 26 years; James A., residing at Petersburg engaged in farming, who married Marcia Koch, and has two children, Emeline and Edith Leora; Icephena, who died at the age of seven years; Emma Leora, who died aged four years; Charles Edward, who died aged one week; Alberta Viola, who died at the age of three months; Frank Edwin, who died aged two years; Willis Herbert, who died aged seven years; and John and George Evelyn, who are members of the prominent hardware firm of Knesal Brothers, at Petersburg.

On October 9, 1906, the surviving children and many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Knesal gathered at their hospitable home to assist them in celebrating the anniversary of their Golden Wedding. It was a most enjoyable occasion which will long be remembered by all who were permitted to be present.

REV. JOHN KLUTE, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Youngstown, has been in charge here since August 11, 1883, a term of nearly 24 years. Father Klute was born October 17, 1847, in Westphalia, Germany, and he is a son of Henry and Gertrude Klute. He is the only one of his parents' family of seven children to reside in America.

Father Klute completed his collegiate course at Cologne before coming to America. He reached Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1870, and entered St. Mary's Seminary, where for

four years he pursued the studies which fitted him for the priesthood, being ordained August 8, 1874, by Bishop R. Gilmore. For the following six years his duties were confined to various missions in Paulding, Defiance, Ottawa and Sandusky counties. In May, 1880, he was placed in charge of the churches at Hubbard and Vienna, Trumbull County, where he continued in parochial work until August 11, 1883, when he was transferred to Youngstown.

Since Father Klute took charge of St. Joseph's parish, many remarkable changes have come about. The beautiful church on the corner of Wick and Rayen avenues has been built, a fine school edifice has been constructed, and in material as well as in spiritual matters St. Joseph's has kept pace with churches of the same size in other cities, and is a credit to pastor, people and town. The parish is made up of 240 families. In June, 1900, Father Klute bought Dr. Mathew's residence for a parsonage. His former parsonage on Wick avenue was given to the Sisters of Notre Dame, who in September, 1903, took charge of St. Joseph's Parochial School, which now has 280 pupils.

Personally Father Klute is known to almost every resident of Youngstown, a large number of whom belong to his congregation. He is held in the highest esteem by Catholics and Protestants alike. A portrait of Father Klute is published in connection with this sketch.

ELSON P. BOYLE, whose carefully cultivated and well improved farm of 100 acres is situated one and one-quarter miles west of Poland, in Boardman township, is a prosperous farmer of this section and a man who owes his success to his own efforts. He was born in the province of Munster, Ireland, November 10, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Katherine (Berry) Boyle.

The parents of Mr. Boyle spent their lives in Ireland, where the father was a small farmer. They had five children, namely: Lena,

who came to America, but afterwards returned to her native land where she now resides; Robert, who is engaged in farming the old home place in Ireland; Elson P., whose name heads this sketch, and Margaret and Catherine, both of whom remained in the old country.

Elson P. Boyle was about 18 years of age when he decided to leave home and try his fortunes across the Atlantic, in America. Those who know the Irish character well, need not be told that it was a wrench to leave behind the old parents and brother and sisters. The youth landed in the city of New York with little capital in money, but he was robust and industrious and felt sure that if opportunity was given him he could prove his usefulness to any farmer. For a number of years he remained in the state of New York, working on many farms, but after his marriage, desiring to acquire land for himself, he turned his attention to the west. For a short time he was employed on a farm near Cleveland, Ohio, from which he came to Mahoning County. Assisted by his frugal wife he succeeded in saving enough to purchase enough to purchase a small farm of 25 acres, in Canfield township, and in a short time, purchased another parcel of land, both of which he subsequently sold to advantage. During a residence of six years in Canfield village, he made many friends. He later invested in land in Boardman township, which he sold, and in 1896 he bought his present farm of 100 acres from the Heasley heirs. This is a good property and when he came into possession was improved with house and barn. He takes a great deal of interest and successfully carries on general farming, and with the assistance of his capable wife, operates a first-class dairy. The milk of 11 cows is all disposed of at Youngstown.

While living in the State of New York, Mr. Boyle was married to Mary Flarity, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Dolen) Flarity. The father of Mrs. Boyle was a small farmer in Ireland, where he died when she was a child. Later she accompanied her mother to America, the latter dying in New York, in 1901, aged 75

years. There were seven children in the Flarity family, as follows: Edward; Margaret, who married Thomas Galliger; John; Catherine, deceased, who married John Horigon; Nora, who died young; Mary; and Delia, who married John Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle have had five children, namely: Lena who married John Kane, the well-known detective of Youngstown, and has six children—William, Mary, Margaret, John, Madeline and Helen; Edward, who is engaged in railroad work; Margaret, who died young; Mary Florence, who died on Christmas Day, 1905, aged 22 years; and Ethel, who graduated from the Boardman High School, in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and family belong to St. Columba's Catholic Church at Youngstown. He has never taken any active interest in politics and votes independently. He is a fine type of the self-made man, one who has made his own way in the world and has won what he owns by hard and honest toil.



MADISON J. POWERS, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Austintown township, residing on his father's estate, four miles southwest of Youngstown, is a large shipper and buyer of cattle and is engaged also in a wholesale butchering business. Mr. Powers was born on his father's farm in Vienna township, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 20, 1867, and is a son of Wilson and Catherine (Stewart) Powers.

Abraham Powers, the great-grandfather of Madison J., was the founder of the family in Ohio. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. At a very early day he settled in the deep woods that then covered the site of Youngstown, where he cleared up a farm and spent the remainder of his life. His children were: Isaac, Abraham, Madison, Milton, Nancy and Mary.

Madison Powers, grandfather of Madison J., was born on the farm his father had wrested from the forest, which he assisted to de-

velop. With his brother Milton he became a stock dealer, and on many occasions they drove their cattle over the mountains and sold them in eastern markets. Later he moved to Trumbull County, where he acquired so much property that at the time of his death, when aged 85 years, he was the largest land-owner in that county. He married Elizabeth Wilson and they had four children, namely: Washington, deceased; Wilson, father of Madison J.; Albert, residing at Warren, Ohio; and Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of John Hults.

Wilson Powers, father of Madison J., was born in Hubbard township, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1844, and now lives retired, on his wife's farm, in Fowler township, Trumbull County. Like his father he became a successful dealer in live stock and in his early manhood often drove his herds over the mountains to sell. After the death of his father, he purchased the old home place of 417 acres, which he subsequently sold to M. C. Wick. Later he bought the farm of 175 acres, in Austintown township, on which his sons now reside, its former owner having been Jefferson Moherman. He also purchased 250 acres of land in Enon Valley. Wilson Powers married Catherine Stewart, a daughter of Armstrong and Isabel Stewart, who were pioneer settlers of Vienna and Liberty townships, Trumbull County. Seven children were born to Wilson Powers and wife; Madison J., whose name begins this sketch; Emma, who married W. Shoaff; Floyd, who resides on a part of his brother Madison's farm; and Clinton, Etta, Walter and Mary, all of whom are deceased.

Madison J. Powers was educated in the district schools, and was thoroughly trained by his father in the stock business. He was 17 years old when the family moved to Enon Valley, and he resided there until after his marriage. He then took charge of his grandfather's farm of 1000 acres, in Trumbull County, remaining there until the tragic death of the latter, which resulted from an attack made on him by a vicious member of one of the herds. Mr. Powers still continued to raise stock on this place for some five more years.

coming to his present farm after it was purchased by his father. He buys his cattle in Chicago, and ships a car load about every three weeks, doing a large amount of business.

On February 28, 1887, Mr. Powers was married to Emma E. Swisher, who was born August 27, 1868, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Powers is a daughter of Philip and Martha (Sampson) Swisher, whose children were as follows: Herbert, deceased; John and Ira, of whom there is no special mention; Bird, who married William Patterson; Harriet, who married Frank Bush; Mary, who married Wiley Kennedy; Laura, who married Ralph White; Frederick, deceased, and Emma, who is the eldest.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers have nine children, namely: John, deceased; Anna, Grace, Pearl, Jean, Walter, Mary; Mabel, deceased; and Clara.

Mr. Powers is one of the representative Democrats of this section and has served in various local offices, for three years being trustee of Hubbard township, Trumbull County, and also assessor. He is a member of Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, at Coalberg, and of the Eagles, at Youngstown.

EDWARD MILLER, who owns a valuable farm in Springfield township, devotes about 135 acres to general farming, under the best conditions, having a well cultivated and finely improved property. Mr. Miller was born February 22, 1857, in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of James D. and Susan (Kriner) Miller.

James D. Miller, father of Edward, was born at Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1820, and died October 2, 1890, aged 70 years, one month and eight days. He had reached his majority when he accompanied his father, James Miller, to Poland township, where the latter purchased the

100-acre farm now owned by Cyrus Detcheon, who bought it when Mr. Miller was ready to move to Youngstown, where he died. After coming to America, James Miller located at Philadelphia and for a time drove a four-horse stage over the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. James Miller had the following children: Alexander, who died in Youngstown; Mrs. Margaret McGee, who also died in Youngstown; Mrs. Mary Holton, who died in Niles; Mrs. Jane Knott, the only survivor, who resides at Rock Island, Illinois; and James D.

James D. Miller had but few educational opportunities in his youth, but through reading and observation, he became a well informed man, having a specially good knowledge of history. He lived in different sections, on various farms, leading an agricultural life. After serving in the 100-day service in the Civil War, as a member of Company D, 155th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he returned to his farm in Poland township, where he remained until 1867, removing then to Lowellville, where he lived until 1870. Thence he moved to Hillsville, Pennsylvania, afterwards to a farm near Lowellville, and thence to a farm near Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania. In 1890 he moved to a farm near New Springfield on which he lived until his death. He was twice married, (first) to Elizabeth McGowan, by whom he had three children, namely: Alexander, who died at the age of three years; Jennie, deceased, who married Horace Brown; and Elizabeth, who married Barnabas Reed, residing two miles south of Lowellville. Mr. Miller married (second) Susan Kriner, who was born October 14, 1827, and who died April 2, 1893, aged 65 years, five months and 19 days. The children of this marriage were: Clara, deceased, who resided at Fayette, Ohio; Charles G., an instructor in the High School, at Archibald, Ohio, and owner of a fine farm and home in Fulton County, Ohio; Edward, whose name begins this sketch; Sophia, who married Cyrus Martin, residing at Hillsville, Pennsylvania; Frederick, who died aged three years; George W.,

residing at Penn Station, Pennsylvania; and Fannie, who married J. S. White, residing in Columbiana.

Edward Miller was about ten years of age when his parents moved from Poland township, where he had already made a good record at school. Later he attended the Normal School at Worthington. He remained at home until he was 31 years of age, assisting his father in the management and operation of the farm. Prior to purchasing land of his own, he rented for three years near Lowellville and one year near Mt. Jackson, and then bought 80 acres in Springfield township. To this he added a piece of over eight acres and subsequently 47 acres more. In 1896, before coming to his present farm, he removed to New Springfield, and later spent three months in Florida, settling on his present place in the following year. He made many improvements in what was previously a good property, with a comfortable residence and a barn 32 by 56 feet in dimensions. The latter he enlarged, making the dimensions 86 by 70 feet, and it is now one of the handsomest and most substantial structures of its kind in Springfield township.

On October 18, 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Permilla Jane Martin, who was born near Middlesex, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1859. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Martin, moved to Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and both died near Hillsville, on a farm now owned by their son. Hugh Martin, the grandfather of Mrs. Miller, came from Ireland, settling at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, from which point he moved to North Beaver township, near Mount Jackson, about 1829. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Miller were James and Jennie (Lusk) Robinson, who were married in 1808 and settled on a farm near Mount Jackson, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where they died. The parents of Mrs. Miller had six children, she being the youngest. The others were: John S., residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania; James R., residing at New Castle; Mary S., deceased, who married John W. Gailey; Cyrus L., residing on the old homestead at Hillsville; Anna E.,

deceased, who was the wife of William T. Gilmore.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller take an interest in old and historic objects, particularly when connected with their own family history. They possess several valuable relics which would be gladly accepted by any museum. One of these is a sugar bowl, of old design, which was a part of grandmother Robinson's wedding outfit, and the granddaughter values it very highly. Another relic in the family is an old dish, shaped in the form of a duck, which is of an age difficult to compute. It was purchased of some Swedish emigrants on the docks at that far-away date when the great city of Philadelphia had but three houses on her water front. Another very interesting object in the Miller home is a mounted snow-white owl, measuring 63 inches from tip to tip of wings which was captured by Mr. Miller about a year ago. This magnificent specimen, now almost extinct in this section, Mr. Miller has preserved under glass, and it is a beautiful and very interesting ornament.

In politics, Mr. Miller is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Baptist Church at Hillsville, Pennsylvania.

JR. THOMAS SONS, proprietors of an immense wholesale flour and dairy products business, occupy spacious quarters on the corner of Holmes and Commerce streets, Youngstown. The firm is made up of the two sons of the late J. R. Thomas, B. Frank and Arnold D.

B. FRANK THOMAS was born in Portage County, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools, and at Mount Union College, where he took a commercial course. After three years spent in teaching he went into his father's business, in 1887. The business had been established by the elder Thomas in 1865, in Paris township, Portage County, and was confined exclusively to cheese. On June 13, 1887, the founder moved his business to Youngstown, at the same time enlarging his facilities and including other commodities, mainly flour. The business was carefully man-

aged by Mr. J. R. Thomas, and has been as carefully conducted by the two sons, and stands now at the head of its line in Youngstown. Until the death of J. R. Thomas, in 1891, it was conducted under his name, but was then changed to J. R. Thomas Sons which style is still continued.

B. Frank Thomas is a member of the Board of Health of Youngstown, although he takes no active interest in politics. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Credit Men's Association. His fraternal relations are with the Free Masons.

ARNOLD D. THOMAS, the other member of the wholesale firm of J. R. Thomas Sons, was born also in Portage County, and was graduated from Mount Union College in 1891, immediately afterward entering the firm. He has done more in the organization of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce than any other citizen, is a member of its insurance committee, and formerly served as president of the Credit Men's Association. He is treasurer of the Good Roads Association and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both members of the firm of J. R. Thomas Sons are enterprising, progressive men, public spirited to a large degree and most excellent citizens.

JOHN A. SHANK, a well known resident of Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, was born February 24, 1860, in this township and is a son of John and Maria (Barb) Shank.

John Shank, also a native of Beaver township, was a son of John Shank, who came from Rockingham County, Virginia, at an early period and settled on a farm of 50 acres in section 16, Beaver township, residing there until his death. John Shank, father of John A. resided on that farm all his life. He married Maria Barb, a daughter of Abraham Barb, a resident of Trumbull County. He died over forty years ago at the age of 37 years. His widow still resides at East Lewistown. They reared a family of three children—John A., the subject of this sketch; William, a resident

of Geauga County, Ohio; and Margaret, who married William Sahli and resides in Pennsylvania.

John A. Shank was reared in Beaver township on his father's farm and attended the township schools. He now owns and operates a small farm at East Lewistown. He was united in marriage to Diana Cummings, who was a daughter of Noah and Sarah (Holdreed) Cummings, and a native of Beaver township. Mrs. Shank is now deceased. Her parents resided at East Lewistown. Two children, Edna and Essler, both residing at home, were born of this marriage.

Politically Mr. Shank is a Republican and has served his township as supervisor and constable. He is a member of the Reformed Church.



WH. KALE, president of the Board of County Commissioners, of Mahoning County, Ohio, resides on his fine farm of 111 acres in the vicinity of Berlin Center, Berlin township. Mr. Kale was born in 1860, in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew Kale.

The father of Mr. Kale was born in 1839, in Springfield township, Mahoning County, and is a son of Andrew Kale, who was one of the earliest settlers in this county and his father, Martin Kale, was one of the pioneers of Berlin township. Andrew Kale, father of W. H. Kale, entered the army during the Civil War, in answer to the last call of President Lincoln, becoming a member of Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Although he returned alive, he is still suffering from the effects of his exposure.

W. H. Kale was reared on his father's farm in Berlin township, and was educated in the district schools. After his marriage he purchased a small farm of 29 acres to which he subsequently added until now he owns 111 acres of the best land in Mahoning County. It is well improved and here Mr.



J. Kilson



Kale has carried on general farming and stock-raising and has been also an extensive dealer, manufacturer and shipper of lumber. He has always taken an active interest in political matters and is identified with the Republican party. He has served on different occasions as a member of the county central committee and other organizations. In the fall of 1902 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and was re-elected in the fall of 1905, with a handsome majority of 3,466 votes, this being 2,206 more than at his first election. In many capacities he has served Berlin township for four years was constable, for six years a member of the school board and for six years trustee. For a like period he has served as a delegate to state conventions of his party, and is an indefatigable worker for it.

For the past 23 years Mr. Kale has been a member of Canfield Lodge, No. 155, of the order of Odd Fellows, this lodge being the second in financial standing in the state, and he is past chancellor in the order of Knights of Pythias, and belongs also to a number of purely social organizations.

In 1886, Mr. Kale was married to Ella Harman, who is a daughter of David Harman, a prosperous farmer of Berlin township, who was born on the banks of the Mahoning river, in 1841, and is a son of one of the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kale have one child, Addie M.

JAMES NEILSON. In the varied industries which have served to make Youngstown the great business center of this part of the state, no one man had more to do with their firm founding than had the late James Neilson. He was born in December, 1842, at Glasgow, Scotland.

The mother of James Neilson died when he was an infant and this possibly weakened home ties and he grew to young manhood cherishing the desire to come to America. When 24 years old he joined his uncle in the

vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, and his subsequent life was passed in this state, to which he became as closely allied as if he had been native born. The first position held by him in the state of his adoption was that of bookkeeper at the Powers coal mine. Later he secured a position in one of the furnaces operated in connection with the coal mines and in 1866, he entered the employ of Andrews Brothers, remaining with them as bookkeeper and manager of the blast furnace at Haselton, for some ten years. His faithful services were recognized in 1880 when he was taken in as a member of this important firm. Seven years later, upon the incorporation of the Andrews Brothers Company, he was elected vice-president and general manager of their mines and great iron plant, a position he continued to fill until his death in 1893.

Mr. Neilson from the beginning of his career had displayed those rare business qualities which could not fail to inspire confidence and possessed the foresight which made his opinions and plans of the greatest value. In 1889 he organized the Youngstown Bridge Company and became its president; he was also president of the Mahoning Ore Company, which operated mines in Minnesota; he was a stockholder and director in the Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company; a stockholder in the Morris Hardware Company, the G. M. McKelvey Company, the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, the Commercial National Bank and the Ohio Steel Company.

In 1892, when the Mahoning Ore Company was organized, it was the expressed wish of the late H. O. Bonnell that its vast interests should be entrusted to the capable hands of Mr. Neilson. Probably the faithful performance of this wish, considered almost sacred by Mr. Neilson, was the real cause of his death, as it was while visiting the various ore properties that he was prostrated by an attack of influenza from which he never really recovered, and his death occurred on May 24, 1893, of heart failure. His loss was deeply deplored not only at Youngstown, where as man and citizen he was honored and esteemed, but all over the country where the firm, sure

control of his hand had been felt in so many industries and whose upright character lent value to them. A vital factor in Mr. Neilson's many enterprises was the employment of labor, and that so little friction occurred among the hundreds in his employ was mainly because of his attitude toward them. Although a strict employer, expecting every man to perform his full duty, he was a just one and readily recognized superior value or talent and rewarded it. He was universally beloved by those in his employ and no more sincere expressions of sorrow were heard on the occasion of his death than from those who worked in his mills and mines and foundries. It was no question with them of capital and labor, simply one of man and man, and it was so because Mr. Neilson had made it so.

Mr. Neilson was married in 1866 to Eliza E. Gibson, a daughter of P. D. Gibson, who was an early pioneer of Mahoning County, coming here with his parents at the age of 14 years. His wife became a resident of the county at nine years of age. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson settled near Gibson Springs, where they had a farm of about 200 acres. Mrs. Neilson by a former marriage had two children, namely: L. Lola, deceased, and R. D., who is a specialist in medical practice at Youngstown.

For many years Mr. Neilson was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and during his long enjoyment of its spiritual assistance he was a ready and willing contributor to its needs. He was charitable to a large degree and was particularly interested in work of the Young Men's Christian Association. His fraternal connections included all the higher branches of Masonry, Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M., of which he was past master; Youngstown Chapter, No. 93; St. John's Commandery, K. T., No. 20; Alcoran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland, Ohio, and of Lake Erie Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons.

Mr. Neilson left a large estate which is capably managed by his heirs. The beautiful family home is at No. 318 Wick avenue, that

delightful, spacious thoroughfare of Youngstown on which the city's finest mansions stand.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Neilson in connection with this biographical outline.

JOHNS S. MITCHELL, the manager of Twin Oaks Farm, a valuable property consisting of some 50 acres, situated in Youngstown township, is a prominent and reliable citizen of this section. He was born in Canada, April 22, 1850, a son of John and Elizabeth (Forrest) Mitchell.

The parents of Mr. Mitchell were born, reared, educated and married in Scotland. The father carried on farming to some degree, in his native land, where he remained until after his marriage and the birth of one child, when he emigrated to Canada, locating in Toronto, Ontario, where John S. Mitchell was born. He afterwards moved to Seneca township, Haldemands County, where he bought a farm of 100 acres.

John S. Mitchell spent his boyhood in Canada and attended the district schools near his home. When he was about 15 years of age his parents came to the United States, settling in Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, at the home of a relative, with whom they remained until the following spring. They then rented a farm near Clarksville, Pennsylvania, where they remained several years, when they removed to and settled on a farm near Cedar Corners, Trumbull County. One winter was spent there, but in the succeeding spring Mr. Mitchell removed to the John Kimmel farm in Youngstown township. Here the family lived for five years, and then the father bought a small place in Liberty township, Trumbull County.

While living on the above-mentioned farm John S. Mitchell was married to Mary Armstrong, who was born August 20, 1851, and who died of bronchial consumption, August 19, 1900, leaving no children. She was a

daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Robb) Armstrong, and a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart.

After marriage John S. Mitchell moved to the Armstrong farm, which was then occupied by the widowed mother of Mrs. Mitchell, and her sister, Miss Nancy A. Armstrong. Mr. Mitchell has resided here and has operated the farm ever since. It originally contained 106 acres, but all but 50 acres have been disposed of advantageously. Mr. Mitchell carries on farming and dairying on this place, as he also does on his own farm of 50 acres, which is situated in Coitsville township.

In his political views Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, and has been elected a delegate to many Republican conventions. He has served for ten years as a member of the school board, was appointed its first president under the new law, and is serving his third term as such. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge at Youngstown, to Phoenix Encampment and the Canton Royal. He belongs also to the auxiliary order of Rebeccas and to the Home Guards of America.

Miss Nancy A. Armstrong, who owns the Twin Oaks Farm, which her brother-in-law, John S. Mitchell, has managed for many years, was born March 8, 1844, at Youngstown, Ohio, and is one of the three children born to Samuel and Nancy (Robb) Armstrong. Of her two sisters, Rebecca died in infancy, and Mary, the wife of John S. Mitchell, died, as above noted, in 1900. The Armstrong family is one well-known and highly respected all over Mahoning County, and was established in Youngstown township by the father of Miss Armstrong, prior to his first marriage.

Samuel Armstrong was born in Pennsylvania and died on Twin Oaks Farm in February, 1853. He was a son of David and Sallie (Harris) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1747, and died in 1811. David had ten children, namely: Thomas, George, David, Rebecca, Polly, Roland, Archibald, Samuel, Betsey and Anna. Samuel was a builder and contractor and opened one of the

first brickyard at Youngstown, and the product of his kilns entered into the construction of many of the substantial old buildings of the city. He continued active in business until 1847, when he disposed of his interests at Youngstown and purchased a farm of 100 acres, situated in Youngstown township, paying \$2,000 for this property, and immediately began improving it.

Samuel Armstrong was married (first) to Jane Erwin, by whom he had five children, as follows: Henry, born in July, 1830, married Harriet Murry, and they had one son, Henry; Henrietta died in childhood; Rachel, residing at Youngstown, is the widow of Thomas Jacobs, and her three children are: Rev. Dutton C. Jacobs, of Detroit; Rosella, deceased, who was the wife of George Gerwig; and Thomas A. Jacobs, cashier of the Mahoning National Bank at Youngstown; Sarah, who married L. J. Jacobs of Youngstown, died and left four children—W. Lloyd, Mrs. Carrie Heasley, Elmer E. and Mark; William, who married Sarah Kimmel, had two children, Luella, who married William Frease of Youngstown, and Cora, who married Robert Stevenson. Samuel Armstrong was married (second) in June, 1843, to Mrs. Nancy (Robb) Loveland, who was the widow of Amos Loveland. She owned a farm at Weathersfield, which she sold in order to assist in the purchase and development of Twin Oaks Farm, which she thus named on account of the noble twin oaks which particularly marked the farm, one of which still stands and shelters the cool spring in the yard. She was born August 16, 1807, and died April 10, 1894.

The old home in which Miss Armstrong has spent the greater part of her quiet, happy, useful life, is of historic interest, the house being one of the oldest in the township. It still stands, fully one hundred years old, having long outlived its builders. It was replaced as a residence by a modern structure, in 1904. It is beautifully located, and no traveler through this region, who has any artistic perceptions, ever passes it without stopping to enjoy the picture of rural attractiveness. Nat-

urally this old place is very dear to its owner, for in and around it are clustered the memories of a half century. Miss Armstrong is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB BOOHECKER, one of the substantial men of Smith township, residing on his excellent farm of 150 acres, situated in section 4, was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, January 5, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Switzer) Boohecker.

The grandfather of Jacob Boohecker, also Jacob Boohecker, was born in Pennsylvania and settled with his family in Columbiana County, Ohio, when his son Peter was a child of four years, and there he lived until his death. Peter Boohecker was reared on the pioneer farm in Unity township, where he lived until after his marriage and the birth of some of his children, when he removed to Mahoning County and settled on the farm in Smith township, which his son Jacob now owns. At that time the land was covered with heavy timber and there were but few settlers in this neighborhood. The first home in Smith township was a two-room plank house, which served for many years. Peter Boohecker died in 1884. Three of his children still survive, as follows: Jacob, named for his grandfather; Daniel, residing in Smith township; and Adam, residing at Sebring, Ohio.

Jacob Boohecker spent his boyhood and early youth on his father's farm, where he was thoroughly trained in all agricultural work. When the Civil War came on the country, he immediately became interested and in the second year of its progress, on August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country, becoming a member of Company H, 105th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Boohecker saw much hard service before he was honorably discharged, June 3, 1865, and can recall from personal observation, many of the most terrible battles of the great conflict.

He participated in the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro, Milton, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, and marched with Sherman on that memorable trip to the sea. Mr. Boohecker has the record of being at all times a brave man and obedient soldier.

After the close of his army service, he returned to peaceful pursuits, first engaging in the mercantile business at Columbiana, and then came to Smith township, where he followed farming, but subsequently resumed merchandising, settling for this purpose at Beloit, where he resided for sixteen years, after which he was interested for several years in a hotel business at Mt. Union. In 1895 he settled permanently on his farm in Smith township, where his wife owns also a farm of fifty acres.

Mr. Boohecker was married to Sarah E. Woods, who was born in Columbiana County, and they have two surviving children: James P., residing at Salem, and Mary L., who married Walter L. Miller, residing in Smith township. Two daughters are deceased: Luella and Loretta J.

Politically Mr. Boohecker is identified with the Republican party. He is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church at North Benton, Ohio.

MRS. SUSANNAH R. DUNN, widow of the late William Dunn, residing on section 33, Green township, on her well-improved farm of 72 acres, is one of the most highly esteemed ladies of this section. Mrs. Dunn was born at Franklin Square, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 25, 1841, and is a daughter of Thomas and Christina (Row) Post.

The father of Mrs. Dunn was a native of an eastern state, and he came to Columbiana County, with an aunt, Mrs. Susan Zimmerman, who was an early settler. The mother of Mrs. Dunn was born near Wellsville, Ohio, and taught school for a time in Columbiana County. Mrs. Dunn was seven years of age when



MRS. ELIZABETH H. STEWART



DAVID STEWART

CHESAM WITH OREGON RIVER IN BACKGROUND





MR. LEONARD H. BROWN



MR. J. H. BROWN



RESIDENCE OF DAVID G. STEWART, COITSVILLE TOWNSHIP

her parents settled at Salem, where her father conducted a livery business for a number of years. She was educated in the Salem schools and grew to womanhood in that city.

On May 25, 1860, she was married to William Dunn, who was born at Buffalo, New York, November 15, 1831, and was a son of Robert and Ellen Dunn, both parents being natives of England. William Dunn was mainly reared at Salem, and after his marriage he engaged in farming near that city until about 1880, when he removed to Green township, Mahoning County, settling on the farm which Mrs. Dunn now owns, on which he died two years later. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, the six survivors being: Robert, residing near Salem, engaged in farming; Clara, who married Van Dunn, residing near Wellsville; Homer, residing near Alliance; Ella, who married George Carlisle, residing at Youngstown; May, who married George Crutchley, residing at Millville; and Nora, who married Leonard Barber, residing near Millville. Mrs. Dunn has eleven grandchildren.

The death of Mr. Dunn removed from this section a good citizen, a kind husband and an affectionate father. He was a man of upright character and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him, and he is affectionately remembered by his family and by his neighbors, to whom he was all that was kind, generous and just. Mrs. Dunn enjoys a wide acquaintance and has the love of her large family as well as the respect of all who have business or social relations with her. Her farm is well managed and is one of the most productive in this section.

DAVID G. STEWART, who is serving in his tenth year as trustee of Coitsville township, resides on his well improved farm, the old Stewart homestead, situated in section 6, where he was born, September 3, 1858. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Houston) Stewart.

William Stewart, grandfather of David

G., was born December 20, 1765, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and in 1803, accompanied by his wife and several brothers, came to Mahoning County and with the latter bought land in Coitsville township, aggregating 1000 acres. One year later, in 1804, William Stewart bought 200 acres of land and it is a part of the purchase that David G. now owns and occupies. There was a time when William, John, James, Robert and Joseph Stewart owned all the land in this part of Coitsville township. In 1799, William Stewart married his cousin, Mary Stewart, who was a daughter of Elijah Stewart, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. She died in Coitsville township, October 16, 1851. William Stewart died May 5, 1841. He had seven children, namely: Sarah (Mrs. Lowery), Elijah, Robert, William, Samuel, Mary (Mrs. McKee) and David.

David Stewart, father of David G., was born September 30, 1814, on the farm now owned by his son, in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died April 8, 1891. His life was one of useful activity, devoted entirely to farming and stock raising. He married Elizabeth Houston, who was born and reared in Coitsville township, and who was a daughter of John and Grace (McCall) Houston. Her father was born January 9, 1783, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1861. Mrs. Houston was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1790, and died May 10, 1879, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. There were seven children born to David Stewart and wife, namely: William Walker, born June 17, 1840, enlisted in Company A, 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and died at Camp University Heights, Tennessee; Anna Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. A. Collins, a retired United Presbyterian minister, who now is engaged in a publishing business at Philadelphia; John Houston, who is a resident of Kansas City; Eusebius, who was born May 2, 1850, died June 23, 1866; Watson Henderson, who was born May 19, 1853, lives at Ironton, Colorado; David G., subject of this sketch;

Frank E., who was born March 31, 1862, died March 10, 1904, at Westphalia, Kansas. William Stewart and John Houston, grandfathers of the above family, were both men of good judgment and solid virtues, and they were two of the first trustees of Coitsville township. David Stewart was a man of like character. For 50 years he was elder in the Liberty United Presbyterian Church.

David Goodwillie Stewart perpetuates the name of Rev. David Goodwillie, who for many years was a noted preacher at the Liberty United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stewart attended the township and Youngstown schools and Cook's Business College at Youngstown, after which he made several trips to the West, partly for pleasure and partly for investigation. Later he engaged in a cattle business for three years, in Colorado, with his brother, Watson H. Stewart, but the death of his father recalled him to Coitsville township. He has resided on the old farm ever since, engaging in general farming. He has become interested also in the contracting business and has done a large amount of pike-making, leveling and grading. In 1896, Mr. Stewart was first elected township trustee and served two terms but when the time came for a third election he was suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever and was compelled to decline a re-election. After a retirement of three years from public life, Mr. Stewart was again elected township trustee and, as stated above, is serving out his tenth year in the office. On January 9, 1890, at Youngstown, Mr. Stewart was married to Alice Mars, who died April 22, 1899. A view of Mr. Stewart's residence, with portraits of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, are published herewith.

W H. LOLLER, who for the past six years has been chief of the Youngstown Fire Department, was born in Millville, Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1863. When still a child his parents moved to Clayton, New Jersey, where he was reared,

being educated in the Clayton Academy. In 1880 they moved to Ravenna, Ohio. In 1881 Mr. Loller came to Youngstown and found employment with the Mahoning Gas & Fuel Company, for whom he worked about two years and a half, during which time he joined the Volunteer Fire Department. When the present paid department was organized he became a member of the hook and ladder crew, afterwards being promoted, first to hoseman, and in 1900 to captain, finally being made chief of the department, all of these promotions being made without any solicitation on his part.

Mr. Loller was married in 1890 to Sarah Edwards of Youngstown, Ohio. He is a 32nd degree Mason and is also a member of the order of Elks. He is one of the oldest members of the Youngstown Fire Department.

S AMUEL DAWES, formerly a highly respected resident of Green township, was born in Butler township, Columbiana County, Ohio, January 3, 1866, and died in Green township, Mahoning County, June 21, 1905. He was a son of Benjamin and Martha (Ulery) Dawes.

The parents of Samuel Dawes were born in Ohio, and the father still carries on agricultural pursuits on his farm, which is situated about five miles south of Salem. There Samuel Dawes was reared, obtaining his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and following farming as an occupation. In the spring of 1901 he removed to Green township, renting a large tract in its southern part, and continued the operation of that farm until his death. Mr. Dawes was a Republican in his political views, but he never was willing to accept any office. He was a man of quiet tastes and was devoted to his farm work and to promoting the welfare of those nearest to him.

On September 5, 1895, Mr. Dawes was married to Anna B. Davison, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, not far from Franklin Square, and is a daughter of Elias

and Jane (Kyle) Davison. The mother of Mrs. Dawes was a daughter of John and Lydia (Mottinger) Kyle, who were residents near Youngstown for many years, and a granddaughter of Joshua Kyle, who was one of the early settlers of Mahoning County, where he entered 700 acres of Government land. The father of Mrs. Davison died when she was 17 years of age. In 1850 she married Elias Davison, in Columbiana County, and they had twelve children born to them, the survivors being: Leander H.; William H., residing in Oklahoma; Jeremiah B., residing in Hancock County, Iowa; Harry W., residing at Marshalltown, Iowa; Sarah A., who married David M. Harris, residing five miles south of Salem; Anna B., and Elmina, who married Wade Fesler, residing in Iowa. Elias Davison died in Oklahoma in March, 1903. His widow still survives, having passed her 75th birthday.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Dawes removed to Salem, and now resides at No. 69 Woodland avenue in that city. She owns a fine farm of 98 acres in Green township. She is well known socially in Salem and is a member of the Disciples Church in that place.

LEWIS E. DAVIS, one of Youngstown's most efficient public officials, whose zeal as president of the board of public safety has made him a most useful citizen, was born in Wales, November 5, 1838, and was about 16 years of age when he came to America and settled at Carbon, Pennsylvania. Although so young, he had been instructed in the tailoring business in his native land and had become an expert cutter. In 1863 he made his way to Pittsburg, and there he was put to work on the fortifications which were being constructed about that city. Although unaccustomed to such labor, he faithfully performed it for one month. Then, in partnership with Thomas D. Thomas, he opened a tailoring shop at Pittsburg, where he carried on business for

six years, subsequently removing to Johnstown for a stay of six months. After dissolving partnership with Mr. Thomas, he became associated with Jones & Laughlin in the American Iron Works, where he remained three years and then came to Ohio, working at his trade in various places when opportunity offered. He then became connected with the house of G. M. McKelvey & Company, at Youngstown, with which he remained for twenty-five years, after which he retired from business activity.

Although Mr. Davis is no longer concerned in business affairs, he by no means has become a retired citizen in the usual acceptance of the word. He has always taken an intelligent interest in politics, though not an office-seeker, and when he was appointed on May 16, 1905, by Mayor Baldwin, as a member of the board of public safety, the honor came entirely unsolicited. As indicative of the attitude of his fellow citizens and of other members of the board, he was immediately elected president, and has proved to be the right man in the right place.

In 1859 Mr. Davis was married to Eleanor Powell, who was born in South Wales, and they have had four children. The eldest son, now deceased, W. H. Davis, was a man of exceptional ability and a most popular citizen of Hubbard, where he served through three terms as mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Davis's only surviving child is Rev. U. S. Davis, Ph. D., who is now one of the most scholarly divines of the Baptist Church in the United States. He spent seven years at the University of Ohio, two years in the University of Chicago, and one year at the Baptist University at Boston, where he received his advanced degree. He is now in charge of the First Baptist Church at Bloomington, Illinois, and he has been one of the church's lecturers and has traveled extensively in Europe.

Mr. Lewis E. Davis is one of the leading Welsh citizens of Ohio. For fourteen years he served as treasurer of St. David's Society, and he also has been treasurer of the Welsh Pioneer Society of the Western Reserve since its organization. Mr. Davis belongs to the

First Baptist Church, and for years was a member of the financial board. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of the Golden Eagles, St. David's Society, and the Odd Fellows, to which last-mentioned order he has belonged since 1866.

ALONZO B. COVER, senior member of the firm of Cover & Haynes, which conducts two separate stores at Poland, dealing in dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries, flour, feed and all commodities except hardware and drugs, is one of the representative business men of this place. He was born in Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 14, 1872, and is a son of William R. and Amy A. (Davidson) Cover.

William Ramsey Cover, father of Alonzo B., was born at Fannettsburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Dunkle) Cover. Jacob Cover was a son of Abraham Cover and was born and reared in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1852, when he moved to Poland, Ohio, where he ran a blacksmith shop for many years. Jacob Cover died at Poland in 1884.

In May, 1862, William R. Cover, although but little over 16 years of age, enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company D, 88th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the army for four months. After he returned to Poland he clerked in a store for a short time and then decided he would visit some parts of the country he had never seen, and as means to an end, in one summer he assisted in driving 1,000 head of sheep from three miles east of Poland to Rock Island, Illinois. In 1864, he re-entered the army, enlisting in Company D, 155th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four months. His regiment was at Petersburg, marched through the Shenandoah Valley, and then to Norfolk, Virginia, and City Point, where Mr. Cover was detailed to care for wounded soldiers. After his final retirement

from military life, he entered into the oil business at Poland, and two years later accepted a clerical position with Andrew Dickson, whom he bought out in 1872. He ran a general store for the next five years, but as his health failed, he rented and moved upon a farm. Six years later he entered into partnership with J. C. Marshall in a grist mill business, and they ran the Poland mill for three years. Mr. Cover then took the mail route between Poland and Struthers, which he operated for three years, and also hauled freight, passengers and express.

In September, 1866, Mr. Cover was married to Amy Ann Davidson, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was reared near Achor. Mr. and Mrs. Cover had four children: Charles D., residing at Poland, married Elizabeth McGill, and they have three children, Nellie Arrel, Blanche and Amy; Norah L., who married Frank E. Kimmell, residing at Youngstown, has one child, Cecil; Alonzo B.; and Clement, who died aged eight months.

William Ramsey Cover is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of Lodge No. 403, Odd Fellows, at Youngstown. He has served in almost all the local offices at Poland.

Alonzo B. Cover completed his education in the High School at Poland, and then became a clerk for the Brick Store Company, a local enterprise carried on in the same building in which he now has one of his own stores. In 1893 he became a clerk for the Panhandle Coal Company, near Carnegie, Pennsylvania, but returned after one year, to Poland, and soon entered the employ of Fordyce & Company, at Youngstown, where he remained for almost three years. In 1898 he came to Poland and bought out the Dill & Hultz grocery store, which was in the building now occupied by the postoffice. Mr. Cover carried on business there for one year and then moved to a better location across the street, and continued alone in business until May 1, 1905, when C. T. Haynes was admitted to partnership. Both men are practical merchants and they do a very satisfactory business, as is evi-

denced by their owning and operating two stores. The firm of Cover & Haynes, in addition to their other business, do a large amount of teaming, keeping five teams steadily employed and give work to seven men. They also put up about 200 tons of ice during the season, which is consumed in and around Poland.

Alonzo B. Cover was married June 24, 1896, to Margaret Kennedy, who is a daughter of James Kennedy. They have four children: William Robert, Maud May, Margaret Elizabeth and Charles Alonzo. Mr. Cover is one of Poland's substantial citizens and with other property, he owns the residence formerly the home of the late beloved President McKinley. Mr. Cover is a Knight Templar Mason and is also a member of the order of Macabees.

JAMES K. MIDDAGH, cashier of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland, and one of the most influential citizens of the village, was born October 10, 1863, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel W. and Margaret J. (Kidd) Middagh.

Samuel W. Middagh and his wife were both natives of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and were the parents of six children: James K.; Sadie H., who married James Hughes of Poland; Attie, who married Alvin Phillips, of Goshen township, Mahoning County; John W., a farmer residing at North Benton; and Annie and Burt W., the latter of whom is teller and bookkeeper of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland. Samuel Middagh is still living at North Benton, at the advanced age of 82 years. His wife died in April, 1906.

James K. Middagh was less than one year old when his parents came to Mahoning County, in 1864, and located on a farm near North Benton for a short time, after which they removed to the village of North Benton. There he was reared and first attended the district schools, and later a special select school, after which he taught school one term in Smith

township, and one in Washington township, Stark County. At the age of twenty years, he came to Poland and entered the seminary, attending for about two years, after which he taught the district school in Boardman township for one year and then two years in the Normal Department of the Poland Union Seminary. After leaving the seminary, in 1890 he entered the employ of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland, first as teller and bookkeeper, serving first under Cashier Clark Stough and later under Cashier M. H. Liddle, and after the resignation of the latter he was elected cashier.

Mr. Middagh was married June 14, 1893, to Sannie M. Hughes, a daughter of James Hughes, Sr., of Boardman township. She died May 20, 1894, when their only child, Margaret Esther, was but two weeks old.

Mr. Middagh is a director of the Poland Hardware Company of Poland, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masons. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Poland, in which he is an elder.

ROBERT BENTLEY, president of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company, and also of the Carbon Limestone Company, is one of the leading business citizens of Youngstown. He is closely identified with many of its important interests and may be taken as a typical representative of its commercial integrity. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, August 30, 1854, and is a son of Martin and Mary (McCurdy) Bentley. Extended mention of the McCurdy family will be found in this volume, in the sketch of the late Robert McCurdy, a brother of Mrs. Bentley.

The late Martin Bentley, father of Robert Bentley, was the only son of Martin Bentley, cashier of the Western Reserve Bank, of Warren, Ohio, and his wife, Elizabeth Fitch, of New York City; he was born July 10, 1832, and died April 11, 1862. Like his father, he

was a man of marked business ability. For a time he was assistant cashier of the Mahoning County Bank, and then a partner in the banking firm of Wick Brothers, of Youngstown.

The mother of Robert Bentley, who was reared and educated in Youngstown, Ohio, is a woman of superior qualities of mind, identified with the various charities of the city, and one of the first promoters of the City Hospital; she was also the founder of the first Woman's Club of Youngstown. She resides at No. 725 Bryan street. Her parents, Dr. Robert and Eliza McCurdy, were born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Dr. McCurdy came to the United States in 1843, and settled on a small farm near Crab Creek, Mahoning County. By his first marriage he had three daughters, Isabella, Catherine and Elizabeth, all of whom are now deceased. By his second marriage his children were: Mary, mother of the subject of this sketch; John, a prominent physician at Youngstown; Robert, deceased, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; William and Thomas H., both deceased; and Samuel H. The mother of Mrs. Bentley died at the age of 35 years.

Four children were born to Martin Bentley and his wife: James, who died in infancy, Robert, Eliza Henry, and John Martin. Robert Bentley was married October 16, 1895, to Augusta F. Zug, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They have two sons, Robert Bentley, Jr., and Martyn Zug Bentley. Eliza Henry, the only daughter, is a graduate of Vassar College, and for two years was a teacher in the Rayen School at Youngstown. She is identified with the development of institutions connected with the welfare of the city. She married Rev. O. V. Stewart, a prominent Presbyterian minister, who died November 12, 1894. Their two sons are: Robert Bentley Stewart and James Wilbur Stewart. John Martin, the youngest son, is assistant auditor of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and resides in that city, together with his wife and two children, Harry Bentley and Josephine Bentley. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Socially prominent, their beautiful home at No. 718 Wick Avenue,

is one of the most hospitable in the city. In political sentiment, Mr. Bentley is a Republican.

JOHAN ALFORD DAWSON, who fills the important position of butter-maker for the Petersburg Creamery Company, one of the most successful industries of Mahoning County, in its line, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1875, and is a son of Daniel D. and Sarah J. (Cochran) Dawson.

Robert Dawson, the grandfather of John A., was born in England and with his three brothers emigrated to America, settling first in Maryland and later removing to Smith's Ferry, on the Ohio River, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Daniel D. Dawson was a farmer in Beaver County. He married Sarah J. Cochran, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following children: Robert, residing in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jennie Speerhas, residing at Industry, Pennsylvania; John A.; Reed R., residing at East Liverpool, Ohio; and Howard and Eva, both residing at home.

John A. Dawson was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public schools. When about 22 years of age he went to work at butter-making at Goldendale, Lawrence County, where he remained for about two and one-half months, and then decided to adopt this calling as a profession, and with this end in view he took a six-weeks' course in a dairy school connected with the Pennsylvania State College. He then returned to Goldendale for four months more, when he accepted a similar position at Neshannock Falls, where he remained four and one-half years, going then to the Poland Creamery Company, as chief butter-maker, remaining with that organization until April 1, 1903, when he came to Petersburg as butter-maker for the Petersburg Creamery Company.

The Petersburg Creamery Company has been in business since about 1897, and has



JOSEPH ARKEL SMITH

been a successful enterprise from the beginning, paying a dividend of 4 per cent the first year, and subsequently has paid as high as 40 per cent. The creamery has at present ninety-two patrons, and the product is sold at Beaver Falls, Sewickley, Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, while the buttermilk is sold at Youngstown. The creamery has a record of disposing of 18,492 pounds of butter in a single month, and in 1906, at an average price of 28 cents, the output was 114,265 pounds. During the same year 2,392,900 pounds of milk were received. The receipts are correspondingly large, one shipment to one firm in July, 1907, bringing in \$2,073.35. The officers of this successful industry are: William Strohecker, president; William Johnston, vice-president; William McCalla, secretary and manager; and John Hope, treasurer. The board of directors is made up of the officers and three other capitalists: William Schnabel, Charles Seiter and E. C. Brungard. John A. Dawson is butter-maker.

On November 8, 1899, Mr. Dawson was married to Mary Kauffman, who was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Headings) Kauffman, the former of whom is deceased. They have three children: Sarah Gertrude, born June 11, 1901; Edna May, born June 20, 1903; and Jessie Myrtella, born January 21, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Dawson is a Republican.

JOSEPH ARREL SMITH, formerly the largest landowner in Poland township, died at his beautiful new home at Struthers, July 17, 1903. Mr. Smith was born September 23, 1838, on a farm in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (Smith) Smith, cousins.

Robert Smith, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, in July, 1765. In 1802 he came with his family to Mahoning County, securing 400 acres of land, a large part of

which he retained and deeded to his children. He married Keziah Stewart and they reared ten children. They were typical pioneers and led sober, virtuous and industrious lives until they died.

Robert Smith the second, the son of Robert and the father of Joseph Arrel, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1802, just prior to the coming of the family to Ohio. He was reared in Poland township, was educated in the pioneer schools and in early manhood was married to his cousin, Margaret Smith, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1808, and who was a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Arrel) Smith. They had three children, namely: Robert Stewart, who died October 5, 1838; James Clark, who died April 10, 1849; and Joseph Arrel. The father, Robert Smith, died in Poland township, July 26, 1860, and was survived by his widow until January 3, 1889.

The educational advantages afforded J. Arrel Smith in his boyhood were taken advantage of, including some years of attendance at the district schools of Poland township. He was reared to be a practical farmer although he had scarcely reached his majority before he lost his father, and on this account heavy responsibilities rested upon him at the outset of his career. This included the management of the large estate which had been left to his mother by her brother, James Smith, who had been a heavy landowner in Poland township and who had died unmarried. At the death of his mother Mr. Smith came into entire possession of the large property he had managed for years. He was an extensive agriculturist and a very successful stock-raiser, although he confined his efforts mainly to the management of the different farms, employing skilled labor to operate them. He continued to reside in Poland township until 1900, when he removed with his family to Struthers, taking possession of a commodious and comfortable residence there. Mr. Smith was identified with a number of Struthers' enterprises, being vice-president and a director of the Struthers Bank, and had longer life been given

him, would have undoubtedly still further demonstrated his business ability in the promotion of many other commercial concerns.

On May 22, 1862, J. Arrel Smith was married to Mary A. Gault, who is a daughter of Robert Gault and a sister of John Gault, of whom a sketch will be found in this work. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Smith adopted a son, John Galbraith, at the age of five years, giving him their family name.

John Galbraith Smith attended the Wood street school at Youngstown and subsequently was graduated at the Rayen High School, from there being sent to Westminster College, Pennsylvania. He then entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, and after graduating from that old and honored institution of learning, completed his law course at Columbia University, at New York, and is now a prominent practicing attorney at Warren, Pennsylvania. He married Kate Brown, who is a daughter of Judge Brown of Warren, and they have two children, William Galbraith and Richard Galbraith, both sons perpetuating their father's former name.

Mr. Smith's large landed interests as well as business connections had made his name a familiar one all through Mahoning County, while her sterling qualities of mind and heart, as shown in domestic life and social intercourse, had secured him the respect as well as the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. He was a liberal member of the United Presbyterian Church at Struthers and at the time of his death was serving as church treasurer. A portrait of this worthy citizen accompanies this article.

HARRY BONNELL, one of the well-known citizens of Youngstown, who for many years has been identified with the iron and coal interests of this section and has been secretary of the Gomersal Coal Company, Limited, belongs to a family which has been very conspicuous for its connection with the great industries of

this locality. He was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, September 19, 1855, and is a son of Joseph Fearnley and Alice Elizabeth (Duffill) Bonnell. Further mention of this prominent family may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Harry Bonnell was given a good literary training in the excellent schools in Yorkshire, and then learned the textile-fabric trade. He continued with his father, managing his interests for some time prior to the latter's death, after which he came to the United States. Settling at Youngstown, in 1881, he here found no opening in his trade, but succeeded in obtaining employment with an iron company at Girard, Ohio. Soon after he became connected with the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, with which he remained until it was absorbed by The Republic Iron & Steel Company, and for several years thereafter. Mr. Bonnell, in addition to his other interests, represents the Securities Corporation, Limited, of Mexico and the United States.

Mr. Bonnell was married in June, 1880, to Isabel Storey, a daughter of Captain Storey of the Merchant Marine Service, of Great Britain, who died shortly afterward, aged 23 years. After locating at Youngstown and becoming identified with its social life, Mr. Bonnell was married (second), on February 24, 1886, to Annie Mary Arms, a daughter of Charles Dayton and Hannah M. (Wick) Arms. He and his wife have one son, Charles Arms. Their beautiful home is at No. 626 Wick avenue, Youngstown. Politically Mr. Bonnell is identified with the Republican party. With his wife he belongs to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, of Youngstown.

JOHN H. SCHILLER, who is the owner and proprietor of the leading drug store at Petersburg, was born on the old homestead in section 35, Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Israel and Helen (Hahn) Schiller.

Israel Schiller was born in 1809, in Ger-

many, and was nine years of age when he left his native land to accompany his father, John Schiller, to America. The family took passage on an old sailing vessel that was wrecked on the voyage and touched the coast of Norway, not reaching Philadelphia, their proposed destination, until six months after leaving Germany. The family lived in that city for several years and then came to Springfield township, locating on what is now the Samuel Schiller place, later moving to the Ezra Cipp farm, on which farm John Schiller died. Israel Schiller grew to manhood on that farm and after the death of his father, located on a farm of 80 acres in section 34, which he subsequently sold and bought what is now the Kebler place, but never resided there. He however purchased 80 acres in section 35, which continued to be the Schiller home until the father of John H. retired to Petersburg, where he died in 1892. He married Helen Hahn, who was born in 1815, in Springfield township, she being a daughter of Abner Hahn, who had settled here at an early time. They had the following children: Mrs. Maria Harding, residing in Beaver township; Gideon, a druggist, residing at Pittsburg; Mrs. Kate Penn, residing at Braddock, Pennsylvania; Sevilla, residing at Petersburg; Silas, a physician, residing at Youngstown; Mrs. Eliza Beight, residing at Petersburg; Ira, who died aged 25 years; Odelia, residing at Petersburg; Tobias, residing in Springfield township; John H.; Andrew William, a physician, residing at Salem; and Martha, who died in infancy. As will be noted, a number of the sons chose a professional career.

John H. Schiller was reared on his father's farm and attended the local schools and later spent two years in the New Castle schools. When he came to choose a calling in life, he decided to adopt that of a pharmacist, and with that end in view he was thoroughly educated in that line at the Chicago Institute of Pharmacy, following which he entered the drug store of his brother Gideon, at Petersburg. This drug business is one of the oldest in this section, having been established by Martin Van Buren King, now a resident of

Canfield, who disposed of it to other parties prior to its purchase by Dr. Gideon Schiller. John H. entered the store as his brother's clerk, in 1875, and three years later became his partner, and in 1898 he became the sole owner. He has given his sole attention to the drug business and enjoys the confidence which he is entitled to by his experience as a pharmacist.

On February 18, 1880, Mr. Schiller was married to Elizabeth Knesal, who was born at Petersburg, and is a daughter of J. G. Knesal. They have had three children: Gertrude L., deceased, who was born April 4, 1881; Carl S., who was born June 7, 1884; and Richard H., who was born August 27, 1899. Mr. Schiller and family belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.



SETH H. TRUESDALE, M. D., or, as he is known to many of the older residents of Mahoning County, Captain Truesdale, was born in the village of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he resides, June 20, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Hayes) Truesdale, the latter of whom was justly proud of being a cousin of that distinguished statesman, the late President Rutherford B. Hayes.

The father of Dr. Truesdale was born in Poland, Ohio, being the youngest member of a family of ten children, born to John Truesdale, who came to America from Ireland, prior to the Revolutionary War. He settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and after serving through a part of the Revolution, in the Patriot army, came to Poland at a very early time. He bought land in Poland township on which he lived for several years, when he moved to Austintown, where he spent the remainder of his life. The birth of Joseph Truesdale took place in 1804, and he grew up in this section and subsequently became one of the best known physicians of his time in this locality, practicing in Poland for forty years, from 1831 until his death, in 1871. Two of his brothers, James and John, went from Mahoning County into the War of 1812.

Dr. Seth H. Truesdale enjoyed as good educational advantages as were available at the time of his boyhood, and was a classmate at the Poland Seminary, of that beloved Chief Executive of the Nation, the late William McKinley. Dr. Truesdale owns the house in which Mr. McKinley's parents lived in those days, and his own home stands next to the residence in which Mr. McKinley lived when he enlisted to enter the Union army. In 1862, Dr. Truesdale also enlisted in the army, entering Company B, 84th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and when he was honorably discharged at the end of his term, three months later, he was but 19 years of age. On June 16, 1863, Dr. Truesdale reenlisted, entering Company A, 86th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant, and on his birthday, June 20, 1863, he was promoted to be captain of this company. His regiment was connected with the Ninth Corps, under General Burnside, and its service was mainly in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, including its siege. On February, 1864, he was discharged from his second term of service with honor, and returned to Poland.

For several years following, Mr. Truesdale clerked in the general store of William McCreary, and then moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he lived for eight years, filling the position of cashier of a large wholesale crockery house of that city. While in Chicago he took advantage of its many educational opportunities and studied medicine at Rush Medical College for one year. Upon his return to Ohio, he entered the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1876, entering upon practice at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He remained there for eight years, but in 1883 he returned to Poland, where he has been actively engaged ever since. He is medical examiner for the order of Maccabees at this point.

In September, 1864, Dr. Truesdale was married to Amelia McCreary, who is a daughter of William and Mary McCreary of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them, Harry and William J., the former of whom died in infancy. William

J. Truesdale, whose lamented death occurred May 25, 1895, when but 25 years of age, was a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, and was practicing with his father. He was a young man of brilliant parts and attractive personality. The family has belonged to the Presbyterian Church from far back.

RALPH URMSON, a representative citizen of Smith township, whose farm of 98 acres is valuable coal land, has been identified with coal mining ever since he has settled on this place. Mr. Urmson was born May 1, 1840, in Brooke County, West Virginia, and is a son of Ralph and Nancy (Platt) Urmson.

The parents of Mr. Urmson were born in Lancastershire, England, and they came to America, with their three children, in 1830, settling in Brooke County, West Virginia. The father there engaged in the coal industry for a time and then moved with his family to Sharon, Pennsylvania, and subsequently some years, was superintendent of a coal bank near Youngstown, Ohio. Both he and wife died at Clarksville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Their surviving children are: Mrs. Hannah Powers, residing in Iowa; Mrs. Mary Elliott, residing in Iowa; Sarah, Mrs. Amos Loveland, residing in Canfield township, Mahoning County; Mrs. Nancy Thompson, residing at Youngstown; Abigail, Mrs. Dennis Ferguson, residing in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; George W. and William, both residing in Mercer County; and Ralph, residing in Smith township.

Ralph Urmson was a child when his parents lived at Sharon, for a short period, and later he accompanied the family when his father settled on a farm in Mercer County, where the latter also superintended a coal bank. When 12 years old the family removed to Youngstown township, Mahoning County, where he completed his schooling and grew to man's estate. After his marriage he moved to Clarksville, Pennsylvania, but remained for

a short time only, returning to Mahoning County and locating in Goshen township. Mr. Urmson remained there for a number of years and then came to his present farm in Smith township. This land has proved to be of great value on account of the wide vein of coal underlying it, from which is obtained nut, lump and slack coal, of the best grade in each kind that is found in any Ohio field. Mr. Urmson has been mining it ever since he located here and sells at Alliance, Sebring and Beloit.

On December 24, 1861, Mr. Urmson was married to Eliza J. Everhart, who was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of George Everhart, formerly a well known citizen of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Urmson have had six children, namely: Mrs. Olive Thompson, residing at Beloit; Amelia, wife of Epie Hockenberry, residing at Beloit; Abigail, deceased; Herschel L., residing at Beloit; Franklin, residing in Smith township and Galileo, also residing in Smith township.

Politically Mr. Urmson is a Republican. Although he is now a man of large capital, he has been the architect of his own fortunes and can attribute a large measure of his success to his own industry. He is a man of social instincts and has a wide circle of warm friends. Although a man of business and closely attentive to the same, he greatly enjoys a quiet game of checkers as a recreation, and in his community has gained a reputation for expertness in this innocent amusement.

FRANK L. OESCH, city solicitor for Youngstown, Ohio, and a well known member of the Mahoning County bar, was born in 1870, in Columbiana County, Ohio, a member of one of the old families of this section.

Mr. Oesch was graduated at Mount Union College in 1893 and then taught school for some nine years, utilizing his vacations to advance his knowledge of the principles of law and thus completed his law course. He was admitted to the bar in 1897, and entered into

practice in association with the firm of Moore & Kistler, continuing with them until 1901, when the firm became Kistler & Oesch.

Ever since attaining manhood, Mr. Oesch has taken a lively interest in politics, voting with the Republican party, and in the fall of 1905 he was elected city solicitor of Youngstown. His administration of the office has been eminently satisfactory. Mr. Oesch is a member of the Mahoning County Bar Association. He is more or less prominent in a number of fraternal organizations, being a Chapter Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was reared in the faith of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH LIPPIATT, the senior member of the firm of Lippiatt & Sons, is a prominent and substantial citizen of Green township, who is engaged in farming and also in coal mining at Millville. He was born in the parish of Dunkerton, Somersetshire, England, September 16, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Richardson) Lippiatt. The Lippiatt family is an ancient one in England and can trace a clear ancestral line back 400 years. The parents of Mr. Lippiatt resided through life in Somersetshire, where the father was concerned in the coal industry.

Joseph Lippiatt was only nine years old when he began work in the coal mines of his native shire, but later he engaged in newspaper work, eventually owning and operating his own publication, selling out before he came to America, in the summer of 1891. For a short time he was located at Salem, Ohio, but in 1892, accompanied by his family, he came to Millville, where he and sons have become identified both with the coal industry and agricultural development.

On March 28, 1865, in England, Mr. Lippiatt was married to Caroline Ashman, who was also born in Somersetshire, England, December 23, 1846, and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Ashman. The seven survivors of the children born to this

marriage are: Kate, who married Isaac Ford, residing in County Durham, England; Herbert, residing near Denver, Colorado; Ara C., who married John Howells, residing at Millville; Gerald A., residing near Denver; Jacob R., William A. and Gilbert J., all residing at Millville, associated with her father in business.

Mr. and Mrs. Lippiatt united with the Primitive Methodist Church in England, where he served as class leader, steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. In his political sentiments Mr. Lippiatt is in sympathy with the Republican party. He is a man of practical ideas, level-headed in business and frank in his intercourse with those he meets socially or otherwise.

SOLOMON LIPP, residing on his home farm of 51 acres of very valuable land, which is situated in section 20, Springfield township, owns also the old John Metzler place, in section 19, which contains about 84 acres, and on both properties he carries on general farming. Mr. Lipp was born September 26, 1850, in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Philip Adam and Elizabeth (Treiber) Lipp.

The father of Mr. Lipp was born in Fellsbach, Wittenberg, Germany, in 1816, and died in Columbiana County, May 29, 1883. He was about 16 years of age when he accompanied his parents, Gottlieb and Argitha (Hite) Lipp, to America. They settled first near New Middletown, but later moved to where Cowden Beight now lives, from which farm they moved on the old Marks place and from there to Unity township, Columbiana County, where the grandparents died. Philip Adam Lipp married Elizabeth Treiber, who was born October 11, 1822, in Staden, Wittenberg, Germany, and was a daughter of Gottfried Treiber, who came to America in 1832. The children born to Philip Adam and Elizabeth Lipp were the following: John F., born

January 2, 1844, who lives in Unity township; Paulina, residing in Unity township, who married Reuben Yerian; Noah, residing at Youngstown, who was born May 31, 1848; Solomon; David B., born January 15, 1853, who resides at Malta, Illinois; Ezra, born March 3, 1855; Anna Dora, residing in Springfield township, with her brother Aaron, was born September 7, 1857; and Aaron, residing near Petersburg, who was born June 23, 1860.

Solomon Lipp attended school in Unity township, through his boyhood and has always followed farming as his occupation. When he was 16 years of age he hired his services to the neighboring farmers during the summers and worked at home during the winters and later took charge of the home place, which he farmed for his father for three years, then, after a lapse of two years, farmed the home place another year for his father, and in 1880 he bought his own home place of 51 acres, from George Uebele, his father-in-law. That in far back times this farm was the abode of Indians there is little doubt, as each year Mr. Lipp's modern plow turns up the rich soil, bringing to light relics of either Indian settlement or battle field. He has an interesting collection of arrow heads, skinning knives and other implements known to have been used by the aborigines. On January 1, 1880, Mr. Lipp was married to Fredericka Uebele, who was born on what is now the George Uebele place, and is a daughter of John George and Mary Elizabeth Uebele. They have had three children, namely: Nettie Elizabeth, who was born February 14, 1882, died December 1, 1894, aged 12 years, her death being a great blow to her parents; Harvey Elmer, who was born September 22, 1887; and Paul Philip, who was born March 18, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Lipp are members of and give liberal support to the old Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but has never found time to serve in any office except that of school director, and has done that as a public duty. He is one of Springfield township's representative citizens.



WALLACE K. HUGHES, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Berlin Center, is one of the surviving professional men who saw long and hard service in the Civil War. Dr. Hughes is well known in this village, for he was born July 18, 1835, and is a son of Dr. James Williams and Paulina Snowden (Brooke) Hughes.

The father of Dr. Hughes was one of the pioneer physicians of this section of Mahoning County. Married February 20, 1834, he and his wife reared children as follows: Wallace K., born July 18, 1835; Adeline Virginia, born April 2, 1838; Elizabeth Hester, born August 23, 1840, and James Brooke, born January 5, 1846.

Wallace K. Hughes attended the local schools in boyhood and began the study of medicine with his father. Subsequently entering the Cleveland Medical College, he was graduated from that institution in 1859, and began practice in association with his father at Berlin Center. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he started to join at Nashville, Tennessee, but owing to obstructions on the railroad between Louisville and Nashville, he was unable to do so, and instead reported to General Wright, at Covington, Kentucky, where he was placed on detached duty. During the five months he was stationed at this point he organized what was named the Greenup Hospital, located at the corner of Greenup and Front streets, Covington, Kentucky. From here he was transferred to Camp Dennison, but the situation caused his health to fail and three months later he resigned, and returned home in the spring of 1863. In the following fall, however, he returned to the service and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, later being made surgeon of the same regiment, and he served in this position until the close of the war, being mustered out November 25, 1865. He was a member of the command that captured Salisbury Prison, and was with the force under General Stoneman that followed and captured Jefferson Davis.

Upon the discharge of the 12th Ohio Regiment at Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Hughes was honored by having some 30 or 35 officers of the regiment present him with a handsome sword, encased in a gold scabbard, as a mark of their appreciation of his services and of their regard for him as surgeon and as comrade. The Doctor values this token of bygone days far above anything in his possession. He has a souvenir of the battle of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in the shape of a tattered green scarf, given him by the woman whose home he turned into a field hospital, which he used as a sash to distinguish him as a surgeon. After his return from the army Dr. Hughes resumed practice with his father until 1870. Dr. Hughes is a valued member of Asher Kirkbride Post, No. 600, G. A. R., which was organized through the efforts of the late Mrs. Hughes.

On May 21, 1863, Dr. Hughes was married to Martha F. Smith, who was born in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 22, 1834, a daughter of Dr. and Louisa Smith. This estimable lady, who was beloved by all who knew her and honored by every old soldier of this section, died in 1890.

He has been in the active work of his profession for 49 years. He is a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 136, K. of P., at Palmyra, Portage County, and of Perry Lodge, No. 185, F. & A. M., at Salem, Ohio. A portrait of the Doctor is presented herewith.



PYATT W. HUBLER, who has been city clerk of Youngstown, Ohio, since 1903, was born in this city in 1860, son of Abraham Hubler. He is a grandson of Moses Hubler, who was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the earliest settlers of Mahoning County. Abraham Hubler, father of Pyatt W., was born in 1834, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and was for many years one of the leading insurance, real estate, and loan men of Youngstown. He also took some part in public affairs, serving several terms on the city's board of health.

Pyatt W. Hubler was reared and educated in Youngstown, and early in life engaged in the fire insurance business in his native city. He was also engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and loan business with his father for about fifteen years, subsequently entering the internal revenue office, where he remained employed for about eight years. In 1898 he enlisted in Company H, 5th Ohio Regiment, for service in the Spanish-American War, and was in camp at Tampa, Florida, and later at Fernandina. He was mustered out of service at Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1898, and shortly afterwards became assistant to the city clerk under Mr. Davies. On the reorganization under the new code, he was elected city clerk by the city council, and was subsequently reelected for the second term. Mr. Hubler belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

WILLIAM HOWARD WELKER, a highly esteemed citizen and representative agriculturist of Springfield township, resides on his well-improved farm of 114 acres, which is situated in section 13. Mr. Welker was born on the state line, in North Beaver township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1848, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Davis) Welker, and a grandson of Philip and Kate (Shoemaker) Welker.

Philip Welker came across the mountains of Pennsylvania to Ohio and located in Springfield township, on a farm in section 13, now owned by William Howard Welker, his grandson, and adjoining the latter's home farm on the southwest. Philip Welker lived on that property until his death, when aged 80 years. Of his children, the following reached maturity: Peter; Jacob, residing at Kansas City, Missouri; John; William; David; George; Apeline, residing on the state line in Springfield township, who is the widow of Jacob Fosnot; and Rebecca, who is the widow of Barnum Pitts.

David Welker, father of William H., was born on the old home farm, October 12, 1811, and there grew to manhood. For a brief period he lived in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, just across the line from the home place, but returned when William H. was less than one year old. He was a carpenter by trade and built the house and barn on the old place, on which he resided the rest of his life, his death occurring August 15, 1894. He married Elizabeth Davis, who was born February 4, 1822, and died March 18, 1898. She was born on the same farm as was her son, William H., on which her father had settled in pioneer times. David and Elizabeth Welker had three children: William Howard; Perry W., residing at Alliance, where he is a practicing physician, was born December 22, 1852; and Amelia J., who died September 6, 1896. The latter was born January 30, 1861, and married Frank Z. Sherer.

William Howard Welker was reared on the old home farm and was educated in the neighboring schools. He remained on the homestead until 1872, when he purchased 51 acres of his present land, on which he built a substantial two-story house and good barn, and has carried on general farming and stock-raising here ever since. The old home place was owned by his brother and sister for some years after the father's death, but in the course of time it came into the possession of William Howard, by purchase. Mr. Welker takes a great deal of pride in his farming operations and devotes the main part of his attention to them.

On December 10, 1874, Mr. Welker was married to Emma Martin, who was born in North Beaver township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the present home. She is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Emery) Martin, and a granddaughter of Hugh Martin, who came from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania to Lawrence County, and was a native of Ireland. Samuel Martin was born April 27, 1812, and died at his home in Lawrence County, December 5, 1889. The mother of Mrs. Welker was born October 15,

1816, and died November 30, 1886. She was a daughter of William Emery, who owned a farm adjoining that of the Martins. Samuel and Elizabeth Emery had the following children: Elizabeth, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania, who is the wife of Jesse Cornelius; James, who died at Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania, in middle life; Mrs. Mary Dunnon, who died in the same year as her mother and brother; Clark, deceased, who formerly resided in Missouri; Emma; Albert R., residing at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Wesley, residing at Aberdeen, Washington; and Perry, residing at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Welker have six children, as follows: William Curtis, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania, was born September 3, 1875, married Margaret Livingstone, July 3, 1900, and they have one son, William Howard; Perry Howard, who was born November 1, 1876; David Clyde, residing at Los Angeles, California, was born November 23, 1880; Ruby Jane, who was born July 9, 1884; Maurice Eugene, who was born August 3, 1886; and Elizabeth Marie, who was born August 2, 1888.

Mr. Welker has always been an active citizen, interested in all that concerns the prosperity of his locality. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never accepted any office except that of school director. With his family he belongs to the Westfield Presbyterian Church.



WILLIAM A. MORRISON, M. D., the oldest physician and surgeon, in point of service, at Struthers, is one of the leading citizens, being also president of the village council and a director of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company. He was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1857, and is a son of James F. and Anna (Mehard) Morrison.

Dr. Morrison assisted his father in his general store in the village of Wittenburg, during his boyhood, while attending school, first in the district and later in the local acad-

emy, going from the latter to the Washington and Jefferson University, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. Having decided upon the profession of medicine, he then entered a medical college which was a branch of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, where he was graduated in the spring of 1881. He came directly to Struthers and entered upon his professional duties which he has continued to perform until the present. He has always been a progressive and enterprising as well as public-spirited citizen. For some years after locating here he operated a drug store in connection with his practice and was appointed postmaster and served as such during the administration of President Harrison.

In 1881 Dr. Morrison was married to Mary E. Hazen, who was born at North Sewickly, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Gertrude and Homer. The former married Dr. Charles E. Spring, a rising young physician of Struthers, who is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College. They have one daughter, Mary Ellen. Homer is a student in the Struthers schools.

Dr. Morrison is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a 32nd degree Mason.



MICHAEL DURR, formerly one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Green township, where he died September 6, 1906, was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 8, 1831, and was a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Snyder) Durr.

The father of the late Michael Durr was born in Maryland. In 1804 he came to Mahoning County, accompanied by his two sisters, and they settled in Green township on the farm of 133 3-5 acres, on which his son Michael died, and which is still owned by his family. The green woods then covered all this land, many Indians still remained in this section of country, and game was abundant. The two sisters of Mr. Durr lived in the

wagon which had carried them and their effects from Maryland, until the brother could put up a log house, in which they subsequently resided until it was replaced by a substantial frame one. Michael Durr, the elder, married Elizabeth Snyder, who belonged to a pioneer family of Mahoning County. Of their children, two survive, namely: George M., a monogenarian, residing in Green township, and David, a septuagenarian, living in Goshen township.

The late Michael Durr was reared in Green township and during boyhood attended the district schools. He devoted his attention industriously to farming and stock-raising, and left a valuable property to his widow and children he was a man of honest purpose and won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. On May 18, 1865, he was married to Mary A. Crowl, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 17, 1848, and is a daughter of Emanuel and Polly (Lynn) Crowl. Her father was also a native of Green township and was a son of John Crowl, who was one of the pioneers of this section. The mother of Mrs. Durr was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Durr had four children, as follows: Samuel A., residing in Green township; Lulu R., who married Gideon Klingeman, residing in Milton township; Charles L., deceased; and Bert E., who resides with his mother. He was married June 1, 1907, to Jennie Mae Carrier, of Deerfield township, Portage County, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob and Jennett (Young) Carrier. Jacob Carrier was a native of Wisconsin and his wife was born in Scotland. He came to America at the age of 12 years and moved into Ohio some thirty years ago.

In politics Michael Durr was a Democrat and he served as assessor of Green township. He was a good farmer, one who took pride in improving and tilling his land, a representative citizen, who performed every public duty to which his attention was called, and he was also a kind husband and father, and a helpful neighbor.

DAVID HEINSELMAN, president of the board of public service, at Youngstown, an office he has held almost continuously since May, 1903, is one of the reliable and representative men of the city. He was born in 1858, in Trumbull County, Ohio, but has been a resident of Youngstown since he was nine years old.

At an unusually early age Mr. Heinselman became a workman in the rolling mill, where he continued for six months, afterwards resuming his studies in the public schools, and later taking a course in bookkeeping with Miller & Noble. He was then a clerk in the grocery store of Harry H. Hall for several years, subsequently returned to rolling mill work, and for a year was in the employ of Daniel Reeble. After another season in the grocery line, Mr. Heinselman worked for Cartright, McCurdy & Co., in the rolling mills, and from there went to railroading, accepting a fireman's position on what is now the Erie Railroad. Here he remained for six years, being promoted at the end of that time to the position of engineer. He continued in railroad work for about 23 years. From 1894 until 1898 he was a member of the city council, being elected from the Sixth Ward, and for one year he was president of the council. In 1903 he became a member of the board of public service. Thus step by step, through his own industry, energy and perseverance, Mr. Heinselman has climbed to an important position in city affairs, has attained prominence as a railroad man of reliability, and has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

In 1880 Mr. Heinselman was married to Mary A. Gundry, of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have five children, namely: William David, employed in the city engineering department at Youngstown; Frank Albert, who is in the city water works department; and Mosea, Charles Samuel and Mary Elizabeth. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For eleven years Mr. Heinselman was a

member of the Volunteer Fire department. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is a Chapter Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has invented a sewer appliance for which he has applied for a patent, and as its utility is apparent he will doubtless have no difficulty in placing it on the market.

CALVIN OSBORNE, who is engaged in general farming on his farm of 53 acres located in Section 10, Youngstown township, was born March 25, 1841, in this township, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Crow) Osborne. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Osborne, was a native of Virginia and came to Mahoning County, Ohio, which was then a part of Trumbull County, with a colony of Virginians. He purchased a tract of 150 acres in Youngstown township, which he cleared and placed under cultivation. Later he sold 100 acres to Daniel Osborne, father of Calvin, and the remaining 50 to another son, after which he went to live with his son Daniel until his death.

Daniel Osborne was born November 7, 1809, in Loudon County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and was a young man when he accompanied his father to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock-raising. His wife, also a native of Loudon County, Virginia and whose parents died when she was quite young, came to Mahoning County, Ohio, with her half sister and was one of the same colony with which Mr. Osborne came. Mr. Osborne bought a farm of 150 acres from his father, to which he continued to add until at one time he was the owner of 401 acres. There were nine children born to Daniel and Sarah Osborne, seven of whom grew to maturity, only two now surviving, viz.: Clark Osborne of Ashtabula County, Ohio; and Calvin, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Daniel Osborne died March 28, 1884, and her husband April 18, 1893.

Calvin Osborne was the fifth of a family of nine children, and was born and reared within a short distance of his present home. His education was obtained in the district schools of the township. He has been married three times, first in 1864 to Alice Crooks, a daughter of James Crooks. Of this union there was one child, Charles Osborne, who married Esther Sanders, resides in Austintown township and has seven children. Mr. Osborne's marriage occurred in 1872, to Mary Crooks, a niece of his first wife. They had two children, Robert, who married Alice Gushemend and has three children; and Bertha, who married William Lee and has a family of three children. After the death of his second wife Mr. Osborne married Mary McMillen, which union resulted in the birth of one child, Carrie E., who teaches school at Kyle's Corner, Youngstown township. Mr. Osborne, whose portrait is herewith presented, has always followed farming as an occupation, and is recognized as one of the township's most successful and enterprising citizens. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Osborne and her daughter Carrie E., are members of the Disciples Church of Youngstown.

HENRY HEASLEY, a retired farmer living at Poland, who owns valuable farms in Poland township, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, November 1, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Adair) Heasley.

The Heasley family came originally from Switzerland and settled in Wesmoreland County, Pennsylvania. There Henry Heasley, the elder, was born, and was reared at Greenburg. In 1833, when a young man, he came to Youngstown, where he was later joined by his father, and started a cabinet-making shop, and for many years was the only cabinet-maker, and operated the only undertaking establishment in Youngstown. His charges were moderate, as he made coffins from walnut boards, lined them, and supplied the hearse for funerals for \$4. In 1853 he removed to

Boardman township and purchased a farm on the Youngstown and Poland road, which was known as the Asa Smith farm. One year later he purchased a tract of land on the Poland township side of the road, a part of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. He died on the Asa Smith farm in 1869. He was twice married (first) to Mary Ann Powers, a daughter of Isaac Powers. She died leaving one child, Mary Ann, who married Philip Jacobs, both of whom are deceased. He married (second) Rachel Adair, deceased, who was born and reared in Poland township and was a daughter of James Adair, who was one of the early pioneers of Poland township, who came from Pennsylvania at an early day, with his brother Alexander, and opened up a farm. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Nine children were born to this union: Emily, deceased; Julia, who is the widow of Daniel Davidson; Henry; Frances, deceased, who married James Gibson, of Youngstown; James, deceased; Josephine, deceased, who married George Miller; Louis, residing in Colorado; Veeder and John, residing at Youngstown.

Henry Heasley was eight years old when his parents moved to the farm in Poland township on which he was reared and received his agricultural training. For many years he was one of the most successful and prominent farmers of Poland township, where he still owns two farms, one of 103 acres on the Youngstown and Poland road, and the other of 75 acres, situated one mile south of the village of Poland, on the Poland and Springfield road. In 1903, Mr. Heasley retired from farming and bought his fine residence property in the village of Poland. The house was built and occupied by Seldon Haynes and is a very old building, but is in first-class condition.

Mr. Heasley was married, in 1873, to Mary A. Clark, a daughter of John and Mary (McMillen) Clark, the latter of whom was a sister of Reuben McMillen, who was for many years superintendent of the Youngstown schools and for whom the McMillen Libraries were named. Mr. and Mrs. Heasley have had three children: Henry Clark, Susan M., and

George. Henry Clark, who died aged 25 years, was a graduate of the Poland Seminary, after which he took a post-graduate course at Wooster, Ohio, and was studying to be a physician at the time of his death. Susan M. married Elmer Kirkland and has one son, Henry. George resides at home and manages the farm on the Youngstown road.

Mr. Heasley is a director in the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank of Poland. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the village of Poland.

HENRY HEISLER, merchant at Sebring, where he has been in business since 1901, still retains his fine farming land in Smith township, comprising 180 acres, on which he resided for thirty-two years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Heisler was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 14, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Emma (Amos) Heisler.

Charles Heisler was born in New Jersey and accompanied his parents to Goshen township, Mahoning County, in his boyhood. They were very early settlers and endured many of the hardships incident to pioneering. Charles Heisler remained on the home farm all the rest of his life, dying when his son Henry was about eight years of age. Henry Heisler remained with his mother on the farm until he enlisted in the Federal army, December 9, 1861, when he became a member of Company L, 6th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Heisler has a notable army record which includes participation in forty-four battles, many minor engagements and marches of hundreds of miles to and fro over the country. After serving with the greatest courage and efficiency for nearly four years, he was honorably discharged. During a large part of the time he was with General Sheridan's command. Mr. Heisler survived all dangers without serious injury, although he took a brave

soldier's part in such terrible engagements as the second battle of Bull's Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Five Forks and the siege of Petersburg. He was at Appomattox when General Lee made the surrender of his army to General Grant, and was honored by being selected as an escort to the great commander.

Mr. Heisler returned to Goshen township and continued in agricultural work there until 1869, when he moved to Smith township. There he owns two farms, both of which are fertile and which he has improved. In 1901 he removed to Sebring, where he has a most comfortable home at the corner of Seventeenth street and Oregon avenue. He is well known through both town and country and is a representative man of both sections, having always taken an interest in their development.

Mr. Heisler married Eliza A. Smith, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, and is a daughter of the late Elijah Smith. They have two children, namely: Annie E., who married Elwood Rose, of Smith township, and Lewis, who resides near Mobile, Alabama.

Formerly Mr. Heisler belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Alliance. Politically he is a Republican. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Benton, and is one of the board of stewards.

ANDREW W. COCHEL, whose farming and dairying interests are of large importance in Green township, resides on a valuable farm of 78 acres, situated in section 27. Mr. Cochel was born March 8, 1851, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Zimmerman) Cochel.

Andrew Cochel was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1809, and was a son of George Cochel, also a native of Berks County, who died when Andrew was nine years of age. The mother of the latter died when he

was 14 years old. He was about 17 years old when he left Pennsylvania, and in 1826 settled in what is now Mahoning County. Some time in the 40's he purchased land which now forms a part of the site of the village of Calla, on which he resided until 1868, when he bought another farm, a portion of which is now covered with the town of Greenford, and on this farm he resided until his death, May 9, 1896. He was a man well and favorably known all through this section, serving in many public capacities and being a representative citizen. He was affiliated with the Democratic party, casting his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. For a long period he was a trustee of Green township. He married Mary Zimmerman, who was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and died in Green township, August 31, 1896, surviving her husband but a few months. Of their children the following survive: George Z., residing at Mansfield; Joseph M., residing at Calla; Mary A., who married F. F. Lynn, residing at Canfield; William H., residing at Columbia, Missouri; Daniel B., residing at Bellingham, Washington; and Andrew W.

Andrew W. Cochel was educated in public school district No. 1, Green township, and at Poland Union Seminary, and subsequently taught school for eleven winter seasons, devoting his summers in the meantime to agricultural pursuits, to which he later gave his entire attention. Mr. Cochel's land is well situated for his main industry, which is dairying.

On February 6, 1879, Mr. Cochel was married to Laura J. Matzenbaugh, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 29, 1855, and is a daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Berlin) Matzenbaugh, the former of whom was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died in Green township, March 23, 1901. His father, also Daniel, came to Columbiana County from Pennsylvania, having been a soldier in the war of 1812, and died when his son Daniel was four years old. The mother of Mrs. Cochel was a daughter of Henry and Julia Berlin, who came from Germany and settled in a log house

in the eastern part of Green township. Mrs. Cochel's mother died November 28, 1892. The children of Daniel Matzenbaugh and wife were: James A., residing in Green township; Laura J.; Mary E., who married Ensign Cook, residing at Greenford; and Susan and Estella, residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Matzenbaugh was a very highly respected citizen. He was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a charter member of Orion Lodge, No. 390, Odd Fellows, at Washingtonville.

Politically Mr. Cochel is a staunch Democrat, and for twelve consecutive years he served as a justice of the peace, his whole term in this office being fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Cochel belong to Greenford Grange, No. 1085. Mrs. Cochel is a member of the Lutheran Church at Washingtonville. The family is prominent socially through the township.

JAMES P. KENNEDY, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of 80 acres located in section 15, Coitsville township, was born in Ireland in 1850 and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Maher) Kennedy. Patrick Kennedy and his wife were both natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married, and in 1853 they came to America. They first resided for two years in New York, where their daughter Bridget died, after which they came to Youngstown, Ohio. Here Mr. Kennedy was engaged in contracting for twenty-eight years. During his residence in Youngstown he purchased two farms, the first, known as the Bear's Den Farm, being located in Youngstown township. He did not locate on this farm, but bought a tract of 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Coitsville township, to which he later added another small tract, owning at one time 145 acres. Here he resided and was engaged in farming for the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of 66 years. After his death his widow moved to Youngstown, where she died at the advanced age of 84 years. They were the parents of sixteen children.

James P. Kennedy was reared in Youngstown, and when a young man engaged as overseer for his father, having charge of the unloading of ore, stock, etc., which he had taken to the Phoenix and Falcon furnaces, with which concern his father had a contract. He removed to his present farm with his parents, where he has since been engaged in general farming. The farm was originally a tract of 140 acres, of which he sold 60 acres to his brother, P. M. Kennedy. His fine large barn, which was 40x60 feet, was burned in July, 1906, when he lost everything in it, with the exception of the live stock.

Mr. Kennedy was married May 10, 1894, to Elizabeth Tyrell, a daughter of William Tyrell. They have two children: Raymond and Lawrence.

EALVIN T. HAYNES, a prominent business man of the village of Poland, who, in partnership with Alonzo B. Cover, operates two general stores under the firm name of Cover & Haynes, was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 10, 1863, and is a son of Charles S. and Lucy (Meeker) Haynes.

Charles S. Haynes was born in Vernon, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the farm of his father, David Haynes, who was a native of Connecticut, and who came to this county when a young man. When Charles S. was 14 years of age, his father removed to a farm in Poland township, where he died about 1868. Charles S. Haynes married Lucy Meeker, who was born and reared in Boardman township, and was a daughter of William Meeker. After his marriage he lived for some time on the home farm, and then purchased a tract of 20 acres, which he subsequently sold, purchasing a farm of 50 acres, on which he resided until his father removed to Poland, when he returned to the home farm. In 1872 he removed to the village of Poland and entered into the mercantile business with I. G. Blackman, continuing for two years, after which he bought his

partner's interest and managed the store alone until his death, December 19, 1898, at which time he was manager of the store now owned by Cover & Haynes. His widow is still living and is a resident of Poland. Charles Haynes and wife were the parents of two children: Calvin T., and Lily, twins. The latter married Prof. M. A. Kimmel, a sketch of whom is to be found in this work.

Calvin T. Haynes was reared in Poland and attended the public schools and also the Poland Union Seminary, after which he farmed a tract of 90 acres, which his father owned, and also followed teaming. He resided on the Boardman township side of the road. In 1903 he went to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and worked nine months for the Orient Coal and Coke Company as receiving clerk, after which he returned to Poland and entered into the mercantile business with Mr. Cover. At first they operated but one store, of which Mr. Haynes bought a half interest, May 1, 1904, but in October, 1906, they enlarged their business scope and bought another building and opened a second store, in both of which they carry a full line of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, flour, feed, etc., and do an extensive business.

Mr. Haynes was married (first) in 1885, to Eva Marshall, who died in 1901, leaving one child, Hazel. Mr. Haynes was married (second) to Lydia Kennedy, a daughter of Abraham Kennedy.

Mr. Haynes is a member and president of the Special Poland District Board of Education, and has served for twelve years as councilman of the village. Fraternally he is a Mason.

EZRA C. WELSH, one of the progressive, enterprising and able business men of New Middletown, one of the owners of the widely known distilling business of Wire, Welsh & Co., was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 1, 1865, and is a son of William and Leah (Witzeman) Welsh.

William M. Welsh was born in Wurttemberg,

Germany, where he remained until he was 19 years of age, when he came alone to America and directly to Springfield township, where he followed his trade of shoemaker, subsequently purchasing a farm of 25 acres, which he later sold and then bought his 80-acre farm, on which he still resides. He married Leah Witzeman, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Jacob Witzeman, who was the first of his family to come to Mahoning County. Jacob Witzeman was a prominent business man, farmed and ran a general store on his place and dealt extensively in stock, driving the same to Philadelphia. The children of William and Leah Welsh were four in number, namely: Jonathan, residing near New Springfield; Wilson, residing in Springfield township; Ezra C.; and Albert, who died aged six years. Politically William Welsh is a staunch Democrat and has served in local offices. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Ezra C. Welsh attended the country schools and those at Poland, but the training to be secured in them did not satisfy his ambition, and when only 13 years of age he decided to make a personal effort and earn the money to take him through a more extended course of learning. His father did not approve of his plan, but the youth managed to carry it out and to acquire the necessary sum of \$35, earning a part of it and borrowing the remainder, and thus prepared himself for teaching, and when 17 years old took his first school in Springfield township. He continued in the educational field for the following seven years, never having reason to regret his determined stand in boyhood. This same determination has been a strong factor in bringing about his subsequent business success.

In his business career Mr. Welsh has been solely interested in distilling, from the time he entered the firm of Wire, Rummel & Co. In 1889 he bought that firm out, when the name was changed to Wire & Welsh, with Solomon M. Wire and Ezra C. Welsh as owners, and it so remained until the admission of D. Livingstone as a partner, when the firm name was changed to Wire, Welsh &

Co. Mr. Wire died in 1903, but the business name has been retained, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Livingstone being the sole owners. In the development of this business Mr. Welsh has shown marked ability and stands as one of the representative business men of the county at the present time.

On September 16, 1886, Mr. Welsh was married to Agnes Livingstone, who was born March 15, 1866, near Struthers, Ohio, and is a daughter of Andrew and Agnes (Calderhead) Livingstone. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have three sons: Allen Grover, William Andrew, and Duncan Ezra. The eldest son was born January 19, 1889. After graduating from Poland Union Seminary he completed a thorough business course at Hall's Commercial College at Youngstown, and proposes to enter the freshman class in the Ohio State University in the fall of 1907 as a student of chemical engineering. William Andrew, the second son, was born July 19, 1891, and is completing his second year in the Poland Union Seminary. The youngest son, who was born September 19, 1893, is also a student in the Poland Union Seminary. Mr. Welsh and family belong to the German Lutheran Church at New Middletown. Fraternally he is connected with Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias, at Petersburg, and with the order of Eagles.

Mr. Welsh and Mr. Livingstone own a magnificent farm of 155 acres, adjoining New Middletown, which has been highly improved with fertilizer from the distillery.

R H. JACOBS, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Jacobs Lumber Company, at Youngstown, is one of the city's progressive and successful business men. He belongs to an old and honored family of this section and was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1874, and is a son of Orrin and Malvina (Gerwig) Jacobs.

The Jacobs family was founded in this locality by Abraham Jacobs, the great-grandfather, who came here at a very early day,

from McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He was probably accompanied by his son, Philip, who was an early merchant, coal dealer and worker in the coal banks, and for years had a place of business on East Federal street, Youngstown.

Orrin Jacobs, father of R. H., was born at Youngstown and was also engaged in the coal business. He married Malvina Gerwig, who was a daughter of that well-known foundryman and machinist, who came to Youngstown from Pittsburg, about 1842, and, with Homer Hamilton, John Stambaugh and William Tod, founded the great works known as the William Tod works. Their busy brains and active hands have long mouldered into dust, but the great industry they established still continues and brings wealth and contentment into the Mahoning Valley.

The Jacobs Lumber Company, with which R. H. Jacobs is identified, was incorporated February 1, 1906, with a capital stock of \$75,000, and with these officers: B. M. Campbell, president; Horace Williams as vice-president; and R. H. Jacobs as secretary, treasurer and manager. Mr. Jacobs is well qualified for this position, having been connected with large business propositions for a long period. He read law in his younger years for a time, but left its study to accept a position at the Ohio Steel plant, where he remained for five years. In 1899 he formed a partnership with B. M. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Jacobs, in the real estate line. The firm bought a large amount of property, which they improved and then sold, and carried on a very extensive business, which they still continue, in connection with their lumber and coal enterprises. They are thorough men of business, active, enterprising and public spirited. Mr. Jacobs has always taken a lively interest in politics and for three years was chief deputy inspector of elections.

Mr. Jacobs is a prominent and popular member of the order of Elks. For two years he was a member of the house committee, and for one year was its chairman. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and to a number of purely social organizations.



THOMAS L. KNAUF

THOMAS L. KNAUF, postmaster at Calla, and one of the leading citizens of Green township, was born March 16, 1864, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Amelia A. (Ewing) Knauf.

The father of Mr. Knauf was born in Green township and the mother in Canfield township, both coming from old pioneer families of this section. Nicholas Knauf, the grandfather of Thomas Knauf, was born in Germany and was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. They landed at Philadelphia and shortly afterward died there of yellow fever. Nicholas Knauf was brought to Mahoning County and was reared in the family of John Baird, of the Ridge, in the northern part of Green township, where he lived until his death, dying in old age respected and esteemed. John Knauf became also a man of character and substance, a supporter of the public schools and was a liberal member of the Lutheran Church. He died May 4, 1903; Mrs. Knauf died May 15, 1905.

The surviving children of John Knauf and wife are: Etta E., who married Warren L. Cook, residing in Green township; Thomas L.; Rose, who married Alexander T. Hendricks, residing in Green township; Harvey W., residing in Green township; Martha, who married Frank T. Rogers, residing at Calla; Arthur and Hugh A., both residing in Green township, and Eunice J., residing at home.

Thomas L. Knauf was reared in his native township and attended the public schools. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming and stock-raising up to the time he was appointed postmaster at Calla, in August, 1905. He still retains his valuable farm of 140 acres, but resides in his fine, modern residence, which he erected at Calla, in the summer of 1906, it making a beautiful, convenient and comfortable home, one that ranks with the best in the village.

On September 29, 1887, Mr. Knauf was married to Elva D. Cochef, who is a daughter of Joseph M. Cochef, of Calla, and they have three children, Hazel B., Ruby A., and Roy J.

Mr. Knauf has been an active factor in politics in Green township for a number of years. He was elected township trustee on the Republican ticket, serving in this office for six years, and during a part of this time was president of the board. He is a man of good citizenship in all that the title implies and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His portrait accompanies this article.

BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, one of the best-known citizens of Smith township, who has resided on his present valuable farm of 120 acres, which is situated in section 14, for considerably over a quarter of a century, was born at Lordstown, Trumbull County, Ohio, October 11, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Rufina (Kistler) Bailey.

The Bailey family came to Mahoning County from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the grandfather, Abraham Bailey, settling at a very early date in Austintown township, where his son, Peter, was reared. They were of German extraction and Peter learned both the German and English languages, and later taught both German and English schools in that neighborhood. Later he engaged for four years in clerking, in the general store of John R. Church, at Canfield, but after his marriage he moved to Newton township, Trumbull County, where he resided for many years. He then settled at Lordstown, which was his place of residence until his death.

Benjamin F. Bailey was educated in the public schools of Lordstown, and resided in that place until his marriage, in January, 1870, to Sarah Kistler, who is a daughter of Daniel B. Kistler, late of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. They have had seven children born to them, as follows: James E., residing at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he is chief train dispatcher for the Erie Railroad; Charles D., residing at Mt. Union, Ohio, where he is part proprietor of the Mt. Union grist mills; George S., a resident of Alliance, who is train dispatcher for the Lake Erie, Alliance &

Wheeling Railroad; Martin F., who resides at Mt. Union, where he is engaged in a mercantile business; Seymour L., residing at Rock Falls, Iowa, where he is operator and station agent for the Rock Island Railroad; Mary, who married William Armstrong, a merchant, residing at North Benton; and Collins, who is deceased. Mr. Bailey's surviving children are remarkably well placed in life and are representative members of society in their various communities.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey resided for a short time in Newton township, Trumbull County, then removed to Leetonia for a few years and afterwards to the farm in Smith township, in 1878. For two consecutive years, Mr. Bailey served as road supervisor of his district, and proved himself a capable and careful public official. He is a liberal supporter of the public schools and for many years has been one of the leading men of this section in promoting moral measures of all kinds for the general welfare. Personally, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Newton township, in which he is an elder, having held this honorable office for seven years. Politically, he is a Democrat.

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHNURRENBERGER, residing on a fine farm of 200 acres located in section 10, Austintown township, was born August 5, 1865, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Eliza J. (Zimmerman) Schnurrenberger.

Conrad Schnurrenberger, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany who came to this country and settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, and who died in Green township at the age of 80 years. He married Elizabeth Baker and they reared a family of six children, namely: John, the father of our subject; Solomon, deceased, Lyman, Joseph, Barbara, and Elizabeth, the last mentioned of whom married Charles Price. John Schnurrenberger, father of the doctor was born in Greenford, Mahoning County, and was edu-

cated in the common schools. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and also followed farming. His wife, Eliza, was a daughter of Peter Zimmerman, who came to Mahoning County from Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children, Lewis V., a resident of Salem, Ohio, who married Anna Wight; and Joseph H., the subject of this sketch. The mother died in 1869 at the early age of 30 years; the father in 1892, aged 56 years, both their deaths occurring in Green township, Mahoning County.

Dr. Schnurrenberger was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the district schools of the county and in the High School at Greenford. After leaving school he taught for four terms in Green township, and then, in 1888, began reading medicine with Dr. A. W. Schiller, then of Greenford, but now of Salem, Ohio. One year later he entered the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1892, having been engaged since that time in the practice of his profession. Dr. Schnurrenberger and his family reside on a fine farm of 200 acres, which his wife inherited from her father's estate. Dr. Schnurrenberger was married November 3, 1892, to Maude Gilbert, a daughter of John A. and Margaret (Troxel) Gilbert. Her parents were among the pioneers of this county. Two children have graced the union of Dr. and Mrs. Schnurrenberger, Gilbert M. and John A.

Fraternally Dr. Schnurrenberger is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 514, of Greenford. He is a Democrat in politics and has been president of the school board since 1901. He and his family are members of the Zion Reformed Church of which he is also an elder.

JAMES P. WILSON, one of Youngstown's leading attorneys and a member of the well-known law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington, was born February 6, 1857, at Lyons, Iowa, son of James T. and Harriet P. (Hawes) Wilson.

James T. Wilson, the father, was a prominent lawyer at Cleveland, Ohio, for a number of years, being a member of the law firm of Wilson & Adams in that city. He spent some years engaged in business at Lyons, Iowa, during which period he was elected mayor of that city. After his return to Cleveland he was honored with public office. His death occurred in the latter city in 1887. He had three sons, James P., David H. and William R.; all three have distinguished themselves professionally, James turning his attention to the law and his brothers to literature and the stage respectively.

James P. Wilson was educated at Cleveland. After graduating at the Central High School, in 1875, and reading law for one year with Judge Rufus P. Ramney, he took a special course at Columbia, followed by two years in the law school of Columbia College. After being admitted to practice, he located at Youngstown, entering into partnership with his uncle, D. M. Wilson, and after the latter's decease, with Hon. W. J. Lawthers; later he became a member of the law firm of Wilson, McNab & Hamilton. Since January 1, 1906, Mr. Wilson has been an important member of the law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington, one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in Mahoning County. While Mr. Wilson has made a study of every line of practice, he has paid particular attention to railroad law, and for years has been connected with several of the great transportation corporations as legal advisor. As a pastime he has given some attention to dramatic literature. His main reputation, however rests upon his abilities as a lawyer. His firm is most conveniently located in fine offices at Nos. 706-714 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown.

In 1887 Mr. Wilson was married to Frances E. Patton, a daughter of the late Thomas Patton, who at one time was proprietor of the Youngstown *Vindicator*. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three sons, viz: Richard Bartley, James Taylor and Harold Leslie.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. He has fraternal affiliations with the Elks; and is a Son of the American Revolution, tracing

his ancestry from Connecticut and Virginia. As indicated, he is a man of professional talent and literary culture. His social standing is high and his hospitable home at No. 228 Madison avenue opens its doors to the best citizens of Youngstown.

JOHAN WHITE, whose valuable farm of 272 acres of finely improved land, all in one body, is situated in section 1, Coitsville township, was born October 12, 1819, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and is a son of Hugh and Rosanna (Braden) White.

Hugh White was reared in Ireland and for a number of years worked in a linen factory in his native land. The wages were meager and there was little chance at that time for factory workers to advance their interests. These facts induced him to cross the ocean to try to better his fortunes in a land where there were wider opportunities. Leaving his wife and two children in Ireland, when his son John was five years old, he located first in Massachusetts, where he hoped to find employment in one of the great factories. He remained there but a short time, however, going thence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment in the construction of the Fairmount dam, on the Schuylkill River, but the contractor who had the work in charge, proved to be unreliable and left the neighborhood without paying the laborers. This action on the part of his employer left Mr. White almost penniless, and in this emergency he turned to peddling, starting out with two baskets filled with small notions, and walking many miles in disposing of them. He saw that money was to be made in the business and as soon as his earnings permitted, he bought a horse and wagon and started out through the country, making long trips, crossing the mountains to Pittsburg and taking a different route back. He soon had established a line of trade, housewives along the route welcoming his small wares and finding the genial and obliging salesman honest in the

representation of his goods. He now sent for his family, from whom he had been parted for seven years, and they joined him at Philadelphia, where they lived for seven more years. Mr. White had accumulated enough by this time to indulge in the hope of buying a farm and shortly after purchased 30 acres of wild land near Middlesex, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, for which he paid \$10 per acre. He hired a man to clear this land while he continued his peddling route, which he continued to operate until 1844, when he purchased 100 acres of his son's present farm, which was then a part of Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he engaged in farming during the rest of his active life. He died in 1872, and was survived by his wife until 1881, her death occurring when she was 97 years old. They had two children, Mary, who married Thomas Mayers, and John.

John White was 12 years old when the family was reunited at Philadelphia and he proved of the greatest assistance to his father when the latter came to the farm in Ohio. He has continued to reside on this farm, making additions to it and carrying out constant improvements. During the many years of his life devoted to farming he has made a specialty of raising sheep. In 1880, he built the present handsome family home, and his judgment was wisely exercised in the construction of the other farm buildings and improvements, which add so largely to the value of his property.

In young manhood, Mr. White married Eliza Dickson, who died in 1885. A native of Ireland, she accompanied her parents to America in girlhood, and was reared at Lowellville, Mahoning County. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. White, namely: Hugh J., who died unmarried, aged 30 years; George D., who is associated with his brother, John B., in operating the home farm, and who married Rebecca Sturm, has two children, Edith M. and Alice M.; William B., residing at Springdale, Pennsylvania, married Mary Neely, and they have two children, John and Lois; John B., who is mentioned above; Robert F. is in partnership with his brother, Wil-

liam B., in a general mercantile business at Springdale. All of Mr. White's sons are reputable, successful business men. Two of them are among the leading citizens of Springdale, while the other two rank high as farmers and cattle growers. In January, 1905, John B. White was elected a member of the school board of Coitsville township.

Mr. John White has always been identified with the Democratic party and for about 15 years he served as township trustee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was formerly a trustee at New Bedford.

Mr. White has reached the age of 87 years, 63 of which have been spent in Ohio. Wonderful changes have taken place during this period and he can recall many interesting circumstances connected with the development of this section. He has managed his personal affairs with wisdom and prudence, which have brought him success, and old age finds him surrounded by all reasonable comforts, and the affectionate reverence of children and grandchildren.

ROSS W. BROWNLEE, a highly respected citizen and successful farmer of Coitsville township, resides on his farm of 41 acres, on which he also operates a sawmill. Mr. Brownlee was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, on a farm situated between Hubbard and Lowellville, and is a son of John Wilson and Sadie (Madge) Brownlee.

The grandfather of Ross W. Brownlee, was Thomas Brownlee, who came to America from his native Scotland, when about 18 years of age settling in Mahoning County and acquiring a farm of 250 acres in Coitsville township, where his death took place. He followed the drover business in his earlier years and crossed the mountains into Pennsylvania, on many occasions, with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Among his children, his son, John Wilson Brownlee, still survives and resides on his farm of 200 acres in Coitsville township.

He was married (first) to Sadie Madge. She was a daughter of Robert Madge, a native of England, who when 16 years of age came to America and passed the remainder of his life in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. The children born to John W. and Sadie Brownlee were: Ross W., Thomas E., James O., Jessie May, Calvin (deceased), Sarah Madge and Martha. The mother of the above mentioned children died in June, 1882. Mr. Brownlee was married (second) to Emma Gilkey, and they have two children, Lena and Retta.

Ross W. Brownlee was reared on his father's farm in Coitsville township and attended the neighboring schools. He learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked for several years, in Youngstown, but later returned to Coitsville township, where he engaged in farming rented land for several years. He then settled on his present property. In February, 1901, he built his present sawmill and has recently installed a steam engine with a 25 horse-power boiler, the operating of the mill requiring the assistance of from two to six men. Mr. Brownlee also deals in lumber. In addition to the interests named, Mr. Brownlee manages 100 acres of land which belonged to his father-in-law's estate, of which he is executor.

On February 14, 1894, Mr. Brownlee was married to Edith May Brownlee, who is a daughter of Smith and Emma (Cracraft) Brownlee, and a granddaughter of Moses Brownlee, one of the early settlers of Coitsville township, who died on the present farm, aged 88 years. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee have three children: Ralph, Irene and Lloyd. Mr. Brownlee is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of New Bedford, Pennsylvania.

JAMES B. CHAMBERS, general contractor and expert in all kinds of cement work, at Youngstown, has been a resident of this city for some 19 years. He was born near Crestline, Ohio, December 1, 1858, and is a son of John A. and Maria L. (Andrews) Chambers.

The late John A. Chambers was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and going from there to Crawford County as a young man, and in 1859 came to Mahoning County, settling in Boardman township, where he lived until his death in 1895, aged 78 years, having been extensively engaged in farming and stockraising. He married a daughter of William and Mary Andrews and they had five children, namely: Mary J., wife of William R. McLaren, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania; Anna E.; James B.; Dr. John V., a physician and surgeon, residing at North Lima; and William A., residing on the home farm. The mother of Mr. Chambers died at his home, August 6, 1906, aged 73 years. The Chambers family comes of sturdy old Scotch-Irish stock.

J. B. Chambers was one year old when his parents moved to Boardman township, and located on a 200 acre tract of land, and there the boy was reared. His education was secured at Poland Union Seminary and the Canfield Normal School, and when he left the latter he taught school for about six years. Mr. Chambers then became bookkeeper first for M. W. Johnson and later for Heller Brothers, and still later for the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Works, but failing health made him give up so sedentary an occupation. He then became interested in the cement business and now is doing a large amount of work in this line and in general contracting. He is also a large owner of realty, having just completed the purchase of a plot of land for which he paid \$20,000, and which he is selling in building lots. This is his fifth business venture of this kind. He owns also a farm of 75 acres near Canfield, and has an interest in the old home farm.

Mr. Chambers married Edna A. Simpkins, who is a daughter of Robert R. Simpkins of Youngstown, and they have one daughter, Marjorie. They belong to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. Politically, Mr. Chambers is a Democrat. He is a well-known, active, useful, prominent and honorable citizen.

EZRA A. HOUK, residing on a fine farm of 96 acres located two and a half miles from Youngstown in section 10, Austintown township, was born August 17, 1860, on the old home farm in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Barth) Houk.

Henry Houk was born in Germany and when about one year old came to this country with his parents, Jacob and Mary Houk, who settled on a farm in Southington township, Trumbull County, Ohio, where they both died. He was the oldest of a family of six children, the members of which were: Henry, Jacob, David, John, Daniel and Rosine. David, Daniel and Rosine are now deceased. Henry was reared on the farm and married Mary Barth, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, and who was a daughter of Christopher and Christina Barth. Her parents came from Germany and settled in the timberland of Springfield township. Henry Houk bought the farm on which his wife was born and she later died there at the age of about 77 years, in the same room in which she was born, having resided all her life in that house. Their family numbered nine children, namely: Solomon, Aaron, Louisa, now Mrs. Theodore Obenouf; Ezra, the subject of this sketch; Eli; William, Sarah, who married Charles Barth, Lydia, and Samuel, most or all of whom are residents of Mahoning County. Henry Houk died in March, 1906, aged 75 years. Mrs. Henry Houk was grandmother to about 28 children at the time of her death.

Ezra A. Houk was reared on the farm, his primary education being obtained in the district schools. He later entered Thiel College, at Greenville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1888. After leaving school he returned to the farm and was married September 26, 1894, to Lydia Moherman, who was born March 1, 1862, on the Moherman farm on this township. She is a daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Miller) Moherman, whose parents were among the first settlers of Austintown township. Six children have graced the household of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra

Houk, namely: Arthur J., Armand W., Esther Mildred, Helen Eldora, Gustavus A., and Luther A. Mr. Houk resided on the Moherman farm until the death of Mrs. Moherman, when he removed in 1897 to his present farm, which he and his wife received from the Moherman estate. He has made many improvements thereon, including a fine, large, eight-room, frame house, with barns, etc. He is engaged in general farming and fruit growing.

Mr. Houk is a Democrat and is at present a member of the school board. He belongs to the Lutheran Church.

SIDNEY McCURDY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Youngstown, was born in Massachusetts, and is a son of Mathew S. McCurdy, a resident of Massachusetts, where he is connected with educational work. Dr. McCurdy had the advantage of attending the best schools of his native state, passed through Dartmouth College, and then entered the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated with his medical degree, in 1903. Selecting Youngstown as his field of practice, Dr. McCurdy entered upon what has so far proved a very successful professional career. In addition to having a large private practice, he has been accepted as assistant surgeon for a number of corporations. He is a member of the Mahoning County and the Ohio State Medical Associations.

JOHAN C. JACKSON, one of the most highly esteemed and widely known citizens of Coitsville township, residing on the old Jackson farm of 40 acres, located in section 14, Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, was born on his present farm, April 16, 1867, and is a son of Capt. Joseph and Rebecca (Lorraine) Jackson, of whom a full sketch will be found in the sketch of S. D. L. Jackson.

John C. Jackson was the youngest of his



WILLIAM W. RIBLET

parents' family of four children, namely: Marietta, who married James McBride, residing in Union township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; S. D. L. Jackson; Eliza Jane, who married J. A. Cooper, residing at Coitsville; and John C.

John C. Jackson was reared on the home farm and in early life engaged in the sawmill business, for many years thereafter operating three portable saw mills, having one in East Hubbard, one in Youngstown township, and one in Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio. He removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1902, and became manager of the Medberry & Jackson sawmills, of which his brother, S. D. L. Jackson, was part owner, and continued there until 1905, when he retired from the milling business. Mr. Jackson then returned to the farm which he and his brother own together, where he has since been extensively engaged in general farming, dairying and stock raising.

Mr. Jackson was united in marriage June 22, 1893, to Evaline Clingan, a daughter of J. J. Clingan, of Coitsville township. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Thomas LeMar; John C.; and Clingan.



WILLIAM W. RIBLET, who owns a very valuable farm of 163 acres, which is situated in section 1, Austintown township, is a representative business man of this community, and is held in general esteem as a worthy survivor of the Civil War, in which he endured many hardships. Mr. Riblet was born January 16, 1836, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Sankey) Riblet. His paternal grandfather, a native of Germany, came to America, settling in Pennsylvania. He had two daughters and one son, the latter of whom, John, married Rebecca Sankey and settled with his wife in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where both died. They had ten children, namely: Catherine, who married A. Miles; Hannah, who married J. Williams; Angel-

ine, who became the wife of M. D. Moore; Mary Jane, who married a Mr. Marshall; Rebecca, who married John Smith of Lawrence County Pennsylvania; Amanda, who married George Crane of Erie City, Pennsylvania; Minerva, John, William, and James. The only survivors of the family are the two youngest sons, and Mrs. George Crane.

William W. Riblet was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the district school through the winter seasons, assisting on the farm in the summer. On August 27, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company B, 100 Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the army until his honorable discharge, August 30, 1864. He participated in the battles of James Island, where he was wounded four times, the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, where his regiment crossed the bridge under a heavy fire; Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Cold Harbor, and innumerable skirmishes. On several occasions bullets passed through his clothes and his army blanket, but he returned to his home without serious injuries, although it took a long time for him to regain robust health.

In 1873, Mr. Riblet came to Mahoning County, Ohio, buying his present farm from Charles D. Arms, since when he has erected all the buildings including the comfortable home. There are 15 acres of fine stone on Mr. Riblet's land and for the past 20 years he has done a large stone business. He raises many fine berries and other fruits in connection with his general farming. The place is very attractive on account of the care given it, the well-trained hedges and other shrubbery in good condition, shows that Mr. Riblet takes a justifiable pride in his home.

Mr. Riblet was married to Teresa Bell, a daughter of William and Mary S. Bell. She died July 31, 1904, aged 63 years. Mr. and Mrs. Riblet had nine children, namely: Horatio, who married Oro De Camp, has one child, Pearline; Mina W., who married David Stambaugh, has three children, Maude, Helen and Paul; William B., who married Clara

Phillips, has four children, Roy, Blanche, Carl and Grace; Thadeous, who married Flora Overlander, has one child, Glen; Philip, who married Maude Milligen, has two children, Nettie and Dale; Ruhama, who married Grant Titus, has two children, Therresa and Horatio; Samuel G., who married Matilda Creed; Fremont, who married Hannah Wint, has four children; and Charles, who is also married. Politically Mr. Riblet is a Republican. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. His portrait appears in connection with this article.

J G. BUTLER, JR., one of Youngstown's leading citizens, who is general manager of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, president of the Bessemer Limestone Company and chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, has been a very prominent factor in building up the great industries of the Mahoning Valley. Mr. Butler was born in 1840, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of J. G. and Temperance (Orwig) Butler. His parents were natives of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. The father was an iron worker and was connected with the large iron industries of Mercer County prior to 1842, when he moved to Trumbull County, Ohio. During the latter part of his life he lived retired from active business, but he became a prominent and esteemed citizen of Trumbull County, of which he was elected sheriff in 1861, and served until 1865.

J. G. Butler, Jr., has been connected with iron interests almost all his business life. In 1863 he became associated in the iron works of Brown, Bonnell & Company, representing Hale & Ayer, large owners in the enterprise, with whom he remained until 1866, when he became a partner in the Girard Iron Company of Girard, Ohio. In this connection he was associated with the late Governor Tod, William Ward and William Richards. This association continued until 1878, when Mr. Butler became general manager of the Brier Hill Iron

& Coal Company, in which capacity he has continued ever since. He has large interests also in other companies and corporations. He was vice-president of the Ohio Steel Company, is president of the Bessemer Limestone Company, and is on the directing boards of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Astabula Railroad company, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company and the Mahoning Valley street railway system.

On June 10, 1860, Mr. Butler was married to Harriet Voorhees Ingersoll, a daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Ingersoll, of the United States navy, who is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have three children, viz.: Blanche, the wife of E. L. Ford, of Youngstown; Grace, wife of Arthur McGraw, of Detroit, Michigan, and Henry A., a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1897, who is now with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

Mr. Butler is an ardent Republican and is very prominent in party councils. In 1868 he was elected a member of the first city council at Youngstown, and has twice since been elected to the same office. In 1900, he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia. He has served also on the City Board of Health.

Fraternally and socially, Mr. Butler belongs to a number of well-known organizations. He is a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution; the American Geographical Society, of New York; the Union Club, of Cleveland; the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Youngstown Club of Youngstown. He is also interested in art and has probably the finest collection in the city.

WILLIAM C. NIXON, a general farmer and large fruit-grower of Poland township residing on his farm of 61 acres, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Obey) Nixon. Robert Nixon was engaged

in operating coal mines during his early life, but later retired to farm life in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1879, when he returned to Pittsburg, where he died in 1891.

William C. Nixon grew to manhood in the city of Pittsburg and learned the trade of heater in the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill Run. In 1862, before he was 12 years old, he began working in the Singer-Nippnick Steel Works, remaining there for a number of years, when he went to Pipetown and worked at roll turning. When his father moved to the farm he gave up work in the mill and remained with his father until 1876, when he married Kate W. Green, a daughter of James Green. She was born and reared on a farm in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and came from a very prominent family of Armstrong County. Three years after his marriage he removed to Allegheny and worked for 14 years as a heater for the Oliver Iron and Steel Company of that city. In 1892 he traded property which he owned in Allegheny, for his present farm, which originally consisted of 122 acres. It is situated in lot 75 and lies in the Lowellville Special School district, about half a mile north of Lowellville. He subsequently sold one-half of this land to George H. Nixon, a resident of Youngstown. Mr. Nixon has devoted ten acres of this land to apple, peach, pear, plum and other fruit-growing, the remainder to general farming. There is a fine supply of water on this place, there being two reservoirs, each containing 200 barrels of natural spring water, one of which he uses to irrigate the farm, and the other supplies water to the Lowellville cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have reared five children: Annie M.; James G., who graduated from the Lowellville High School, also took a course at the State Normal School at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and is now clerking for the Oliver Iron and Steel Company at Pittsburg; Horace, who graduated at the Lowellville High School, also attended the Rayen High School of Youngstown, Ohio, and the Ohio State University at Columbus, is now connected with the civil engineer corps

of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Hugh Hamilton, who is a graduate of the Lowellville High school is also a graduate in the class of 1907, of the State Normal School, at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania; and Ralph Clair, who attends the Lowellville High School.

Mr. Nixon is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lowellville.

E G. MILLER, general manager of The G. M. McKelvey Company, at Youngstown, has been identified with the interests of this city for a quarter of a century. He was born in Pennsylvania but accompanied his parents to Chicago, Illinois, in early youth and was educated in the schools of that city.

In all his business career, Mr. Miller has been associated with the mercantile affairs. His early business training was received in Chicago, from which city he came to Youngstown and accepted a position with the Andrews Brothers, at Haselton. Three years later he entered the employ of The G. M. McKelvey Company and remained with that firm until 1891, when he organized the Albany Dry Goods Company, of which he was general manager until 1894, when he went to New York, where he became associated with the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Company, successors to A. T. Stewart, the great mercantile prince of the country, for so many years. One year later he returned to Youngstown to accept the management of The G. M. McKelvey Company, with which he has been identified ever since.

Mr. Miller has other important business connections. He is president of the Wheeler Mineral Spring Company; a member of the board of directors of the J. B. Pierce Company, wholesale wall paper dealers, of Cleveland; and is a stockholder in other firms.

In 1896, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Todd, in Chicago, and they have one son, Forest Todd. Mr. and Mrs. Miller attend St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller has numerous fraternal, business

and social connections and among these are: the Chamber of Commerce, the Youngstown club, the Mahoning Golf club, the Rayen club and the Elks.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, at Youngstown, is one of this city's leading business men, and is identified with a number of important enterprises. Mr. Campbell was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, but was reared at Austintown, Mahoning County, and completed his education at the Niles High School and at Hiram College.

After leaving college, Mr. Campbell was with the Morris Hardware Company for some time, and he then organized the Youngstown Ice Company, of which he was manager until 1890, when he engaged in the iron business. On November 28, 1900, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000, which has been subsequently increased to \$6,000,000, paid up stock, with a bond investment of \$2,500,000, and undivided profits of \$3,500,000, making about \$12,000,000 capital used in the business. The officers of this immense concern are: J. A. Campbell, president; H. G. Dalton, of Cleveland, first vice-president; C. S. Robinson, second vice-president; George Day, secretary; Richard Garlick, treasurer; and W. B. Jones, auditor. The company manufactures pig iron, steel billets, steel sheet bar, galvanized iron and steel sheets and plates, and black and galvanized iron and steel pipe. These works employ 3500 men and their pay roll for the last year was \$1,657,304.89, and will probably reach a much higher mark in the ensuing year.

Mr. Campbell is one of the directors of the Dollar Saving and Trust Company; is vice-president and director of the Youngstown Ice Company; is president and director in the Central Stone Company; is president and director in the Union Ice Company; is president and director in the Crystal Ice and Storage Company,

and is a leading business factor, active and progressive in them all.

In 1880, Mr. Campbell was married to Etta Place, of St. Petersburg, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, viz.: Louis J., a student at Yale University; Helen Marie and Rebecca Walton, both of whom are bright students in the Rayen High School.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the board of trustees of the chamber of commerce, and he belongs to the National Union and to the Royal Arcanum. He is president of the Youngstown Club.

JAMES LIGGETT, residing in Poland township, on the Youngstown and New Castle road, seven miles east of the former city, where he owns 65 acres of excellent land, in two farms, both located in lot 70, is one of the well-known men of this section of Mahoning County. He was born in Deer Creek township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1830, and is a son of William and Rosanna (Jackson) Liggett.

The father of Mr. Liggett was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of Joseph Liggett, who accompanied him to America in 1819, when the younger was 16 years of age. They settled first in Coitsville township, on a farm adjoining that of John E. Gray, but subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and bought the farm in Lawrence County, on which James Liggett was born. There the grandfather died.

Soon after settling in Lawrence County, William Liggett was married to Rosanna Jackson, who was a daughter of Joseph Jackson, who lived in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, where Mrs. Liggett was born and reared. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Liggett went to housekeeping on the home farm of 106 acres, which William Liggett and his father owned in partnership. The children of William Liggett and wife were: an infant, that died at birth; Joseph, deceased; James; Nancy, who married Alexander Barkley, both deceased; Jane, who married



DAVID MACKAY

Zalmon Matthews, residing in Kinsman township, Trumbull County; John, who died aged six years; Mary Ann, deceased, who married John McLean, deceased; William, residing at Lowellville, who served over three years in the Civil War, being a member of the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

In 1836, when James Liggett was six years of age, his parents moved to Coitsville township, where they rented a farm on which they lived for four years, when they moved to Lowellville. There William Liggett followed plastering and mason work from 1842 until 1870, the time of his death, having survived his wife for ten years.

In the district schools of Coitsville township and at Lowellville, James Liggett secured a fair education and then went to work on a canal boat running from Pittsburg to Cleveland, and later bought a boat which he continued to operate for himself, spending 14 years on the canal. For two years after leaving the water, he worked at getting out hearthstones for blast furnaces, at Lowellville. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, to which he came in April, 1870, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to general farming.

In 1852, Mr. Liggett was married (first) to Harriet Richardson, who died in 1859, leaving two children, namely: John, residing at Millbank, Grant County, South Dakota, being clerk of the court, has three children; and Harriet, who married Frank Buchanan, and resides at Grove City, Pennsylvania, has six children. On January 1, 1862, Mr. Liggett was married (second) to Isabella Saxton, and they have the following children: Eliza, who married Joseph Johnston, residing at East Liverpool, has three children; Mina, who married John James, residing in Green township, has three children; Anna, residing in Poland township, is the wife of Lyman Stacy; Joseph Saxton, residing at Youngstown, has two children; Samuel J., residing at home; and Mary C., who married John Dickson, residing at Struthers, has one child.

Mr. Liggett, with his family, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID MACKEY, whose death occurred December 21, 1900, was for a period of over three-quarters of a century a resident of Youngstown, where he was born June 10, 1824. For a great portion of this period he was very actively engaged in the real estate business. He was a son of Major and Margaret (Early) Mackey.

The Mackey family is of Scotch extraction and was founded in Pennsylvania by David Mackey's grandfather, and there James Mackey was born in 1776. The latter came to Ohio as a pioneer in 1805, settling near Poland and spending the rest of his life in the counties of Trumbull and Mahoning. His title of major was gained through gallant service in the war of 1812. After this war, in 1816, with Colonel William Rayen, he embarked in a general mercantile business at Youngstown, utilizing a small log building, which was practically in the center of the then hamlet. With great foresight he invested in a large amount of land in this locality, and became, after his marriage, an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He also did some surveying. In 1823 he married Margaret Early, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Early, natives of Ireland, who had settled at an early day near Coitsville. Major James Mackey and wife had eight children, as follows: David, whose name begins this sketch and whose portrait appears on a neighboring page; Nancy, who married William Braden and died at the age of 74 years; James, a respected citizen of Youngstown, who is extensively interested in real estate in Youngstown, and also in country property; Robert, who died aged 61 years; Letitia, who is the wife of Andrew Kirk, of Youngstown; and John, Jean and Thomas, who died in childhood. Major Mackey died August 15, 1844, aged 68 years. He served as a member of the general assembly and was also treasurer of Trumbull County, a county commissioner and a justice of the peace.

David Mackey engaged in the real estate business in early life and for a period of thirty-two years was associated in this business with his brothers, Robert and James, under the

firm style of Mackey Brothers. He and his brother James were among the principal projectors of the present street railway system of Youngstown, which was inaugurated in 1875. David Mackey being one of the first presidents of the system.

Mr. Mackey was twice married: First on June 27, 1844, when Jane Braden became his wife. His second wife, whom he married October 5, 1882, was Martha M. Jones. Of the first union there were nine children, as follows: Mrs. Olive Marstellar, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Fowler; John; Mrs. Kate Brewer, deceased; Mary, James, Jr., Jennie, Ida and Nancy, all deceased. Mr. Mackey is survived by his widow. He was a consistent member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and was liberal in his support of the church and also of various charitable institutions of the city.

James Mackey, Jr., son of David and Jane Mackey, was born December 17, 1856, in Mahoning County, and is now engaged in the real estate business in Youngstown, with an office at No. 142 West Federal street. He has a fine small farm adjoining the city on the east.

JOHN N. EUWER'S SONS. This is a well known business name throughout Mahoning and other counties, representing as it does a large and important business enterprise of Youngstown, which was founded by the father of the present proprietors as far back as 1834, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and was established by his sons at Youngstown, in 1881.

John N. Euwer, father of the present proprietors, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. His first work was with the Erie Canal during its period of construction between Rochester and Erie, and both he and brother Daniel kept working in this connection until the canal reached Conneaut, Ohio. In 1834 he returned to New Castle, where, with his brother Daniel, he established the store of D. & J. N. Euwer, of which the present business is a continuance. Daniel soon re-

tired, removing to Pittsburg, and Samuel C., a younger brother came into the business and the firm became J. N. & S. C. Euwer. On the death of the latter, J. N. Euwer became the sole owner and continued proprietor until 1867, when his sons, J. C. and W. D., became partners, and the firm then became J. N. Euwer & Sons. The business was continued under this style until 1878, when J. N. Euwer died and the firm style was changed to J. N. Euwer's Sons.

In 1881, the four sons of the late J. N. Euwer came to Youngstown, as stated, buying out the business of A. W. Brownlee & Company, and they opened up in the store-room now occupied by the Williams Shoe Company. In 1866, while occupying a building on the north side the business was enlarged, but in 1900 fire devastated the whole stock. The present proprietors immediately rebuilt at Nos. 220-226 W. Federal street, erecting a structure almost double the size of the former one, two floors 67 by 200 feet in dimensions and three floors of 67 by 100 feet, this giving them over 20,000 square feet of floor space. This building was again destroyed January 20, 1907, the stock and building being a total loss. They then took up temporary occupancy of the building at No. 217 West Federal street awaiting the completion of the Stambaugh building on the Square, where they will occupy three floors and basement. They carry an immense stock of seasonable goods, employ at all times 100 people and occasionally 150, and conduct the largest department store in this section of the state.

Walter D. Euwer, who with his son John N. Euwer (2) and Walter C., has sole management of the business, was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, was there reared and educated, and has been identified with the dry goods business since he was 15 years of age. In connection with his large interest mentioned, Mr. Euwer is one of the directors of the Mahoning National Bank.

In 1873, Walter D. Euwer was married to Anna M. Courtney, who is a daughter of David M. Courtney, a prominent farmer in the vicinity of New Castle. They have four

children, viz.: Arabella J.; John N., his father's assistant, who is a graduate of Princeton College; Walter C., who is a graduate of Princeton College, in the class of 1907; and Marian L. Mr. Euwer and family are all members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Euwer belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, his father having been one of the old-time Abolitionists.

REBUEN D. BURNETT, one of the leading citizens of Coitsville township, where he is largely interested in the raising of fine horses, for many years was prominently identified with the coal and lumber interests of this and other sections. Mr. Burnett was born in Austintown township, when it was a part of Trumbull County, Ohio, March 22, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Jones) Burnett.

The Burnett family is of Scotch extraction and Henry Burnett, the grandfather, was the founder of the family, first in Connecticut and later in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He remained in the latter place for five years, removing in 1804, to the vicinity of Akron, Ohio, where he took up a large body of land and was one of the earliest pioneers. After living on that farm for a number of years, he came to Austintown township and purchased a farm near Weatherfield, on which he lived for many years before his death. This property was known as the Burnett farm and came into considerable prominence, as on it the first coal bank of this region was located. Henry Burnett (2), the father of Reuben D., was reared on this farm and after the death of his father it came into his possession. It comprised 60 to 70 acres and the family continued to live on it until Reuben D. was four years old, when his father sold it to William Edwards and it is now known under that owner's name. His first removal was to what was then Allegheny but is now Mahoning avenue, Youngstown, and from there to

the old Osborne farm at Flint Hill, following which he bought what was then known as the Baldwin Mills, in Boardman township, including a grist as well as a sawmill, and these Henry Burnett operated for many years. He finally disposed of his mill property and went into the land improvement business. For some years he lived on Commerce street, Youngstown, where he erected and sold six houses and he also laid out the plat of land which at first was called Burnett's addition to Youngstown, but later was changed to Spraguetown, three brothers by the name of Sprague having purchased the land from Mr. Burnett.

Henry Burnett, as can be seen, was a man of many activities. His next business venture was investing in land in the neighborhood of Lansingville, which he divided into lots, making the Lansingville addition to Youngstown. After seeing this enterprise an entire success, Mr. Burnett gave up further business concerns and died on that land in 1870, survived but two years by his widow. Henry Burnett was widely known and was noted for his energy, foresight and enterprise and in many ways he was a very remarkable man.

Henry Burnett was married in early manhood to Nancy Jones, who was a daughter of Samuel Jones, and she was the first white child born in Trumbull County, Ohio. Samuel Jones was of Welsh extraction, perhaps emigrated from Wales. He was one of the first pioneers to venture into the forests of Trumbull County, where he became a man of substance. As an echo of those early days comes the story of how he was called upon to serve on the jury which tried a white man for shooting an Indian, this being the first law case in the county.

Eight children were born to Henry and Nancy Burnett, namely: Caroline, deceased, who married Orrin Bartholomew; Mrs. Sarah A. Hultz, a resident of Madison avenue, Youngstown; Mrs. Harriet Marr, residing in Missouri, is the widow of Dr. M. B. Marr, who served as a surgeon in the Civil War and died after his return; Hiram, residing in California; General Henry L., a resident of the

city of New York, who recently assisted in trying a very important government case with the attorney-general, to which he was assigned by President Roosevelt, having been United States district attorney for the southern division of New York, for eight years (at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, he, with Judge Holt, tried the conspirators); Reuben D., subject of this sketch; John L., residing at Youngstown; and Aylett R., residing at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Reuben D. Burnett attended the Youngstown schools during his boyhood and early youth and then went into the business of shipping horses and dealing generally in stock, his main point of delivery being Philadelphia. Subsequently, in partnership with Nelson Phelps, of Chicago, Mr. Burnett took and fulfilled a contract calling for furnishing 2,000 horses for the government, which were delivered at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Burnett, in the meantime, was engaged in the study of medicine, devoting some three years to the science, and in 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the Second Battalion, Ohio Cavalry, he was assigned to the position of hospital steward. His term of service covered eighteen months, a part of the time being under Captain, later, General T. W. Sanderson. At Fort Scott, Kansas, Mr. Burnett was seriously injured by the accidental fall of his horse, and he was honorably discharged on this account.

Mr. Burnett returned then to Youngstown where he entered into the coal business, in association with Prof. George E. Howe, of Lancaster, Ohio, F. M. Morrow, of Piqua, and Madison Dye. They organized the Hocking Valley Iron, Coal and Coke Company, of Nelsonville, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$600,000, and leased of John W. Scott, 600 acres of coal land, in which the vein lay six and one-half feet thick. Mr. Burnett was president of this company and still retains a large amount of stock. He continued interested in coal lands and in seeking investments in the same, acquired valuable coal properties in Morgan County, Illinois, where he organized the Morgan County Iron, Coal and Coke Com-

pany, with a capital stock of \$300,000, becoming president of the concern. He remained three years in Illinois and then returned to Mahoning County, after disposing of his interests in Morgan County, and retired to a farm he had purchased some years previously. This was known as the Dr. Kirtland homestead at Poland, and Mr. Burnett resided on this place for ten years.

For a number of years following the sale of the Poland farm, Mr. Burnett resided at Youngstown, having purchased the Michigan Lumber Company's interests. In 1881, however, he returned to the country, purchasing his present farm, which he has continued to improve until it is not only one of the most valuable but also one of the most attractive homes in Coitsville township. Here Mr. Burnett has engaged extensively in raising livestock and has made a specialty of draft and trotting horses, and has owned animals known all over the world for their fine points. At one time he owned Big Timber, which was scheduled as the fastest horse in the world of his weight, which was 1,340 pounds, with a record of 2:12. The death of this fine animal was a great loss and he was interred on the present farm. Mr. Burnett also owned old Star Hambletonian, son of Hero, of Chester, New York, son of Hambletonian No. 10, known as the father of the trotting family of that name in America. Star Hambletonian was the only son of this sire ever owned in this county. Mr. Burnett takes pride in a noble animal he now owns, the Plunger, son of Chimes.

On August 27, 1860, Mr. Burnett was married to Eliza M. Clark, who is a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Ulp) Clark, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and came to Hubbard, Ohio, in young manhood, where he was married. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have seven children, as follows: Carrie A., who married M. B. Leslie, an attorney residing at Hubbard; Peter H., residing in New York, where he is an attorney for the Erie Railroad, married Florence Sterling; D. Clifton, a graduate physician and surgeon, residing at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is chief meat inspector

for the government of that division, married Flora Williams; James L., a civil engineer, residing at Youngstown, married Mabel Jackson and they have one son, Keith Burnett; Lawrence H., residing at Youngstown, is a civil engineer; Frank T., a veterinary surgeon of Youngstown; and Gertrude, who lives at home. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Disciples Church.

JOHAN A. MOORE, a prominent agriculturist of Coitsville township, residing on section 16, was born in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 28, 1842, and is a son of William O. and Mary A. (Stewart) Moore.

The Moore family has been known in Mahoning County since the advent of John Moore, the grandfather of John A., who came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Poland township in 1803. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. David Stewart, the maternal grandfather of John A. Moore, was of Scotch-English descent and prior to settling in Mahoning County, in 1803, had resided in Pennsylvania, and he also served in the War of 1812. Grandfather Stewart built a log house on the farm now owned by John A. Moore, and here the latter's mother was born. She was reared in Coitsville township, where she subsequently married William Moore, who was reared in Poland township. William Moore and wife had five children, all of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Sarah Jane McDonald, residing in Oregon; Benjamin Franklin, residing in Coitsville township; John A.; David T., residing in Coitsville township; and Dr. William E., who lives in Lincoln, Nebraska. William Moore died in 1874, but his widow survived until 1889, when she died at the home of her son, Dr. William E. Moore.

John A. Moore was about four months old when his parents removed from Poland to Coitsville township and settled on the Stewart farm, which has remained his home ever since. His boyhood was mainly spent in attending

school and later he assisted on the farm, a great deal of clearing remaining to be done at that time. He has continued agricultural pursuits, but makes a specialty of raising all kinds of fruits.

On March 25, 1869, Mr. Moore was married to Martha Jane Forsythe, who was reared in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where her father, Benjamin Forsythe, was a well known resident. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had the following children: Ernest Carrell, Milo Stewart, Louis F., Roy J., Harrison, Jane Addams, and William, surviving, and two babes died in infancy. Ernest Carrell, who is superintendent of the schools at Los Angeles, California, is one of the leading men of that city and is prominent in many educational centers. He was a student in the Rayen High School and after graduation studied law at Ada, Ohio. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, and subsequently from the University of Chicago. After removing West, he was an instructor for several years in the University of California. He is entitled to the prefix of Doctor, having received collegiate degrees. He married Dorothea Rhodes, who is a graduate of a Boston medical school. Both are very well known in social as well as professional life in their city.

Milo Stewart Moore, who is a teacher in the schools at St. Louis, Missouri, graduated from the Rayen High School and attended Mt. Union College and subsequently took a post graduate course at Harvard University. He married Celesta Nettleton, and they have one son, Bernard. Louis F., the third son of the family, was educated in the Rayen High School and at Ada, and is an electrician in business at Los Angeles. Roy J., residing at home is bookkeeper for the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Harrison and William, the two younger sons, assist on the home farm, the former being a graduate and the latter still a student at the Rayen High School. The only daughter, Jane Addams, was named for that admirable woman, the philanthropist and founder of Hull House, Chicago. Mr. Moore belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian. On

several occasions Mr. Moore has served as township trustee and assessor.

CHARLES H. OWSLEY, senior member of the firm of Owsley & Boucherle Co., architects, at Youngstown, was born at Blaston, Leicestershire, England, where he was reared and educated, his studies being in the line of his profession.

Mr. Owsley came to America at the age of 22 years. After living for a time at Toronto, Canada, he came to Youngstown, and here, for the past 35 years, he has been engaged as an architect, during 20 years of this period having been associated with Louis Boucherle, under the firm name of Owsley & Boucherle, lately assuming the name of Owsley & Boucherle Co. This firm has been concerned in almost all of the important building operations of Youngstown and vicinity, for many years. It designed the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Dollar Bank Building, the Tabernacle Church, the Memorial Presbyterian Church, the Richard Brown Memorial Sunday School, the larger number of the school buildings, several substantial business blocks and many imposing private residences, all the above at Youngstown. The firm also made the plans for the Buhl club house at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and for school houses at Ashtabula, Bradford, Geneva, Franklin, East Liverpool, Martin's Ferry and Warren, Ohio. They built the beautiful Presbyterian Church at Butler, Pennsylvania, and have designed many elegant country homes in the rural districts. They have been commissioned to prepare designs and to execute plans for the new Mahoning County Court House, a view of which may be seen on another page of this volume. The present activity in building, at Youngstown, will produce several important buildings designed by this firm, creating an architectural standard not exceeded in any city of the State.

At Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, England, in 1886, Mr. Owsley was married to

Mary Williams, who was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland County, England, and they have five surviving children, viz.: Dr. H. F., who has been a practicing physician and surgeon in New York city, for the past six years, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, England; Louise, wife of Edward Beadel, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania, chief engineer and general manager of the Pennsylvania Engineering Works; William M., a successful practitioner of law at Youngstown, a graduate of the New York Law School; Charles F., who is associated in business with his father; and Martha M., residing at home, a graduate of Miss Baldwin's School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Of the above family, Charles F. Owsley began his studies in 1896, as a pupil under Architect E. L. Masqueray, of New York City, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of B. S. in architecture, and then studied this art in Paris and subsequently traveled extensively through Europe.

Charles H. Owsley is a valued member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the committee on postal affairs. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Elk. With his family he belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.

JACOB C. LAWRENCE, a well-known agriculturist of Poland township, residing on a fine farm of 96½ acres, was born June 27, 1847, in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Myers) Lawrence. Andrew Lawrence, who was born, reared and married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, came to Springfield township and bought a small farm on which he died, about 1854. He was the father of six children, of whom Jacob C. was the youngest.

Jacob C. Lawrence was seven years old when his father died, and about five years later he came to Poland township to live with

J. A. Smith, with whom he remained for about 18 years. He then went to Niles where he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for eight years, and during his residence there married Julia Ann Cowden, who was born and reared in Poland township, and is a daughter of S. M. Cowden, one of the early settlers and most prominent farmers of the township. She was reared on a farm adjoining the present home, which was originally part of the old Cowden farm. Mr. Lawrence resided in Niles for several years after his marriage, and then removed to Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he lived for seven years, after which he located on his present property. The larger number of the improvements on the place have been made by Mr. Lawrence, including the erection of the large frame house and all other buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have two children, Alfred Truesdale and Clyde Edison. The former married Elizabeth George, of Boardman township, and they reside south of Sharon, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged as roller in the mill. He has two children, Mary Elizabeth, and Julian Alfred. Clyde Edison is a resident of Detroit, Michigan, and is a machinist by trade. He married Mabel Allen, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Lawrence has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church for a period of 40 years.



MARK H. LIDDLE, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Canfield, has been prominently identified with banks and banking interests almost all of his business life, and is well and favorably known throughout this section of the state. Mr. Liddle was born May 6, 1864, in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Nancy M. (Loveland) Liddle.

James Liddle was a farmer in Mahoning County for a number of years, whose death occurred in April, 1907. His widow still survives and is the nearest Daughter of the Revolution in Youngstown, her claim being through her grandfather, who served through the Revolutionary War, and who, at a very

early day, settled in Mahoning County, where he died, leaving many descendants. The children of James and Nancy M. Liddle were: Loveland S., Mark H., John D., Clara, Grace G., Thorne B., Clyde C. and Lydia B.

Mark H. Liddle remained on the home farm until the age of 21 years, in the meanwhile acquiring an excellent education in the district schools, and later at the Poland Union Seminary, at Poland, which institution once claimed the late President McKinley as a pupil. Mr. Liddle further prepared himself for future usefulness by taking a business course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh. Upon his return home he entered the Farmers' Deposit & Savings Bank at Poland, in a clerical capacity, remaining for two and a half years, after which he spent a year on a ranch in California. When he came back to Ohio he entered the Girard Savings Bank at Girard, Trumbull County, as clerk and bookkeeper, and continued there three years, going thence to Youngstown, where he remained one year with the First National Bank as teller and bookkeeper, under President McCurdy. He was then called to his old home institution, the Farmers' Deposit & Savings Bank at Poland, which he served as cashier for the following eight years, resigning that office to organize the Struthers Savings & Banking Company of Struthers, of which he was secretary and treasurer. Resigning his offices some two and a half years later, Mr. Liddle went to the First National Bank at Niles, Ohio, of which he was teller for one year, and he then became treasurer of the Savings Bank Company, of Warren, Ohio. Later he sold his stock and came to Canfield, on April 1, 1907, assuming the duties of his present responsible position.

In 1892 Mr. Liddle was married to Daisy E. Seaburn, a daughter of Frank and Sylvia Seaburn. He and his wife are the parents of four children—Ethel May, Eugene Mark, Carl Lester and Ruth Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Liddle have a pleasant home on Lisbon street, Canfield. They are esteemed and useful members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Liddle belongs to Youngstown Lodge, No. 55, B. P. O. E., and he is also very prominent in Masonry, having attained the 32nd

degree. He belongs to Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M., at Youngstown; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, at Youngstown, and Lake Erie Consistory and Al Koran Temple, at Cleveland. His portrait on a neighboring page adds interest to this biographical outline.

JOHN A. CREED, a successful agriculturist and representative citizen of Coitsville township, who owns two fine farms aggregating 149 acres, resides in a handsome modern home at Marian Heights, on the Coitsville road. Mr. Creed was born July 9, 1842, in England, and is a son of William and Harriet (Ames) Creed.

In 1848, William Creed removed with his family, from England to America, locating shortly afterward at Youngstown. For a short time prior to leaving his own country he had kept a hotel, but after reaching Mahoning County, he engaged in farming and for 30 years rented property from Judge William Rayen, in Coitsville township.

John A. Creed was six years of age when his parents emigrated from England and he was reared in Coitsville township. He was the second eldest of a family of nine children, as follows: Sarah, who married George Haine, residing at North Bloomfield, Ohio; John A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mrs. Elizabeth Kirk, who died in Iowa; Thomas; Mrs. Mary Millikin; William, a farmer residing at Struthers; Henry, residing at Coitsville; Mrs. Ellen Haskell, and Mrs. Harriet Welshman. The mother of the above-mentioned family resides with her daughter, Mrs. Millikin, at Youngstown, having reached her 84th year. She is a remarkably preserved lady, and until her 83rd year was quite capable of writing a letter unassisted, and played the piano with taste and skill. The father of this family died at the age of 55 years. General farming, stock raising and dairying has claimed Mr. Creed's attention since he finished going to school.

Formerly he was a large cattle raiser and shipper, and sent many fine animals all over the west and to Texas for breeding purposes. He has always paid attention to thoroughbred stock.

In 1863 Mr. Creed was married (first) to Caroline Vail, and she lived to be the mother of nine children, dying in 1901. The family consisted of six daughters and three sons, namely: Susan, who died aged 19 years; Emma, who married Fred Brown, residing at Youngstown; Lottie, who married Lemuel Haskell; Anna, who married Arthur Welshman, residing at Steubenville; Edward, who married Edna Pothour, residing on his father's farm; Grace, who died in infancy; Charles; George, who married Emma Knight, and Flora, at home. Mr. Creed was married (second), in 1902, to Mary Kerns.

Politically Mr. Creed is a staunch Republican. He is one of the township's responsible men and has served two terms as trustee. For many years he has been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coitsville township, and is one of the trustees.

GEORGE S. JORDAN, one of the representative farmers of Austintown township, who is serving in his second term as a member of the board of infirmity directors, of Mahoning County, was born December 31, 1851, in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of J. S. Jordan, who was born in Mahoning County, where he was engaged in farming all his life.

George S. Jordan was reared on a farm in Austintown township, and was educated in the district schools. After his marriage in 1882, he located in Jackson where he engaged in business for about three years, after which he traded his property for a farm in Trumbull County, Ohio, on which he remained for about one year, when he disposed of it and bought property in Youngstown, Ohio, where he engaged in a meat business for eighteen months. After selling the meat business he moved to a

farm in Austintown township, where he now owns a farm of 60 acres.

Mr. Jordan was trustee of Austintown township for about five years, resigning the office in 1902 when he was elected an infirmity director. He was reelected to this office in the fall of 1905.

Mr. Jordan was married in 1882 to Miss Lizzie Clinker of Beaver township, and they have two children: Hazel D., and Tod Scott Jordan. Mr. Jordan is a member of the United Evangelical Church. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD C. BRUNGARD, township trustee and a prominent citizen of Springfield township, resides on his farm of 180 acres, which formerly was the William Maurer farm, and for fully twenty years he was extensively engaged in threshing, making it a leading feature of his agricultural operations. Mr. Brungard was born October 19, 1864, on the old Brungard homestead farm, near New Middletown, and is a son of Cornelius George and Mary Ann (Hoffmaster) Brungard.

His grandparents, George and Barbara Brungard, moved from Maryland to Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where the grandfather purchased first a farm of 160 acres of the old Summers section, in section 15, and later 18 additional acres, situated across the road. The place was partially cleared when George Brungard settled on it. Honey Creek has its source on this farm, and in the early days the German Baptist Brethren or Dunkards, did their baptizing at this place. The grandparents died on this farm.

Cornelius George Brungard was born in Maryland, December 14, 1831, and was six months old when his parents moved to Springfield township, where he spent his whole life, dying March 11, 1907. He was a capable business man and a hard worker, and thus added largely to his means and became one of the most successful men of Springfield township. At the time of his death he still owned

174 acres of the old home place, having disposed of the four acres on which the Justice residence stands; 161 acres in section 28, where his son Homer lives, together with the 180 acres on which his son Edward C. lives. The old home place of the grandfather is now conducted by a son, Charles, who lives there with his mother. Cornelius George Brungard, in partnership with a brother, operated a grist mill at Pittsburg, for a time, and also one at Wooster, Ohio, and later they conducted a store at New Middletown. He thus had many business interests, and possessed the capacity to control them all. He married Mary Ann Hoffmaster, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Philip Hoffmaster, a pioneer resident here. To this marriage were born three sons: Edward C.; Silas Homer, residing in Springfield township; and Charles, residing on the original home farm.

Edward C. Brungard was educated in the township schools and remained at home until he was 22 years of age, when he moved on the old Flohr farm, which was owned by his father, and remained there for seven years, when he came to the present place, situated in section 35, where he has lived continuously ever since. As mentioned above, Mr. Brungard has long been engaged in the threshing business; during his first three years he was in partnership with his father and Joseph Sitler, and for the next fifteen years was with his two brothers. The latter sold their interests to Louis Lipp, with whom Mr. Brungard was associated four years, and he then sold his interest to Mr. Lipp. Mr. Brungard is a stockholder and a director in the Petersburg Creamery Company, and is also a director in the Unity Township Telephone Company.

He was married August 2, 1886, to Minda Burkey, who was born in Springfield township and is a daughter of Elias and Hannah (Sipe) Burkey. They have had four children: Edith, Raymond, Ralph and Ethel, the latter of whom died in infancy. The family belong to the Lutheran Church at New Middletown. In politics Mr. Brungard is a Democrat.

D. COY, M. D., a prominent physician of Canfield, who has had his home in this place for over a quarter of a century, was born on his father's farm in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 13, 1848, and is a son of Wesley and Dorothy (Bush) Coy.

The great-grandparents of Dr. Coy were Henry and Hannah (Miller) Coy, the former of whom was a native of Alsace, France, and the latter of Pennsylvania, in which state they were farming people. One of their family of sons was given the name of Daniel, and he came in young manhood to Green township, Mahoning County, settling on wild land situated between Green village and New Albany, on the Cherry Park Creek, where he developed a farm. He married Barbara Callahan and they had the following children: Jonas, Wesley, Jesse, David, Silas, Susanna, Sarah Ann, Catherine and Hannah, all of whom have completed their days on earth and passed away, except Jesse, residing in Columbiana County; David, residing in Green township; and Catherine, who married Peter Henry, residing at Fairbury, Illinois. From Ohio the grandfather of Dr. Coy moved to Indiana, where his wife died, and he then returned to Pennsylvania and died at Greenville.

Wesley Coy, father of Dr. Coy, was born in 1827, in Green township, Mahoning County. He was reared on his father's farm until about the time of his marriage, when he moved to one not far distant, on which he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1899. He was married (first) to Dorothy Bush, who died in 1860. She was also born in Green township and became the mother of five children, namely: Lewis Deweese; Mary Alice, deceased, who married the late David Dressel; Daniel, deceased; Jonas D., residing in Green township; and Malissa, deceased. Wesley Coy was married (second) to Harriet Roller, a native of Green township, who died in 1883, leaving no issue.

Dr. Coy was reared on his father's farm and had the advantages given the boys of his age and neighborhood, district school and academic training at Canfield. He was 16 years

old when he enlisted as a private for service in the Civil War, in February, 1864, in the 6th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in which he continued for 18 months, doing a man's work in spite of his youth. He participated in the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac around Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Stony Creek, Five Forks and others, and when the rebellion was over he gladly returned to peaceful pursuits. For the subsequent 18 months he was engaged with his father in a lumber business, and then went to Cincinnati to complete his medical studies, being graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1876. For three years he practiced at Green village, near his home, but April 9, 1879, he came to Canfield, where he has continued until the present. He has seen a wonderful change in this part of the country since he first settled here and rode many miles on horseback to visit patients in parts of the country poorly equipped with roads. He is the physician for the county infirmary.

On October 8, 1868, Dr. Coy was married to Laura C. Bowell, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, April 17, 1849, and is a daughter of David and Maria (Hunter) Bowell. They had seven children, namely: Jesse L., deceased; Olive R., who married H. S. Nease, of Salem, Ohio; Rev. Warren L., residing in Kansas; Ambrose and William, deceased; one other who died in infancy; and Laura, now Mrs. Coy.

Dr. and Mrs. Coy have two children, Olive F. and Warren D. The former married E. E. Dyball and has two children, Estella, who is a graduate of the Northeastern Ohio Normal College, and Mabel, who is an undergraduate of the same college. Warren D. Coy, Dr. Coy's only son, follows his father's profession. He was born in 1872, in Green township, and was educated first at Canfield and took his medical degree at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, subsequently graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, Illinois. He has his residence and office on West Main street, Canfield. He married Olive Fullwiler.

Dr. Lewis Coy is identified with the Re-

publican party and he has served on several occasions in the village council. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. His home and office are situated on East Main street, Canfield.

ANDREW KROECK, one of the substantial business men and highly respected citizens of Lowellville, who is engaged in retailing groceries, hardware, paint, oils, harness and farming implements, was born June 28, 1879, at Austintown Centre, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of August and Susan (Young) Kroeck.

August Kroeck, father of Andrew, has been engaged as a general merchant for the past 40 years at Austintown Centre. He married Susan Young and they have reared a family of five children, namely: Kate, who married Orville Harroff of Alliance, Ohio; William, who married Daisy Kirk and has one child; Andrew; Charles, who is a resident of Austintown; and Lewis, who is also a resident of Austintown.

Andrew Kroeck was reared and educated in Austintown, and assisted in his father's store until he came to Lowellville. On September 8, 1905, he purchased a grocery store of John Quinn, which was located on the opposite side of the street from his present place of business, and on April 1, 1906, he bought a hardware store from Frank Leish, and since April 1, 1907, he has been located in the Opera House Building. He carries a full line of groceries, hardware, paints, oils, harness and farm implements.

Mr. Kroeck was married November 23, 1905, to Jennie Toot, a daughter of John Toot, of the village of Canfield. They had one child, Marjory, who died aged 10 weeks. Mr. Kroeck is a member of the Modern Macabees and is finance keeper of that organization at Lowellville. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected treasurer of Austintown for two terms, his removal to Lowellville causing his resignation of the office before the expiration of his second term.



MRS. ELIZABETH SHREVE, residing on her excellent farm of 50 acres in the southern part of Goshen township, is one of the most highly esteemed ladies in this section. Mrs. Shreve was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 29, 1841, and is a daughter of James and Polly (Smith) Weaver.

Casper Weaver, the grandfather of Mrs. Shreve, accompanied his parents from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, to Mahoning County, and settled in Ellsworth township. They were among the pioneers there, and for many years endured hardships and assisted in developing that part of the county from the dense forest. James Weaver and wife had ten children, and the following still survive: Caroline, residing in Ellsworth township, who is the widow of Eli Diehl; Elizabeth; Thomas, residing in Ellsworth township; Samuel, residing in Mahoning County; and Peter and Lewis, both residing in Goshen township.

Elizabeth Weaver was reared in Goshen township and was educated in the district schools. Her girlhood was spent in learning housewifely duties and in enjoying the social life of her neighborhood, and she was married April 7, 1862, to William R. Shreve. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and died February 10, 1892. He was a son of Israel Shreve, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Goshen township with his family, as an early settler. His log cabin was built on the farm Mrs. Shreve now occupies and owns. William R. Shreve came of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John Shreve, having been a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Shreve carried on general farming. He was a man of high character and one who was beloved in his family for his many excellent qualities, and respected and esteemed in his neighborhood on account of his kindness and helpfulness to all who were in need. He is survived by his widow and two sons: William R., residing in the far west, and Albert B., who manages the home farm.

Mr. Shreve never took any very active part in politics, but he was identified with the

Republican party. He is remembered as one of Goshen township's honorable men and good citizens.



B. CLEGG, of Clegg Brothers, wholesale grain, flour and feed merchants, at Youngstown, was born in 1857, in central New York, where he was reared and educated.

Mr. Clegg was almost 21 years of age when he came to Youngstown, where he was employed for one year as clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad, then embarked in the grocery business, and in 1882 engaged in his present enterprise. The firm of Clegg Brothers was formed by A. B. Brownlee, H. S. Odibert and S. B. Clegg, under the firm style of A. B. Brownlee & Company. On October 1, 1888, on the retirement of Mr. Brownlee, Mr. Clegg bought Mr. Brownlee's interest and took in his brother as partner, when the firm style became as at present, Clegg Brothers. The concern is one of importance and large dealing. They make a specialty of carload business and cover the country for some 40 or 50 miles, employ about 15 men and do an annual business of fully half a million dollars.

Mr. Clegg is interested also as a stockholder and member of the board of directors in the Wilkins Leonard Hardware Company, is president of and stockholder in the Mahoning Builders' Supply Company, and is a member of the firm of Charles Miller & Company, stove manufacturers, at Bristolville, Ohio. These important and successful enterprises do not include all of Mr. Clegg's interests, he being one of the leading business men of this city.

In 1880 Mr. Clegg was married to Emma S. Canfield, of Youngstown, and they have two children, George R., with Clegg Brothers, and Henrietta, wife of Dr. C. L. Marsteller, of Youngstown. The family belongs to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the board of trustees. He is a valuable member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, belonging to the street and local

committees. Mr. Clegg is a member also of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the National Union and the Royal Arcanum.



ROLLAND E. BALDWIN, a representative business man of Youngstown, Ohio, is president of the Youngstown Dye Works and superintendent and manager for the John H. Fitch Coffee Company, of Youngstown, and was born in 1862, in Geauga County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated.

In 1881 Mr. Baldwin came to Youngstown and embarked in a retail grocery business, which he conducted for three years, and then entered into partnership with his brother, W. E. Baldwin, in a wholesale coffee and grocery business, under the firm name of Baldwin Brothers, which they carried on for about seven years. At that time R. E. Baldwin withdrew from the firm and engaged in the roasting of coffee and the manufacture of grocery specialties, which he continued until the establishment of the John H. Fitch Coffee Company, when the two firms consolidated, under the above firm name. This is one of the largest, most reliable and most successful houses of its kind in this section of the state, and their products are known all over Ohio, the name carrying with it the proof of purity. The house employs some 12 salesmen to represent the business on the road, and in factory and office there are 24 employees. Mr. Baldwin is also a stockholder and director in the John H. Fitch Company, wholesale grocers. A large amount of real estate at Youngstown belongs to Mr. Baldwin, much of it highly improved.

In 1885 Mr. Baldwin was married to Olive Warner, of Youngstown, and they have had five children, namely: Earl May, Hazel E., Harold E., Gertrude and Robert. Hazel E. died aged 16 years. The family belongs to the First Christian Church of Youngstown, and Mr. Baldwin is chairman of the board of deacons. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.



GEORGE W. HARDING, a retired farmer of Canfield, owner of 800 acres of valuable farm land in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, was born July 24, 1834, in Ellsworth township, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Borts) Harding.

George Harding was born in 1792, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and at the age of 15 came to Ohio with his parents and settled in the timberland north of Canfield. During these days meat was very scarce, but game of many kinds was very plentiful, and upon one occasion, when the rest of the family was at church, he and his brother killed and dressed eight wild turkeys. After the land was cleared and cultivated, it was not necessary to depend quite so much upon their guns to supply them with meat. George was one of a family of seven children: Jacob, John, George, and four daughters. He remained at home until his marriage to Elizabeth Borts, whose father was also one of the early settlers of North Canfield, after which he bought a farm of 80 acres in Ellsworth township. He first erected a log house, which was subsequently replaced by a frame building, in which the subject of this sketch was born. He was a very successful farmer and dealt extensively in cattle, buying in the spring and selling in the fall, after feeding on grass during the summer months. He also dealt in sheep, horses, colts, etc. He died on his farm in 1877, and at that time was the owner of 800 acres of land. His wife died in 1866. Their only child was George W.

George W. Harding was reared in Ellsworth township, and attended the district schools. He, early in life, devoted a great deal of time to his father's business, often assisting his father's eastern patrons in getting cattle ready for the trip. When just a mere boy he learned to handle a horse, and being the only child, soon became associated with his father in the business. He was married at the age of 25 and continued to remain at home for several years after his marriage. After leaving his father's home he purchased

his grandfather Borts' farm of 184 acres in Ellsworth township, on which in 1879-1881, he built a large twelve-room stone house, which is one of the finest homes in that section of the county, and cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000. He has always followed stock raising, dealing in cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and during the war he was very successful in sheep raising and selling wool. He continued to reside on this farm until 1895, when he removed to Canfield and built his present fine residence and barn on West Main street. He continued to add to his land, and with what he inherited from his father, he at one time owned 1,100 acres of well improved land in Ellsworth township, part of which he has given to his children, his son James having charge of the old home farm.

Mr. Harding married Lucretia Musser, who was born near Petersburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Musser. Three children completed their family, namely: James S., who married Cora Bowman, resides on the home farm of 184 acres in Ellsworth township; Mary, who married C. M. Kirk, has one child, Donald; Alura, widow of Charles Buck, lives with her father, and has one child, Bernice. Mrs. Harding died in 1902, after a two weeks' illness caused from an injury received while she and Mr. Harding were driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks on a cold winter's day, when their vehicle was struck by a train. Mr. Harding was also seriously injured at the time. Mr. Harding is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Youngstown, Ohio, and owns government bonds. He also has stock in the Equity Savings Bank of Youngstown, Ohio, and has been a stockholder and director of the Farmers' National Bank at Canfield since its organization. He is an attendant and liberal contributor of the Presbyterian Church of Canfield, and was a member of the building committee at the time of its erection. His portrait, with that of his wife, herewith presented, will be welcomed by their numerous friends throughout the county.

JAMES A. COOPER, of the J. A. & D. P. Cooper Company, of Struthers, Ohio, and for many years one of the substantial citizens of Youngstown, was born October 11, 1845, in Coitsville township, and is a son of David and Jemima (Raney) Cooper.

David Cooper, the grandfather of James A., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1762. He came from Frederick County, Maryland, to Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1800, and settled on a farm on which he resided until his death when almost 94 years of age. About four years after locating in this township, he married Rebecca Armstrong, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of 12 children, 11 of whom grew to maturity, and but one of whom is now living, namely, William, a resident of Coitsville township. David Cooper, the father of James A., was born in Coitsville township on the old home farm, on which he was reared and resided for many years. He married Jemima Raney, who was born in Poland township, and was a daughter of Alexander Raney, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them, namely: James A.; Rebecca, who died aged eight years; and Mary, who is the widow of Virgil C. McFarland, and resides in Youngstown, Ohio. David Cooper died in 1885, aged 67 years, and his widow died in 1898, aged 72 years.

James A. Cooper was reared on his father's farm in Coitsville township. His primary education was received in the district schools, and was supplemented by a course at the Mahoning Academy at Canfield, after which he returned to Coitsville township, and taught school for one term. He then engaged in the lumber business in Coitsville with his uncle, John Cooper, and operated a large saw mill until 1880, when the J. A. & D. P. Cooper Company was organized, since which time he has been engaged in manufacturing carriage gear wheels.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper was married to Alice R. Jacobs, who is a daughter of Nicholas Jacobs. They have had four children, name-

ly: David N., Sarah Louise, Sheldon Dill, and Helen Mildred, the last mentioned of whom died in 1903, aged 13 years. The eldest son, David N., who is teller in the Dollar Savings Bank, of Youngstown, has been with his present employers since he was 19 years of age. He married Daisy Dubes of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Alice Jeanette and James A. Sarah Louise married Hon. W. J. Williams, of Youngstown, ex-member of the legislature, and they have one child, Alice Kirk. Sheldon Dill Cooper is a graduate of the Ohio State University and is engaged as an electrical engineer with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Mr. Cooper was appointed one of the commissioners to erect the new court house at Youngstown. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Western Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and is a 32nd degree Mason, belonging also to the Mystic Shrine.

HARRY E. WELCH, M. D., physician and surgeon, and, since 1893, health officer at Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the leading citizens of this place.

He is a native of Youngstown, born here in 1861, and is a son of Anthony Welch.

Anthony Welch was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and came to Youngstown about 1858 and was one of the founders of some of the great iron and steel industries of this section. During his years of active life he was a leading man of affairs here, and still survives, a resident of this city.

Dr. Welch completed the common and high school course at Youngstown and then entered the Western Reserve University and was graduated from the medical department in 1885. The winter of 1885-6 he spent in taking a post graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the following year he pursued his studies at Berlin and Vienna. Upon his return to America he settled down to the practice of his profession at Youngstown and ranks with the eminent medical men of this locality. He is a member of the Mahon-

ing County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations, and has been president of the local body. Dr. Welch enjoys a large private practice and he is surgeon for the Erie Railroad, is on the medical staff of the City Hospital and has served one term as coroner of Mahoning County.

In June, 1890, Dr. Welch was married to Adelaide Winsper, who is a daughter of Henry Winsper, a retired citizen of Youngstown. In fraternal life, Dr. Welch is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. His office is at No. 6 North Champion street, and his residence is located at No. 261 Spring street.

JOSEPH S. BURTON, proprietor of Overlook Farm, a fertile tract of 75 acres of well improved land, situated in the southern part of Goshen township, is a prominent and progressive citizen who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 17, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail A. (Lloyd) Burton.

The parents of Mr. Burton, who were the founders of the Burton family in Goshen township, were natives of New Jersey from which state they came to Ohio as pioneers. They built a log cabin in the forest and bravely faced the dangers and hardships which were the necessary accompaniments of pioneering. Their last years were spent in Salem, in the ease and comfort which they had earned, and for many years their remains have rested in the old Salem cemetery. Of their children, six yet survive, all of whom, with one exception, reside in Goshen township. They are: James, residing in Iowa; William L., Joseph S., Albert, Robert Lloyd, all of Goshen township, and Elma, who married W. P. Mead, also residing in Goshen township.

Joseph S. Burton has always had his home in Goshen township. His education was secured in the district schools and he was trained in agricultural pursuits from boyhood. When the Civil War was precipitated upon the coun-

try, and when it became evident that the struggle was going to be prolonged, he enlisted for service, March 6, 1862, becoming a member of the First Regiment, United States Chasseurs, which was afterward merged into the 65th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was made a part of the Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Burton met every demand of a good soldier in his prolonged term of service, being honorably discharged March 5, 1865, three of the best years of his young manhood having been given to the service of his country. He participated in a number of the most important battles of the war, including Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, the Wilderness, and Malvern Hill. Mr. Burton is a valued member of Trescott Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salem, Ohio.

On February 6, 1868, Mr. Burton was married to Martha L. Strawn, who was born March 21, 1840, in Goshen township, who is a sister of John S. Strawn (a sketch of whom will be found in this work), and a daughter of Abel and Hannah (Spencer) Strawn. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have two sons: Howard S., residing in Goshen township; and Edgar L., residing at Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the Society of Friends.

In politics Mr. Burton is a staunch Republican. He has always taken a lively interest in public matters pertaining to the welfare of Goshen township, and for eight consecutive years served as a trustee, during a part of which period he was president of the board.

HON. EDMOND H. MOORE, a prominent member of the Mahoning County bar, and one of the leading Democratic politicians of this section of Ohio, was born in Mahoning County, October 16, 1862, and is a son of Alexander F. Moore.

Alexander French, the great-grandfather of Edmond H., came to Mahoning County in 1810. Alexander F. Moore, the father, was born in Mahoning County in 1833, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and attained to

eminence in his profession. With the exception of four years, his practice was confined to Mahoning County.

Edmond H. Moore completed his education at the Rayen High School, at Youngstown, then entered the educational field and taught school for some eleven years, in the meanwhile reading law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, but did not begin practice until 1891. He was associated first with A. J. Woolf, later with others, and on January 1, 1904, entered into partnership with Mr. Craver.

Mr. Moore has been interested in politics since young manhood and has been identified with Democratic party councils for a number of years. In 1896 his party elected him mayor of Youngstown, and he gave the citizens an administration most creditable to himself and beneficial to the city. He was delegate at large to the Democratic National convention held at St. Louis, that nominated Judge Parker for the presidency, and he has served on the state executive committee on numerous occasions. He is closely in touch with his party at the present time and was selected as one of the committee of reception of which Governor Folk, of Missouri, was chairman, to meet Hon. William Jennings Bryan, on August 29, 1906, on his return to America from a trip around the world.

In 1890 Mr. Moore was married (first) to Emma McKinney, who died in 1904, leaving two sons, Harold and Mark. Mr. Moore was married (second), in November, 1905, to Martha Reznor, of Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Fraternally Mr. Moore belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES H. NUTT, secretary of the Western Bar Iron Association, and one of the prominent citizens of Youngstown, who has been closely identified with iron interests for over a half century, was born November 19, 1848, in Worcestershire, England, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Poultney) Nutt. The par-

ents of Mr. Nutt lived out their lives in England. They had nine children, three of whom grew to maturity and two of whom came to America: James H., and Thomas, of Cleveland, Ohio.

James H. Nutt came to this country in 1868, an intelligent, well-educated, young iron worker, whose skill brought him immediate employment in the busy city of Pittsburg, where he remained until January, 1876. He then came to Youngstown and entered the Brown-Bonnell iron works. Here he followed the trade of a heater for some sixteen years, and it was during this time that he became associated with the great movement which crystallized in the Amalgamated Association, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1877 he was elected vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States for this district, and to this position of importance he was elected three separate terms. Subsequently he was elected one of the national trustees, an office he held for a number of years. On June 1, 1892, he became manager of the labor department of the Mahoning & Shenango Valley Manufacturing Association, and in July, 1893, was appointed its secretary.

As one of the chief officials of the great Amalgamated Association, Mr. Nutt naturally assumed a very prominent place in the public life of Youngstown. He served for six years as a member of the city council and was mentioned for postmaster. His greatest work, however, has always been in the interests of labor and he has served in a score of important positions in its various bodies, and has accomplished much in its behalf. He was chosen to represent the iron workers before the Ways and Means committee of Congress, on the question of tariff, for the Amalgamated Association and the Manufacturer's Association, since 1878, having been identified with different committees that were permitted to appear before Congress in the interest of a protective tariff. Mr. Nutt's uprightness of character, genial manner and frankness of intercourse with men of all degree, have attracted to him many friends and have won

many helpful adherents to the cause of labor.

On November 26, 1871, Mr. Nutt was married to Sarah Ward, a daughter of Henry and Susan Ward, of Rome, New York, and they have had eight children, viz: Flora, Harry, Helena, Albert, May, Edith, Ada and George. The family home is one of great hospitality and much domestic comfort and is located at No. 238 Spring street. The family belong to the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Youngstown.

Politically Mr. Nutt is a zealous Republican, and he has been one of the leading men of his party in this section for many years. He is a man of powerful personality and he commands the respect of all who meet him, whether they are in accord with his theories of life and government or not, by his gentlemanly bearing, his dignity of character and his evident honesty of purpose. Mr. Nutt's office is situated in the Dollar Bank building at Youngstown.

A LLEN SILVER, a retired farmer of Berlin Center, who for many years was one of the most successful and prosperous agriculturists of Berlin township, was born in 1832 on his father's farm one and a half miles south of Berlin Center, his parents being Adna B. and Lydia (Allen) Silver.

Adna Silver was born in Salem County, New Jersey, and was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Broadway) Silver, who were married in Pilesgrove township, Salem County, New Jersey, May 5, 1797. Adna was married in Riles township, that county and state, on February 20, 1823, to Lydia Allen, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Allen, and in 1825 he and his wife came to Ohio and settled in Salem, Columbiana County, where they remained until 1828. They then removed to Berlin township, which was then known as Hart and Mather township. Berlin township was originally purchased by a Mr. Perkins, who named the eastern part of the township Perkins, and the western half Hart and Math-

er, after a son and daughter. Here Adna Silver purchased 119 acres of land at \$3.50 per acre, which he immediately began improving, as there were no cabins, roads, or any other improvements. At the time of his death, which occurred when he was in his 80th year, he was the owner of 260 acres of land in this township. His wife, who was born in 1795, on the home place in Salem County, New Jersey, also died on this place in her 74th year. They were the parents of five children: Sarah, who was born in New Jersey, married Samuel Davis, and died at the age of 78 years; Joseph, died when young; Elizabeth became Mrs. Solon Day; Allen is the subject of this sketch; Mary married Samuel Linton. Adna Silver was for many years treasurer of Berlin township, and was an adherent of the Republican party from the time of its birth.

Allen Silver was reared on the home place in Berlin township and at the age of 22, after his marriage, started in life for himself on a farm of 100 acres in the southeast part of Berlin township, which had been presented to him by his father. He remained here for twenty-five years, when he sold the farm and removed to Alliance, Ohio. There he was employed in a warehouse, selling machinery, remaining there for a period of twelve years, when he returned to Berlin township, and has since been living in retirement at Berlin Center. In 1862, on August 11, he enlisted in the 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H, and served through the entire Civil War, covering a period of thirty-four months. He was never wounded or captured, he accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, and was mustered out at Washington, after which he returned home to Berlin township and resumed farming. He is a member of Kirkbride Post, No. 600, G. A. R., at Berlin Center.

Mr. Silver married Julia A. Gee in 1854, and she died, leaving two children, May and Frank. May married Willis Kirkbride, who is engaged in the furniture business at No. 435 Pearl street, Cleveland, Ohio, and has two sons, Carl and Allen. Frank Silver resides in Youngstown. The publishers take pleas-

ure in presenting on an adjoining page a group picture of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Silver, their daughter, grandson and great-grandchild.

JOHN DELFS, senior member of the firm of John Delfs & Sons, at Canfield, dealers in hides, tile and building supplies, resides on his well-improved farm of 50 acres which is situated on the edge of the village. Mr. Delfs was born March 26, 1849, near Hamburg, Germany, and is a son of Joachim and Helena (Rippen) Delfs.

At one time the father of Mr. Delfs was a prosperous commission merchant living near the North Sea, where he had a large trade provisioning boats. Later he met with reverses, which he partly repaired, so that ten years prior to his death he was able to retire from business. At his death his farm was inherited by a half brother of John Delfs, who subsequently sold the land for building purposes, realizing a fortune. The first marriage of Mrs. Delfs was to Henry Selk, and when she married Joachim Delfs, she had two children, Henry and Mary. Two children were also born to the second marriage: Christina, who married John Johnson, who owned and operated a pottery in Germany; and John. The parents are both deceased.

The farm of the father of John Delfs was near the village of New Minster, which has grown to be a city of 40,000 inhabitants, but when Mr. Delfs had finished going to school, conditions were different and he was glad to find work in a tannery, this industry being the leading one of the place. He learned the trade and left home when 19 years of age to travel, according to the law, as a journeyman, and spent three years working through Hungary, Italy and Southern Germany, returning to his home just prior to the German War, of 1870. After passing a physical examination, he was able to postpone entering the army for three and one-half years. In the meantime, with some 700 of his countrymen, he had decided to come to America, and the party

landed at the port of New York in 1872, after a voyage of fifteen days. For three months after landing, Mr. Delfs was sick in the strange city, but he found friends and as soon as able, made his way to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he worked for eight months as a woolsorter in a factory. From there he went to a factory at Rockwell, Connecticut, and later to Hartford, where he worked three months in a tannery; thence he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked in different tanneries for three years. During the following year he worked in tanneries at Pittsburg, and then came to Canfield, landing here March 17, 1877, under contract with John Sancenbacher to finish leather, with whom he remained for eight years. Mr. Delfs then became a partner with his employer, to whom he sold out three years later. He then associated himself with G. M. Bouten, in the tanning of sheep skin, but two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Delfs went into buying and selling hides. When his son Roy reached manhood, he took him into partnership, as he also did his son Herbert, and the firm became John Delfs & Sons. This firm stands for a great deal at Canfield, including business enterprise, integrity and success. They pay cash for what they buy and sell on the same basis. In 1906 they expanded their operation to include dealing in grain and building supplies. Their quarters include four buildings and they occupy over an acre of land west of the Erie Railroad tracks.

Mr. Delfs was married November 28, 1879, to Ida M. Tanner, who is a daughter of Julius and Mary (Wadsworth) Tanner, the latter of whom died when Mrs. Delfs was young. Julius Tanner married (second) Fidelity Turner. Both the Tanner and Turner families came from Connecticut to Mahoning County in 1801. The male members came first and prepared homes and then returned and brought their families to this section, traveling with oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. Delfs have had nine children, viz.: Roy, who is engaged in business with his father, married Eleanor Watson, and they have had three children, Gilbert, Roy (de-

ceased), and Edwin; Harry, residing in Beaver Falls, married Adaline Weist; Herbert, who is associated with his father and brother; Helena, who is a teacher in the Canfield schools; Florence; Ethel, who is a student in the Northeastern Ohio Normal College; Edna; Fannie and Hazel, who are deceased.

Politically Mr. Delis is a Republican and has served on the board of trustees, and for the past 18 years has been a member of the board of education. He was one of the incorporators of the Northeastern Ohio Normal College, is a director of the Farmers' National Bank at Canfield, and for seven years was a member of the Mahoning County Agricultural Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been an official member of Argus Lodge, No. 455, at Canfield, and belongs also to Lodge No. 155, Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs. He was reared in the faith of the Protestant Lutheran Church.

E H. KENNEDY, cashier of the Commercial National Bank, at Youngstown, was born on a farm in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1866, and is a son of H. G. and Esther E. (Stewart) Kennedy. The father, H. G. Kennedy, was born in 1836, in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, and was a son of James Kennedy, who was a very early settler in this county. H. G. Kennedy went out with the first volunteers in 1861, and remained in the army until 1864, dying afterward of fever contracted in the army. He married Esther E. Stewart, who had been reared on an adjoining farm in Coitsville township. She belonged to one of the old pioneer families of the county. Mr. Kennedy has one brother, C. E. Kennedy, of Chicago, Illinois.

C. H. Kennedy was six years old when he accompanied his mother to Youngstown, where he obtained his education. He was only 16 years old when he entered the Commercial National Bank as a collector, later became bookkeeper, then teller and assistant

cashier and finally cashier, having been identified with this institution since 1882.

In 1888, Mr. Kennedy was married to Edith M. Orr, who is a daughter of John S. Orr, and they have two children, Margaret M. and Kathryn. The family belongs to the Tabernacle United Presbyterian Church at Youngstown.

Mr. Kennedy is an active member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the Elks Club.

A DDISON M. CLARK, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Youngstown, has been in active practice in this city since March, 1881. Dr. Clark was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

In 1877 Dr. Clark was graduated a Bachelor of Science, from Washington and Jefferson College, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated and received his medical degree in March, 1880. After one year of practical work in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, Dr. Clark came to Youngstown, where he practiced alone until 1890, when he was associated for one year with Dr. H. A. Zimmerman. Since 1900, Dr. Clark has been in partnership with his nephew, Dr. C. R. Clark, who is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1904 Dr. J. A. Sherbondy has been a member of the firm. The latter graduated in 1902, at the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland. The firm are physicians and surgeons to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, and Dr. Addison M. Clark is one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. In October, 1887, Dr. Clark was married to Reinette Ford, of Albany, New York, and they have two children, Margery and Edward Ford, the latter of whom is a student at Hotchkiss, Connecticut.

Dr. Clark is a 32nd degree Mason and an Elk. He belongs to the Youngstown and the Mahoning Golf Clubs, to the Rayen Club and

to the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the Youngstown City Hospital, having spent a great deal of valuable time in soliciting funds for the same, with the result that this city can now boast of one of the finest equipped hospitals in the state.

JOSEPH KING, whose home in Berlin township is on the site of the old log house in which he was born 78 years ago, July 13, 1829, owns 170 acres of well-improved farming land and is one of the substantial men of this section. His parents were Jonathan and Lydia (Kecke) King.

Jonathan King was an early settler in Mahoning County, locating here in 1820. He was born January 5, 1804, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. In 1826 he settled in Berlin township, where he resided until his death in 1896, passing away at the age of 92 years, being then the oldest resident of the township. His energy and industry were rewarded by the acquisition of a large property. For many years he operated a six-horse team over the route from Pittsburg and Cleveland to the mouth of the Huron River, which was largely patronized in his day. In 1825 he married Lydia Kecke, who was born in 1806, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, accompanied her parents to Mahoning County in 1808, and died in 1875. They had ten children, five of whom reached maturity.

Joseph King passed his boyhood on the home farm and continued to carry on agricultural operations here until he entered the service of his country, May 8, 1864. At that time he was 34 years of age and had a beloved wife and three children, but the call of duty was not to be ignored, and with as brave a heart as possible he marched away, a member of Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Although 43 years have passed away since that memorable year of the great Civil War, no surviving participant can forget its duties, experiences, hardships

and dangers. Mr. King's record is one full of interest. Immediately after the regiment was mustered in, it was ordered to New Creek, West Virginia, and on its arrival was sent to Martinsburg, where it performed garrison and escort duty until June 3, 1864. From there the Regiment was ordered to Washington City and from there to White House Landing, thence to Bermuda Landing and then to City Point, remaining at the latter place until the 29th of June, when it was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, and placed on duty in an entrenched camp. Company G was also sent to Cape Henry to guard a light-house. On July 26, 500 men of the 155th Regiment, with other troops, made an expedition to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, subsequently returning to Norfolk, where they remained until August 19, when the whole command was ordered to Ohio and Mr. King was mustered out of the service, August 27, 1864. Exposure caused him to contract kidney trouble, and as his hearing was also impaired, he remained in the Hospital at Camp Dennison for ten days after his discharge. He was bass drummer of his regiment and carried the best drum. By an act of the legislature passed April 2, 1866, the regiment was honorably discharged from service in the Ohio National Guards. Mr. King prizes a card of thanks which he received from President Lincoln, for his performance of duty during his term of service.

In 1852, Mr. King had commenced to purchase his farm and after he returned to it he resumed farming, stock-raising and dairying, in the latter industry operating but lightly. He resides in a part of what was the old house built by his father, to which he has added and improved into a comfortable, commodious, modern residence. All of the old buildings on the farm he has moved, with the exception of the frame of the barn, which shows the stanch kind of building done almost a century ago.

On May 6, 1852, in Milton township, Mr. King was married to Lucinda Greenamyre, who was born May 29, 1830, and died May 29, 1902. She was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Monasmith) Greenamyre. Mrs.

King was born in Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where her parents then lived, but they subsequently removed to the vicinity of East Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. King had five children, namely: Warren H., residing at Warren, Ohio, a machinist, has a family that includes three daughters; Samantha, who is her father's companion on the old farm; Orvie T., residing near North Jackson, a stationary engineer and farmer, had two daughters and two sons; Luella E., who is a talented musician, who graduated in music at the Lima Lutheran College in 1897, has been a teacher of music since she was 18 years old; and S. Alberta, residing at Youngstown, who is a stenographer in the general office of the Youngstown Engineering Company. She also is an accomplished musician.

The death of the beloved mother of this family was a severe blow to every member of it. Mr. King recalls her courage in time of war when he was called from the hearthstone, how she bravely cared for their little ones and kept the home while he was facing sickness and danger. Hers was a beautiful character, one which attracted esteem and won affection. From early life she had been united with the Lutheran Church, to which Mr. King and his children also belong.

Politically Mr. King has always been identified with the Republican party and has consistently supported its candidates and furthered its principles, although he has not desired political office for himself.

H W. GRANT, secretary and treasurer of the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, was born at Youngstown in 1870, and is a son of Arthur and Mary (Brown) Grant. Arthur Grant was born at Belfast, Ireland, and located at Youngstown in 1865, where he has resided ever since. He married Mary Brown, who was born at Painesville, Ohio, and they have reared a family of eight children.

After completing his education, H. W.

Grant became bookkeeper for G. M. McKelvey & Company, remaining with that firm for 13 years, and for seven years was with the Youngstown Dry Goods Company. When the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company was organized and incorporated, Mr. Grant became secretary and treasurer and has retained official position until the present, giving to the bank all his services.

The Youngstown Savings and Banking Company is not an old organization, but it is backed by large capital, and the names of its officers carry the weight of large experience and sterling integrity. It began business on March 18, 1905, after being organized by H. W. Grant, its object being the carrying on of a general banking business. Its capital stock is \$100,000, and its officers are: W. T. Gibson, president; W. R. Leonard, vice-president; and H. W. Grant, secretary and treasurer. The confidence of the public in this institution has been shown in marked degree, and business has prospered from the first.

On May 1, 1900, Mr. Grant was married to Mary Mullane, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they have four children. Mr. Grant and family belong to the St. Columba's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Columbus.

ANDREW KALE, one of the representative farmers and highly respected citizens of Berlin township, was born in a log cabin, in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, and is the only child of Andrew and Susan (Berkey) Kale, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and died in Iowa. The latter died in Mahoning County, Ohio.

Andrew Kale grew to manhood in Mahoning County and followed farming in Berlin township until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on his 27th birthday. He followed the fortunes of his regiment from Camp Dennison to Virginia, and served for over four months, having enlisted

for 90 days, and was mustered out at Fortress Monroe, being discharged on account of disability. He then returned to the farm which he had purchased before going into the army, which was located one mile west of his present farm, and continued to reside on it for several years. After selling that property he bought his present place of 48 acres, which is situated two miles north and one mile east of Berlin Center. Here he has engaged in general farming, and in 1875 he built the pretty little house in which he and his family reside.

Mr. Kale was married in February, 1859, to Lydia Ann Baum, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Wilson) Baum, both of whom died when she was eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kale have two children: Warren H., who is county commissioner of Mahoning County; and Mary J., who married W. I. Felnogle, of Berlin township.

Mr. Kale is quarter-master of the Asher Kirkbride Post, No. 600, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a liberal-minded Republican. He has served several terms both as assessor and trustee of Berlin township.



WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, a well-known attorney at Youngstown, senior member of the law firm of Anderson, McNab & Anderson, is identified with numerous business enterprises of this section, and owns a valuable farm of 750 acres. Mr. Anderson was born December 31, 1848, and is a son of David and Hannah (Shaw) Anderson.

David Anderson, father of William S., came from Ireland when he was about 16 years of age, and through energy and industry became a successful business man, engaged in merchandising, farming and cattle-raising. He died in 1890. He married Hannah Shaw, who was a daughter of Dr. William Shaw, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

William S. Anderson was reared through boyhood on his father's farm, but was afforded

educational opportunities at Canfield, Poland, Salem, Jackson and other points, and read law with the firm of Hutchins & Glidden, at Warren, Ohio. In 1870, he was admitted to the bar and practiced at Canfield until the county seat was removed to Youngstown, when he came to this city. His first partner was Judge L. W. King, and the firm of Anderson & King continued until Judge King was called to the bench. Then Mr. Anderson entered into association with A. J. Woolf, under the firm name of Anderson & Woolf, which continued for five years, when the name became Jones & Anderson, which continued until 1903. Subsequently Mr. Anderson admitted his son to partnership and since January 1, 1906, the firm has been Anderson, McNab & Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a prominent member of the Mahoning County Bar Association. In early life he took an active part in politics but has never consented to be a candidate for office.

In 1866, Mr. Anderson was married to Louise M. Shields, who is a daughter of Andrew Shields, one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have four children, viz: Blanche, William N., Randall H., and Anna. William N. Anderson graduated at the Rayen High School and also studied at Hudson Academy, then read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1894. Randall H. Anderson is a member of the present state legislature from Mahoning County and is engaged in running his father's stock-farm, making a specialty of fine cattle. Mr. Anderson is an Elk.



JOHN ROBISON, trustee of Milton township and one of the leading citizens of his community, resides on a valuable farm of 150 acres which fronts on the Mahoning river, across which lay the former large possessions of his ancestors, who were the first settlers in this section. Mr. Robison was born in Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 31, 1846, and is a son of Edward and Armina (Cole) Robison.

Edward Robison was of Irish parentage. The family came to America at the time of the land seizure troubles, settling in Ohio, where the father of John Robison was born. He resided for a time on the farm now owned by his son, then moved to Palmyra, later to Alliance and then returned to Palmyra, where he died in 1873, aged 45 years. He married Arininda Cole, who was born in Ohio, and still survives, having reached her 91st birthday. She is a daughter of Jacob W. and Hannah (Elsner) Cole, and a granddaughter of Jacob V. Cole, a native of Holland, who settled in New Jersey, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Jacob W. Cole was born in Orange County, New Jersey. In 1804 he came to Milton township, following Indian trails, on horseback, and was the first school teacher in this section. He purchased 640 acres of land along the Mahoning River, lying opposite the farm of his grandson, John Robison.

When he was two years old, the parents of Mr. Robison moved to Palmyra, Portage County, where they lived until he was 12 years old, when they settled at Alliance, where he obtained the larger part of his education. A few years later his father moved on a farm near Palmyra, on which his venerable mother still lives. When 16 years of age, Mr. Robison learned the mason trade, which he has followed more or less all his life. His father was also a mason, and by the time he was 16 years of age had built a brick house. Mr. Robison's skill in this line has been frequently and specially recognized by building committees entrusted with the construction of public edifices, and he is serving as a member of the court house building committee. In 1881 he purchased his present farm and he has been steadily improving his property ever since. He has a very attractive home and beautiful surroundings, the location giving a most inspiring view up and down the river.

In 1871 Mr. Robison was married to Ellen Corbett, who is a daughter of Leonard and Louisa (Lewis) Corbett, old settlers of Palmyra. Mr. and Mrs. Robison have three chil-

dren: Warren J., W. Perry and Jessie A., the latter of whom is an adopted daughter.

In politics Mr. Robison is a Democrat. For a number of years during his residence in Portage County, he served as justice of the peace, a position he now fills, and for over 20 years he has been on a school board, working for and securing a special district, both in Portage and Mahoning counties.

PATRICK M. KENNEDY, president of the Home Saving and Loan Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been prominently identified with the business interests of this city for many years. Mr. Kennedy was born in Ireland, on May 2, 1852, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Maher) Kennedy, who were natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1852, when their son Patrick was a babe of two months. Of their twelve children, but four survive. The father remained with his family in New York for some two years and then came to Youngstown, Ohio, where his death occurred on November 27, 1879.

Patrick M. Kennedy was reared and educated at Youngstown and until the death of his father, he remained assisting him in his business operations. Later he removed to the country, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for eighteen years. He then returned to Youngstown, in 1896 establishing himself here in a real estate and loan business. For sixteen years prior to becoming its president, Mr. Kennedy had been a stockholder and director in the Home Saving and Loan Company. In 1900 he succeeded John R. Davis as president of this financial institution, which is one of the prominent features of the prosperous business life of Youngstown. For this position he is well qualified, and he gives to this banking company the same conservative care which has made him successful in his private concerns. Fraternally Mr. Kennedy belongs to the great organization, the Knights of Columbus, which has members at every

point where the Catholic Church, of which he is a consistent adherent, has a footing. He resides at No. 250 Arlington avenue, Youngstown. His portrait herewith published will be welcomed by his numerous friends throughout the county.

J HARRIS McEWEN, cashier of the Mahoning National Bank and president of the Youngstown Clearing House Association, has been identified with the financial interests of Youngstown and vicinity throughout his entire business life. He was born in this city in 1842, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Fitch) McEwen.

The late James McEwen was born at Elktown, Cecil County, Maryland, and for some 40 years was connected with the old Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, of which he was president at the time of his death, in 1872, when 73 years of age. He was also a director in the Mahoning County Bank, which was the first bank established at Youngstown. For many years he was prominent also in politics and was honored by the Democratic party with the nomination for congress. He married Elizabeth Fitch, who died in 1869. They reared three children, viz: J. Harris, of Youngstown; John Fitch, who died in 1898, had been cashier of a bank at Spokane, Washington, for a number of years; and Mary L., who is the wife of Dr. John McCurdy, of Youngstown, Ohio.

J. Harris McEwen was educated in his native city and from the school-room went into the old Mahoning County Bank, and has been connected with banking ever since. This bank was organized in 1868, by the late Governor Tod, as a savings institution, and in 1877 was merged into the Mahoning National Bank. Mr. McEwen's association with the bank as cashier dates from 1868. He is also a director in the First National Bank and is a stockholder in various other successful business enterprises.

Mr. McEwen was married in 1883 to Florence Rayen, who is a daughter of John

Rayen, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and a niece of Judge William Rayen, who founded the Rayen High School at Youngstown, and was one of the most prominent men of this city, one of its capitalists and philanthropists. Mrs. McEwen is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

As a public spirited citizen, Mr. McEwen has always been interested in the developing of Youngstown's resources. He is vice-president of the Reuben McMillan Library Association.

R C. STEESE, secretary and general superintendent of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company, president of the North Heights Land Company, vice-president of the Brier Hill Coke Company and a director in the Dollar Savings Bank, belongs to a notable group of business men whose enterprise and industry have brought great prosperity to Youngstown, Ohio. He was born at Akron, Ohio, in December, 1867.

Mr. Steese spent his boyhood at the various points where his parents made their home, and he was educated at Akron, Cleveland and later in Tennessee. His first business connection was with the Dayton Coal & Iron Company of Dayton, Tennessee, which he left to enter the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio, in the meantime working for J. H. Cremer, of Cleveland. In 1890 he came to Youngstown, and entered the employ of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company as chemist, remaining with them in that position for one year, when he was made superintendent and subsequently general superintendent of this important industry and large corporation. In addition to the various positions held by Mr. Steese as mentioned above, he is also a director in the Youngstown & Southern Railway. He is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs also to the Youngstown Club and the Mahoning Golf Club.

In 1894 Mr. Steese was married to Lora Bucklin, who was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Caroline.

FRANK HITCHCOCK, president of the Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company, one of the most extensive industries of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in this city, and has been more or less identified with it all his life, the exception being the time spent at school in Massachusetts.

The large business at which Mr. Hitchcock is the head, was established in 1859 by C. H. Andrews and William J. Hitchcock, now both deceased. For many years they were two of the leading spirits in the great iron industry of the Mahoning Valley, and more extended mention of these business pioneers will be found in another part of this volume.

The Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company was incorporated in 1892, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The officers of the company are Frank Hitchcock, president; W. J. Hitchcock, vice-president and superintendent, and H. W. Heedy, secretary and treasurer. The company is engaged in the manufacture of Hubbard Scotch foundry products and Bessemer pig iron.

Mr. Hitchcock was united in marriage with Bertha R. Cowles, of Utica, New York, who is a daughter of George O. Cowles. They are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Hitchcock is a vestryman.

FRANK KNAUF, whose well-improved farm of 55 acres is situated in Ellsworth township, four miles southwest of Canfield, is a successful nurseryman and florist. He was born August 15, 1856, in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Goodman) Knauf.

Joseph Knauf, father of Frank, was born in 1827, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of Nicholas Knauf. The latter was brought to Mahoning County in childhood, by the Beard family, who traveled over the mountains from Pennsylvania, in great covered wagons and settled in the

dense forest which then covered almost all this territory. It is probable that Nicholas Knauf was an orphan. He grew to manhood in Mahoning County and started one of the first mills in this section. It was run by water power and was a great convenience to the settlers for miles around. The old mill structure is still standing on what is known as the John Unger farm, through which an electric railroad line has been surveyed, but doubtless this old landmark will soon be removed. Frank Knauf remembers many occasions when he and his boyhood companions bathed in the cool waters which served to turn the great mill wheel. There were 10 of the children of Nicholas Knauf who grew to maturity, namely: Sarah, who married John Unger; Lydia, who married John Ewing; Elizabeth, residing in Tennessee, who married Abraham Bair; Annie, who married Michael Cronick; Mrs. Daniel Goodman; Joseph; Samuel; John; Jacob, and Eli, residing in Pennsylvania. Nicholas Knauf and wife died in advanced years.

Joseph Knauf was reared on his father's farm and assisted him in his mill business. In early manhood he married Hannah Goodman, who was a daughter of William Goodman, a pioneer in Green township. They had seven children, namely: Elizabeth, who married (first) Jacob Hively, and (second) Jacob Toot; Isaac; Lydia, who married John H. Lower; Nicholas; Frank; Alice, who died in 1881; and Martin, residing at Tacoma, Washington.

After marriage, Joseph Knauf moved to a farm in Ellsworth township, adjoining the present farm of Frank Knauf, which Nicholas Knauf had purchased for his son, and on this farm Joseph Knauf lived until his death, in 1881. His widow still survives and continues to reside there. Joseph Knauf was one of the township's substantial citizens. He owned land in Pennsylvania and also in Goshen township together with his land in Ellsworth township. Politically he was a Republican and held township offices at various times.

Frank Knauf obtained his education in the district schools and remained at home until

his marriage, when he came into possession of his present farm as a part of his father's estate. Mr. Knauf makes a specialty of nursery and greenhouse stock, and has equipments on his farm for the growing of all varieties of plants and fruit and other trees. He disposes of his stock mainly in Youngstown, having his place of business on West Federal street. He has made many fine improvements on his property, including the building of a commodious frame residence, in 1881, and does enough general farming to supply his own wants.

In September, 1880, Mr. Knauf was married to Mary E. Winans, who is a daughter of Austin and Mary (Broadsword) Winans, and was born in Ellsworth township, in November, 1858. Her father died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Knauf have two children, Herbert and Nellie M. The former operates his grandmother's farm of 79 acres. He married Emma Goodman.

JOHAN H. FITCH. In noting the leading commercial factors at Youngstown, where particularly prosperous business conditions are apparent, prominent mention should be made of John H. Fitch, who is either at the head or owns a controlling interest in many of the successful enterprises here. He is president of the John H. Fitch Wholesale Grocery Company, president of the Youngstown Ice Company, a director in the Youngstown Dry Goods Company, a director in the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, president of the Ohio Merchandise Company, president of the Belmont Cemetery Association, a member of the board of trustees of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly president of the People's Bank, prior to its merger with the Dollar Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. Fitch was born on his father's farm in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 5, 1843, and was educated mainly in the local schools, although he en-

joyed one term at Hiram College at the time that James A. Garfield was president of that institution. At the age of 15 years he became a clerk in a store at Austintown Center, in which he bought a half interest in March, 1865, entering into partnership with a Mr. Crum, under the firm style of Crum & Fitch. In 1871 he purchased the Crum interest, and in 1880 he sold a half interest to L. W. Raver and Joseph Smith, the firm becoming Fitch, Smith & Company. Mr. Fitch subsequently went to Leetonia and bought a half interest in the Company store there, operating it for three years. He then returned to Austintown for two years' further residence. In the spring of 1885 he came to Youngstown.


In May, 1885, John H. Fitch and John T. McConnell, under the firm name of Fitch & McConnell, embarked in a grocery business at Youngstown. On June 1, 1886, Samuel Phipp entered the firm, and a change was made to Fitch, McConnell & Phipp, but in July, 1893, Mr. Phipp retired and the old firm style was resumed. In August, 1895, Mr. Fitch purchased Mr. McConnell's interest and the business name became John H. Fitch. On January 1, 1901, the business was incorporated, Mr. Fitch desiring to give some of his faithful associates blocks of stock, partly as a mark of confidence and also as a business incentive. The capital stock of the company is \$300,000, with John H. Fitch as president, Paul P. Fitch, as vice president, Fred G. King, as treasurer, and Charles W. Schaffer, as secretary.

In 1902, the Fitch Company bought out the wholesale grocery firm of Baldwin, Holcomb & Company, their line being coffee, spices and manufactured extracts, and since then the Fitch Company has given considerable attention to the extension of their coffee trade. They have enlarged this department of their business and have fine quarters on the corner of Watt and the Erie Railroad, doing business as the John H. Fitch Coffee Company. The main plant is a commodious brick building, 220 by 51 feet, having 78,000 square feet of floor space here. The factory is located on the corner of Watt and the Erie

Railroad and is a structure of four stories, 55 by 90 feet in dimensions, with adjacent warehouses. Some 80 employes are engaged in the office and factory and 18 men are kept on the road.

On June 21, 1866, Mr. Fitch was married to Alice Packard, who is a daughter of the late Dr. John A. Packard, of Austintown, and they have four children, viz: Stella G., wife of Fred G. King; Minta M., wife of Rev. Walter S. Goode, pastor of the Central Christian Church; Paul P. and John H., Jr., both with the Fitch Company.

Mr. Fitch is a prominent Republican and is a member of the Republican State Central committee.

ILLIAM P. LOVE, M. D. Few men have attained prominence and occupied so many positions of responsibility at so early an age as has Dr. William P. Love, of Youngstown. In youth he manifested a special taste and aptitude for military affairs, and when still a mere boy had earned such honors as to attract the notice of those in authority. As a physician he ranks as one of the best-educated and most thoroughly-informed men of his years in the profession. His college career was especially brilliant, and in the various schools that he attended he was always found at the head of his class.

The family of Dr. Love was founded in America by his great-grandfather, who emigrated during the latter part of the eighteenth century and ended his days in the United States.

William Love, son of the last-named, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1793. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1884. Among his children was Andrew, father of Dr. William P. Love, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1838, and spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits.

William P. Love was born on his father's

farm in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1870. After attending the district schools he entered, at the age of 18 years, the Northeastern Normal school at Canfield, where he remained for a short time. His further studies were pursued at Volant Academy, in Pennsylvania, and at Grove City College, also in that State, where he was graduated from the ancient classical and military departments in the class of '93. He was one of the three "honor men" in the military department, and was recommended to the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania and to the adjutant-general of the United States army as a distinguished cadet. During his career at Grove City he served three years in the Cadet Corps, one year as first sergeant and one year as senior captain. During the same period he was a private in Company F, 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, and saw actual service with his command at the time of the Homestead strike. In the fall of 1893, Dr. Love went to Baltimore and attended one session of the Baltimore Medical College, in that city. This was followed by a course in the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1896, as president of his class. In 1897 he received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater* at Grove City, which rounded out his academic career with the highest honor his college could confer. Dr. Love's professional education was completed by a course at the New York Post-Graduate College, the New York Polyclinic and the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

In November, 1896, Dr. Love located at Youngstown, and on August 4, 1897, he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon of the 5th Infantry, O. N. G.; on May 4, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of major and surgeon of the same regiment. On May 11, 1898, he was commissioned as surgeon of the 5th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with rank of major, and served in camp with that command at Tampa and at Fernandina, Florida, until September 9th. He was not mustered out with his regiment, but was retained as a member of the examining board for the

mustering out of the troops, and was thus engaged for about a month, receiving his discharge on November 26, 1898. In December, 1899, he re-entered the militia service as assistant surgeon of the 5th Regiment Ohio National Guard, with rank of captain, this being the position held by him when he first entered the military service. On April 28, 1903, he was made major and surgeon of the Ohio National Guard. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, having held the rank of colonel and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief General James B. Coryell, of Philadelphia, and was surgeon-general of the same organization with the rank of brigadier-general. He is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Politically he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason. An earnest worker, he takes high rank in his profession, and his frank and genial manners make him popular in the society circles of Youngstown.

He is married and has one son, William, Jr.

JESSE B. FITCH, a leading citizen and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Ellsworth township, resides on his well-improved farm of 130 acres. Mr. Fitch belongs to one of the oldest families of this section and he was born May 1, 1870, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Frank and Martha (McNeilly) Fitch.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Fitch were pioneers in the Western Reserve, settling in what is now Ellsworth township, more than 100 years ago. The great-grandfather, Richard Fitch, was born in Connecticut, of old Colonial stock. In 1806 he came to this section which was then in Trumbull County, in company with his brothers, William and Charles Fitch. All took a very important part in organizing the township and establishing the first civilizing enterprises. This may also be recorded of the maternal ancestors, James

and Elizabeth (Trimble) McNeilly. They were born in Ireland and in 1827 settled in Jackson township, Mahoning County, removing to Ellsworth township in 1830. They located on the farm now occupied by James P. McNeilly, where they reared a large family. There the mother of Jesse B. Fitch was born May 1, 1845.

Frank Fitch, father of Jesse B., was born one-half mile north of Ellsworth Center, Mahoning County, Ohio, in November, 1840, and died in January, 1904. He was a man of high character, in every relation of life deserving respect and esteem. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the 155th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married Martha McNeilly, who still survives, and they had five children, namely: Lizzie, who resides on the old homestead with her mother; Jesse B.; Charles, residing at Calla, Ohio, connected with the business house of Temple & Company, married Jessie Kirk, daughter of R. M. Kirk, of Canfield, and they have one child, Josephine; Bertha, deceased; and John, who died aged 18 months.

Jesse B. Fitch was reared to an agricultural life and obtained a fair education in the district schools. After starting out for himself he farmed for 12 years on the Colbert Fitch farm, but since the death of his father he has been operating the old home farm of 130 acres, carrying on general farming and dairying, Youngstown being his market. He is a thorough-going agriculturist and a firm believer in the virtues of the best stock and improved methods of farming. He keeps only the finest horses for farm purposes and raises registered Jersey cattle only. His surroundings indicate excellent management. The comfortable residence is a commodious rural home and his barn and other buildings are substantial and well kept.

On December 28, 1892, Mr. Fitch was married to Amanda Knauf, who is a daughter of Samuel and Barbara Knauf, the former of whom was a well-known resident of Ellsworth township, now deceased. The mother of Mrs. Fitch was born in Germany. She still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have four children,



MYRON SOBIESKI CLARK, M. D.

namely: Frank, born November 20, 1893; Odessa, born March 6, 1895; Frederick, born January 28, 1897; and Nora, born February 17, 1899. The children are all intelligent pupils in the neighboring school.

In politics, Mr. Fitch is a Republican, but his ambition has never been in the direction of political honors, his interests on the other hand being centered in his agricultural pursuits. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.



MYRON SOBIESKI CLARK, M. D.

In the fall of 1873 there located at Youngstown a young physician and surgeon of some years' experience in general practice, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, who had not yet forgotten his year of service as hospital steward in the Civil War, finding a hearty welcome and immediately gaining a foothold which he has never lost. Dr. Clark was born October 9, 1840, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and is a son of Parmenas Pomerey and Sarah E. (Barber) Clark.

Dr. Clark's parents were natives of Massachusetts and members of old colonial families. The father came to Ohio in 1834 and lived in this state all his life. The mother died in 1859, while the family were residing on a farm in Freedom, Portage County. The father, P. P. Clark, contracted a second marriage and subsequently removed to Wauseon, Fulton County. Dr. Clark was his eldest child.

From the common schools to an academy at Freedom, Ohio, and thence to Hiram College, Dr. Clark's boyhood and youth were surrounded by literary advantages, and after completing his course at the latter institution under the direct supervision of James A. Garfield, then its president, he opened a select school at Windham, Portage County, in the vicinity of his father's home. The outbreak of the Civil War changed his whole course of life, in all probability, as it did many others

with whom his previous experiences had connected him, and at the close of his first half term of school he decided to enter the service of his beloved country, following his determination by enlisting on October 21, 1861, in Company K (of which he was made corporal), 41st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The change to the exposures of army life brought him in a few months to a sick bed in the hospital, and at length necessitated his removal to his home, and his subsequent discharge on October 28, 1862, on account of general disability.

Dr. Clark spent the succeeding year in teaching school and applying himself to the study of medicine, at Windham, Ohio. He entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, in October, 1863, remaining until April 1, 1864. Shortly after his return home he re-entered the army, enlisting as a private in Company I, 171st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under what was known as the 100-day call. A little later he was commissioned hospital steward and accompanied his regiment in all its later movements, suffering capture and being held as a prisoner until recaptured by troops under General Burbridge. He was finally discharged August 21, 1864. He then returned to Ann Arbor and was graduated at the university on March 28, 1865. For some months Dr. Clark practiced at Austintown, Ohio, and then removed to Warren, where he remained until 1868, removing then to Bristolville, from which place he came to Youngstown, as previously mentioned. In the more than a third of a century which has since passed, Dr. Clark has been more or less identified with many movements for the moral and material advancement of the city. In his profession he has been honored all over the state by numerous medical organizations, his skill, combined with his personal attributes, gaining him the respect of his brother practitioners. In the encouragement of educational advancement and the promotion of moral enterprises, Dr. Clark has always been relied upon and in former years he willingly gave his valuable time to civic boards that had such objects.

He continues to be one of Youngstown's active practitioners and his home and offices are situated at Nos. 816-818 Elm street.

On May 9, 1867, at Hiram, Ohio, Dr. Clark was married to Hettie J. Smith, the ceremony being performed by Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, assisted by President James A. Garfield, of Hiram College. Mrs. Clark, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is a daughter of Rev. John Tune and Esther (Cheyney) Smith, the former of whom was a very prominent minister of the Christian Church in Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Clark have had three children: Clayton A., born September 25, 1874; James A., born June 10, 1878; and Louis Pinkerton, who was born July 9, 1880. Clayton and James are both deceased.

Politically Dr. Clark has always been a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the higher and subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held important offices, and to the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, in which he has also been elected many times to the highest offices. He has been equally prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters, and in the Sons of St. George. He has taken an active part in Grand Army of the Republic councils at Youngstown and has served in official position in *Tod Post*, No. 29, and is also a United States pension examiner by appointment of President Roosevelt.

In 1858 Dr. Clark united with the Christian Church at Hiram, Ohio, being immersed by James A. Garfield, and in 1875 he was ordained an elder of the Christian Church at Youngstown. His portrait appears on a neighboring page.



W B. HALL, treasurer and manager of the Realty Trust Company, and secretary of the Mahoning County Abstract Company, with offices on the northeast corner of Central Square, Youngstown, was born in this city, in 1867.

After completing his education in the

Youngstown schools, Mr. Hall served in a clerical position with the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, now the Carnegie or American Steel Hoop Company, for about 10 years. He then became clerk of the probate court under Judge George E. Rose. From this position he went to the Mahoning Abstract Company and continued as manager until 1903. This company was established in 1892 by A. E. Adams, and Mr. Hall has been identified with it since 1896. In 1903 the Realty Trust Company was organized, mainly through Mr. Hall's efforts, and the outstanding capital of the Mahoning County Abstract Company was purchased by the Realty Trust. It was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with John Stambaugh as president; H. M. Robinson, now of Pasadena, California, as vice president; and W. B. Hall as secretary and treasurer. The business is to buy and sell real estate, execute private trusteeships, and a commission and brokerage business and to act as agents for property. Large blocks of land are bought and sales made according to desired investments. Mr. Hall is an active, astute business man and has other business interests in addition to those mentioned.

In 1898 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Carrie H. McKinnie, who is a daughter of George McKinnie, of Youngstown.

E MORY KALE, general merchant and farmer, located at the old Blanco postoffice, in Milton township, was born June 16, 1855, in Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Solomon and Lydia (Smith) Kale.

The paternal grandfather, Martin Kale, was one of the earliest settlers in Springfield township, where Solomon Kale was born in 1817. The latter passed the greater part of his life in Milton township, where he died at the age of 89 years. He married Lydia Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Mahoning County with her father, Henry Smith, when 12 years of age. He cleared up a farm in the southeast corner of

Milton township on which he passed his life. There were six children born to Solomon Kale and wife, namely: Sarah, Reuben, Mary, Martin, Elizabeth and Emory, three of the above being deceased.

Emory Kale assisted on the home farm and attended school until he was 18 years of age and then spent two years in other pursuits, returning at that time to the home farm on which he remained seven years. When 21 years old he married, and after leaving the homestead, in association with his wife, he bought 156 acres of land. For 22 years Mr. Kale has been improving and cultivating this property. Subsequently he and his wife started a store to supply the needs of their neighbors in the surrounding country and three years later, Mr. Kale was appointed postmaster of what was known as the Blanco postoffice, and he continued as such until the establishment of the rural mail route. Mr. and Mrs. Kale have a fine home and well-stocked store, and all their buildings are solid and substantial.

On December 17, 1876, Mr. Kale was married to Mary Matilda Renkenberger, who is a daughter of Lewis Renkenberger, mention of whom will be found in the sketch of Jacob Helsel. Mr. and Mrs. Kale have had four children, namely: Harry, Theo (deceased), Burton and Zella. In politics, Mr. Kale is a Democrat.

JOHN BRENNER, president of the John Brenner Jewelry Company, at Youngstown, established this business and conducted it alone for 27 years, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest continuous business man on Federal street. Mr. Brenner was born in Europe and was 14 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Brenner entered the jewelry store of Mr. Bakody, in this city, where he learned the jewelry business, remaining with him for five years, engaging then in business for himself, beginning in a small room of 24 feet dimensions, on Federal street. This business has

expanded until it occupies the present commodious quarters on West Federal street. In 1904, Mr. Brenner had his business incorporated, under the laws of Ohio, as the John Brenner Jewelry Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers are: John Brenner, president, Conrad Brenner, vice president, and Carl Brenner, secretary and treasurer. A general business is done in diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry, a specialty being made of diamonds. The house stands very high in the trade and they are rated as reliable, first class men of business. Mr. Brenner is also president of the Youngstown Cattle Company, which is extensively interested in the growing of cattle and fruit in Cuba, where they own a large amount of land. In the Youngstown Cattle Company he has as associate officers, F. W. Young, of Mineral Ridge, as vice president, and Albert H. Buehrle, as secretary and treasurer. Since its organization, Mr. Brenner has been president of the Masonic Temple Company.

In 1879 Mr. Brenner was married to Mary Wellendorf, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Irma, who is the wife of B. Frank Thomas, of J. R. Thomas Sons. The family belongs to the First Reformed Church, in which Mr. Brenner has been an elder for many years. Fraternally, Mr. Brenner is a 32nd degree Mason and has been treasurer of Western Star Lodge for 12 years. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, belonging to the committees on streets and membership. He is a man of great public spirit, energy and enterprise and stands as a representative business man of this city.

WILLIAM MAY, the owner and operator of the New Springfield Basket Factory, a large and important industry of this place, is one of the foremost citizens of the town. Mr. May was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 4, 1849, and is a son of Israel and Rebecca (Harrold) May.

The history of the May family in Springfield township, dates back to William May, the grandfather, who came to this section in young manhood, locating three-fourths of a mile south of New Springfield, where he acquired 200 acres of land and became a prosperous farmer. Israel May, father of William and son of William, the name being one particularly favored in the May family, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died while his children were yet young. He purchased a farm of 50 acres, in Unity township, Columbiana County, which he subsequently sold and bought one of 84 acres in Springfield township, on which he lived until his death. He married Rebecca Harrold, who was born near New Waterford, Columbiana County, Ohio, who was an aunt of Joseph Harrold, a sketch of whom appears in this work. To this marriage four children were born, the two survivors being: William May, of New Springfield, and Medina, who is the wife of Manassas Smith, also residing at New Springfield. Mrs. May was married subsequently to George Kuntz, and to that marriage were born two sons and four daughters, namely: Charles, residing at East Palestine; Mrs. Sarah Crider, residing at Girard, Ohio; Solomon, residing at Youngstown; Mrs. Lucinda Leish, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Wetzel, residing at Columbiana; and Alice, who is the widow of Elmer Rupert.

The parents of William May removed from Columbiana to Mahoning county in his infancy, and he was reared on the home farm two miles south of New Springfield. Owing to the fact that his father died when he was small, he had but limited educational opportunities, but his few chances were improved and the progress he made in mathematics was remarkable, his natural bent being in the making and solving of problems which required mathematical precision of the highest order. As a boy he could fashion puzzling bits of mechanism, out of indifferent materials, which he would put together and defy any one to imitate. It is said of him that after watching some men working on a six-piece puzzle, he was able to construct it for himself, without

ever having had it in his hands. Such natural talent as this was bound to result in success outside the walls of a school room. Mr. May in boyhood built a puzzle of 16 different pieces, which he still keeps, he being the only one who has ever known how to reconstruct it, although it has been submitted to many expert "puzzle-solvers." He had some thought of placing this puzzle on the market, but its difficulty of solution made its sale doubtful and he gave up the idea.

Mr. May was 16 years old when he left home and started out for himself, working first as a carpenter and later as a molder, although he never had a day's training in either industry, his natural talent enabling him to successfully compete with those who had served long apprenticeships. In 1871 he came to New Springfield and conducted a foundry for about eight years, after which he embarked in a saw-mill business, and operated extensively some two years ago, when he turned his attention to his present enterprise, and began the manufacture of fruit baskets. At first he made the peck and half bushel sizes. He now manufactures only full quart baskets, unlike many other manufacturers who turn out a scant quart, which is a fraud on the public. Mr. May has been in large measure, rewarded for his honesty, as he has been wonderfully successful, and he undoubtedly enjoys the confidence of those with whom he has large business dealings. His beginning was in a small way, his first building being a space 40 by 45 feet in which he put an engine, boiler and planer. To this he added 30 by 100 feet, and still later, as the growing business demanded, 30 by 40 feet, all equipped with first-class machinery. He also has large lumber sheds and two commodious store rooms, in which he carries a stock of 1,500,000 baskets. These he ships on order, the product going mainly to Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, although there is a good demand also in Michigan and South Dakota, while trade is extending through other States. The plant operates eight machines and employment is given to many workmen, and the distribution of wage money is very large, re-

sulting in proportionate prosperity to New Springfield.

On August 24, 1878, Mr. May was married to Christine Celestia Gephardt, who was born one mile east of New Springfield, and is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Wolf) Gephardt. The father of Mrs. May was born in Germany and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He died in 1890, aged 86 years. He was married (first) to Elizabeth Muckenfus, and they had the following children: Mrs. Caroline Royer, deceased; Annie, residing in Maryland; Lewis, residing in British Columbia; Mrs. Kate Hassness, residing at Canton, Ohio; Jacob, deceased; Mrs. Mary Waldele, residing in Osage County, Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Snapp, residing in Alabama; Mrs. Louisa Stacy, residing near Coitsville, Ohio; and Paulina, who died young. Mr. Gephardt was married (second) to Elizabeth Wolf, and they had three children, namely: Amelia Sophronia, who married John Russell, residing at Industry, Pennsylvania; Mrs. May; and Josephine, who married John Brenneman, residing at Canton. The mother of Mrs. May died in 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. May have had four children: A babe that died unnamed; Iva, residing at home; and Oscar Otto and Milton, who assist their father in the basket works.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. May has acquired large timber tracts, from which he secures the material used in his factory. He purchased a desirable tract of land, comprising four acres, at New Springfield, and in 1905 he completed a beautiful modern home here, containing 10 rooms, all of them finished throughout in quarter-sawed oak. It is one of the finest homes in this section. Mr. May was one of the organizers of the New Springfield Creamery and is still financially interested in it. He is a good citizen in all that the word implies, but has never been very active in politics. In local affairs he supports the man of whom he most approves, but in national matters, he votes with the Republican party. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add, after the above brief sketch of Mr. May's business career, that in his success rests both a lesson and an in-

spiration. Notwithstanding his natural talents, if prudence, industry and perseverance had not accompanied them he would scarcely have become the head of the large industry which has carried his name to almost every part of the Union, and that because of early disadvantages, no young man, on the threshold of life, need feel discouragement.

JOHAN E. GRAY, general farmer, dairyman and breeder of Jersey cattle, residing on a valuable farm in section 6, Coitsville township, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 27, 1839, and is a son of George and Jane (Early) Gray.

The Gray family originated in Holland and the founder of the family in America was an Adam Gray, who settled in New Jersey, 14 generations in the past. Amos Gray, a descendant of Adam and grandfather of John E., was born in New Jersey and came to Ohio in 1804, crossing the mountains in a wagon drawn by oxen. He penetrated to Youngstown when the place was represented by three log cabins and after a short stay there he proceeded to Liberty township, Trumbull County, just across the line from Mahoning County. He was a stone-mason by trade and a brick worker, but at that time no brick were burned in that section, so that his work narrowed down to cutting stone and building chimneys. In a few years he moved to Coitsville township and bought a farm about one mile north of the farm of the subject of this sketch, remaining on that property until his death. At that time the whole country was one vast timber tract, and he had to clear a space on which to erect his log house and barn which were acknowledged to be the best in the township.

The children of Amos Gray were the following: Mrs. Margaret Sippy, Mrs. Catherine Krahle, George, Jesse, Mrs. Mary Ann Kirk, David, Mrs. Sophia Dunscomb, Stewart and Amos Sutton.

George Gray, father of John E., was born

in New Jersey, in 1802, and was two years old when he accompanied his parents to Youngstown. He was his father's helper in all his pursuits. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Fowler township, Trumbull County, where he lived for a few years and then returned to Coitsville township, and after his father's death he bought the old homestead. His useful life was prolonged into old age, his death occurring in 1884, when 82 years of age. George Gray was married (first) to Louisa Ciglor, and they had three children, namely: Mrs. Aurilla Stewart, deceased; Mrs. Mary Predmore, of Youngstown; and Louisa, who died in childhood. Mr. Gray was married (second) to Jane Early, who was born in 1803 and died in 1875. She was a daughter of Thomas Early, who came to America from Ireland, accompanied by his family, and landed at Philadelphia with but small capital. In Dublin he had learned the weaver's trade, at which he was very expert, having worked in various cities, and being able to weave fancy patterns in colors very artistically. In the new land to which he had come he found no demand for his skilled services. After placing his wife and two children in a room he had provided for them, and supplying them with the necessities for the winter, he started out in search of work of any kind, with no money but an English shilling in his pocket. At Ten Mile, Pennsylvania, he secured work as a thresher with a flail and sent for his family who made the journey in an ox cart. By most remarkable economy he managed to acquire enough money to buy a few acres of land near Struthers, in Coitsville township, but in a short time removed further north in the township and purchased a farm which is on the line of Youngstown township. By this time he had found work at his trade, and it is recorded of him that he would labor all day in the fields and remain up half the night weaving. To his hardly-earned acres he kept adding until at the time of death he owned 300 acres of valuable land. The children of George and Jane (Early) Gray were: John E.; Mrs. Lucinda Wise, deceased; Mrs. Minerva Howells, of Butte, Montana; Thomas H., residing

at Youngstown; George M., of Sioux City, Iowa.

John E. Gray was four years old when his father moved from Fowler township to Coitsville township, where he has passed all his subsequent life, with the exception of six years spent in Stark County, during four of which he was in a dry goods business at Waynesburg and two in the sewing machine business at Massillon. He formerly cultivated 100 acres, but has recently sold about 50 acres as town lots, a very profitable transaction. He has had much success in the breeding of fine Jersey cattle.

June 12, 1867, Mr. Gray married Cornelia A. Slusser, who was born and reared at Massillon, Ohio. Her parents were William Foster and Harriet (Borland) Slusser, both natives of Stark County, Ohio, the father born March 7, 1822, and the mother July 8, 1827.

The Slussers were of German extraction and formerly spelled their family name Schlosser, but after the grandfather, Peter Schlosser, came to Stark County, the name was simplified and spelled as it now is. The Slussers moved from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Stark County, Ohio, in 1805. William Foster Slusser and his wife spent sixty-two years in their home in Tuscarawas township, Stark County, and then came to spend their last years at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Gray. The mother died March 31, 19—, and the father a few years later, May 13, 1907. Mrs. Gray was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have one son, Eugene S., who is in business with the McCain Realty Company.

JOSEPH W. OSBORN, a successful agriculturist of Milton township, residing on a farm of 122 acres, was born January 8, 1849, in Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Harclerode) Osborn.

Nicholas Osborn, the great-grandfather of

Joseph W., was a native of England and first located in Virginia, after coming to America. He married Margaret Cunnard and in 1804 they came to Ohio, where he purchased a tract of 1,000 acres in what is now Youngstown township, upon which they resided during the rest of their lives. Joseph Osborn, the grandfather, was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with his parents. He married Margaret Wolfcale and continued to reside here until his death, which occurred February 17, 1846.

John Osborn, father of Joseph W., was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was reared, attended the district schools and learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until after his marriage, when he engaged in farming in Ellsworth township for several years. He subsequently removed to Milton township and located on the farm now owned by W. A. Reed. He died on this farm in 1874, aged about 70 years. He was a Democrat in politics and held many of the minor township offices. He married Mary Harclerode, who also died on this farm, in her 78th year. They had a family of seven children, namely: Mary, Alfred, Jane, Margaret, Joseph W., Sarah, and William. Alfred, Jane and Sarah are deceased.

Joseph W. Osborn was born and reared on his father's farm in Milton township. He was educated in the district schools and later taught school during the winter months and worked on the farm in the summers until 26 years of age. After his marriage he operated the home farm for two years and then purchased his present property, which was known as the James Moore farm, which originally contained 110 acres. This is one of the old-settled farms of this section, Isaac Winans locating on the land in 1804, when the whole eastern part of Milton township was still unsettled, and his dugout can yet be seen. The land has been under the plow for over 100 years, and is still one of the most productive farms in the township. Mr. Osborn has greatly improved the place since he located on it.

In 1878 Mr. Osborn was married to Lucy Carson, who was born in Milton township, and died in February, 1907, aged 48 years.

They had four children, namely: George Emmett, Ida E., Edna Fronia and Marta V. George Emmett is cashier at the depot of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Youngstown. He married Lola Creed, who was reared in Milton township, and they have three children: Leon, Kenneth and Dean. Ida E., the eldest daughter, married Arthur Gillmer, who is a prominent farmer of Milton township, and they have two children: Irma and Blanche. Edna Fronia, the second daughter, married Chauncey A. Rose, who is engaged in farming in Jackson township. Marta V. resides at home.

Mr. Osborn is a Republican in politics, and for a number of years has been township committeeman of his party. He has served as township assessor, was township clerk for seven years, and has been a member of the school board for the past three years. He was one of the charter members of Lodge No. 753, Patrons of Husbandry, which was organized in 1874, at Blanco, Milton township, and he has held all of the offices of the organization from master down. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Christian Church.

JOEL MIDDLETON, who resides on his valuable farm of 70 acres, which is situated in Berlin township, two miles west of Berlin Center, was born on his present farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Sharp) Middleton.

Nathaniel Middleton was born in another section of Ohio and came to Berlin township among the very first settlers. He purchased 112 acres of land, paying \$1.25 an acre, built his first cabin on the opposite side of the road from the present residence, cleared up this large body of land and lived upon it during the rest of his life. In his political views he was a Whig. He married Dorothy Sharp, and they had the following children: Sarah, Ira, Levi, Mahlon, Mary Ann, Isaac, Deborah, Joel, Lewis, Rachel, McGogie and William.

Joel Middleton is the only survivor of the above family. He grew up on the home farm

and when his father died, although then but 15 years of age, he rented the land from his mother and operated it until he purchased 50 acres of his own, north of the homestead. When his mother died he bought the present farm and has engaged in general farming and stock-raising here ever since. He understands carpentering and for some time succeeding his marriage, worked at that. In 1862 Mr. Middleton enlisted in the State militia, and in 1864 went into the regular service and remained until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Camp Dennison.

In 1852 Mr. Middleton was married to Catherine Craig, who died in 1903, aged 72 years. She was born in Ohio and was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Craig, who spent their lives in Portage County. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton had six children, namely: Ellen, Cora, Viola, William, Maggie and John, the second born, deceased.

Mr. Middleton has a very comfortable home and pleasant surroundings. He can remember when this well-cultivated farm was still covered with much timber, and he can relate many interesting experiences of pioneer days. He has been identified with much of the development of this section and is one of the most highly esteemed residents.

JOHN M. FLOOR, M. D., a general medical practitioner at Petersburg, and a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Mahoning County, and was born in Berlin township, May 15, 1853. His parents were Jacob and Agatha (Shaffer) Floor.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Floor was Theodore Floor, who came to America from Germany and settled in Maryland, and prior to 1820, Daniel and Mary (Rummel) Floor, the grandparents, came to Springfield township, where the grandfather secured a patent for land, the documents relating to this being in the possession of the family, as was the land, until recent years. Daniel Floor made

an early visit to this locality, walking all the distance from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Mahoning County, where he secured his half section of land between Petersburg and Springfield, on which he built a log cabin before he returned to Maryland for his family.

Jacob Floor, father of Dr. Floor, was born in Maryland, December 25, 1811. He was a good business man and acquired valuable property in Mahoning County, buying first, a farm of 50 acres in Springfield township, then 140 acres in Berlin township and later, a second farm, of 200 acres. He continued to live on his home farm until one year after the death of his wife, when he moved to Petersburg, where he spent his last days. On April 4, 1833, he married Agatha Shaffer, who was born in Wittenberg, Germany, January 11, 1812, and was 16 years old when her parents came to this country. They were Michael and Barbara (Deigle) Shaffer. They located first in Springfield township, but later moved to Berlin township, where they lived until death.

Jacob Floor and wife had 10 children, namely: Daniel, who died in 1902, who had lived on a part of the old home place; Frank V., deceased, who was a physician at Youngstown for many years; Maria, residing in Trumbull County, married (first) Solomon Greenamyre, and (second) Elias Baringer; Susan, residing at Alliance, Ohio, married John Greenamyre; Caroline, deceased, who was the wife of the late Reuben Kale, of Berlin township; Jacob, who died of pneumonia, aged one year; Agatha, who was accidentally burned to death; Hiram, who died while serving in the army, in 1864, of typhoid fever, in the hospital at Nashville, was a member of the 155th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; R. Lee, a physician, formerly in partnership with his brother, John M., died in 1878, at New Middletown; and John M. When the Republican party was organized in 1852, Jacob Floor was in sympathy with its principles, but later he became identified with the Democrats. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. John M. Floor was reared in Berlin

township, attended the common schools and later the Canfield High School, and when 19 years of age became a teacher. He taught for a number of years at Canfield, New Middletown and other points through the county, and in the meanwhile read medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. R. Lee Floor. After three years of study he began to practice and was with his brother from 1875 until 1878, and then practiced alone until 1880. Dr. Floor then went on his father-in-law's farm until 1885, shortly afterward going into partnership with his father-in-law, John Eckert, in starting the Maple Grove distillery, selling his interest in the above year to his brothers-in-law, who did business under the firm name of Eckert Bros. In 1885 Dr. Floor established himself in practice at Petersburg, where he has met with much professional success. He has been interested in a number of business enterprises connected with oil and gas, has put down five oil and gas holes, and at one time was president of the Indian Branch Oil and Gas Company. He is one of the stockholders in the Unity Township Telephone Company.

Dr. Floor was married October 10, 1875, to Louisa Anna Eckert, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of John and Paulina (Hofmeister) Eckert, extended mention of whom will be found in another part of this work. They have had two children, both born on the old Eckert farm, namely: Evan Charles, who was born September 20, 1880, and died of pneumonia, aged five months and four days; and Vida Louisa, who was born January 25, 1885. Dr. Floor and wife are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Petersburg. In 1875 he was elected county coroner on the fusion ticket and served two years. He votes independently, and at various times has held minor offices. From 1903 until 1906, Dr. Floor was president of the Harvest Home Picnic Association, a grand reunion which is celebrated each August, popular amusements being provided. He refused to serve longer as president but retains his interest and is one of the directors. Formerly he was connected with the Odd Fellows at Canfield and at Eron, and is now a

member of Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias, and of the Protective Home Circle.

Dr. Floor has gathered together a most interesting collection of heirlooms and curiosities, together with many valuable Indian relics. Among the latter are pipes, arrow heads, spear heads and worship and drill stones, perfect specimens. He has, in his collection, a pair of old-time candle snuffers and a fork that was carried by a soldier all through the War of 1812. Another interesting family possession is a leather belt which his aunt wore about her waist when crossing the Atlantic ocean, carrying concealed in it the family wealth. Dr. Floor enjoys showing his many curiosities to an appreciative visitor and they would do credit to many a museum.

JAMES S. PRICE, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Youngstown township, and owner of the Price Stock Farm, located in section 10, was born August 17, 1849, on a farm just opposite his present farm, and is a son of Samuel and Lydia Elanor (Stewart) Price.

Samuel Price was born in Youngstown township also, and was a son of James Price, who came from Maryland in 1800, and settled on a tract of land where he and his wife both died, the land being now owned by James S. Samuel was one of a family of nine children and was reared in this township on his father's farm. He married Lydia Elanor Stewart, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Mahoning County, Ohio, with her father, Thomas Stewart. Five children were born into this household, but three of whom were reared to maturity: Margaret, who married Perry Wehr of Youngstown township; Elanor, who married Walter Beecher, and James S., whose name begins this article. Loretta and Florence both died in infancy. Samuel Price died in March, 1900, his wife's death occurring just two weeks later.

James S. Price was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township. He was a member of the first class

to enter the Rayen High School. He has lived on his present farm of 140 acres since his marriage in 1880, and has since been occupied as a general farmer and stock raiser, also running a dairy and selling his milk at wholesale. He has made all of the improvements on the place, planting all of the trees, and, in 1898, erecting his fine large barn. The site upon which his house stands was at one time a wheat field.

Mr. Price was united in marriage January 8, 1880, to Clara Predmore, whose grandfather, Frank Barclay, was one of the early pioneers of Youngstown, and whose parents, Joseph and Julia (Barclay) Predmore, were both reared in Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Price have reared three children, namely: Samuel Nelson, who married Mary Pauley; Edward Barclay, who resides in California; and Margaret Alice, who is now attending the Conservatory of Music at Baltimore. One child, Mary, died in infancy. Mr. Price served as decennial land appraiser in 1890. In the following year he was elected on the Republican ticket county commissioner of Mahoning County, and served in that capacity for seven years. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks.

During his term of office the Market street viaduct was built and the present county infirmary was erected, which is said to be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the United States. Mr. Price is one of four commissioners appointed by the county commissioners to build the first improved roads in the county. He has for many years been connected with the agricultural fair of the county and is now its president. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks. His portrait appears in connection with this sketch.

SAMUEL M. THOMPSON, a prominent member of the bar at Youngstown, was born June 28, 1861, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he was also reared. He completed his literary education at the Fayette Normal School, and in 1891 was graduated

in law at the Cincinnati Law School. Mr. Thompson then came to Youngstown, which city has been his home ever since. He has become known professionally all over Mahoning County, and has been successfully connected with many important cases of litigation. His offices are located in the Maloney Block.

In October, 1894, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Blanche Thomson, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Kenneth L., Wayne C. and Florence Jane. Mr. Thompson is a deacon in the Haselton Baptist Church and is also a member of the board of trustees. He is identified with a number of the successful business enterprises of Youngstown, and is a director in the W. H. Parmer Land Company, in the Home Savings and Loan Company, and in the C. O. Mayberry Company. His fraternal associations are with the United Workmen and the Protected Home Circle.

CHARLES C. KNOX, the very efficient building inspector at Youngstown, Ohio, was born in this city in 1871, and is a son of Clark Knox, a retired resident of Youngstown, who was connected with the iron works of Brown & Bonnell for many years.

Charles C. Knox was educated in the common and the Rayen High Schools and then took a course in the Youngstown Business College, where he was graduated with an excellent commercial education. He immediately accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Telegram Company, and after two years went to the E. M. McGillen Company in the same capacity, where he remained three years, going from there to J. B. McNall and then engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Knox & McNall. After four years of business, Mr. Knox withdrew and entered into real estate dealing and general contracting, a business in which he is still interested. He has large realty dealings and has built during the last 10 years some 75 or 80 houses

on tracts of land which he has bought. Mr. Knox is a director in the Home Savings and Loan Company, and is a stockholder in other enterprises. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Young Men's Christian Association. For the past three years he has been city building inspector, and the efficiency of his work can not be questioned.

In 1899 Mr. Knox was married to Susie Fellows, formerly a popular teacher in the public schools, who is a daughter of the late John Fellows, who was connected with the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company for years.

Faternally Mr. Knox is an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a Chapter Mason and a member of the National Union.

ROBERT W. DICKSON, a prominent and popular citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on the farm on which he was born, March 29, 1849, owns 180 acres of fine land, which is separated into two farms. He is a son of William and Margaret (Redmond) Dickson.

William Dickson was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a son of Alexander Dickson, and died in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in May, 1858, aged 54 years. In Drumadonald, Ireland, on Tuesday, August 3, 1835, William Dickson was married to Margaret Redmond, by Rev. George Legatt. She was a daughter of Alexander and Jane Redmond and was born in Ireland and died in Ellsworth township, Wednesday, July 20, 1892, aged 75 years. The Redmonds came to America and settled in New Jersey, where Alexander Redmond died in advanced years. The Redmond children were: James, William, Robert, Samuel, Jane, Ellen and Margaret, the two survivors being Jane and William, both of whom reside in New Jersey.

On April 21, 1840, William Dickson, accompanied by his wife and two sons, James and Alexander, with his two brothers, James and John, left County Down, Ireland, for America, taking passage on Sunday evening,

April 28, 1840, at Liverpool, on the vessel Franconia, bound for New York. They arrived in that city June 10, 1840, and John and James Dickson came on to Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where James lived until his death. John located in Ellsworth township near the place on which Robert W. resides, prior to the Civil War, where he died in 1903, in his 95th year, his brother James having reached his 94th year.

William Dickson remained with his family, in New Jersey, until May 25, 1841, when they started for Ohio, by way of the Hudson River, the Erie Canal and Lake Erie, to Cleveland, from which city they reached Canfield township, September 10, 1841. They came to the Hill, as the present farm was called, and William Dickson soon purchased the property of Henry Fitch, paying \$1,350. They reared a large family and continued to reside on this farm until the end of their lives. They were people of local prominence, thrifty, industrious and worthy in every way, proving kind neighbors and faithful friends. They were the parents of children, as follows: Alexander, who died in February, 1858, when 20 years of age, unmarried; James M., residing at Youngstown, where he is principal of the Elm street school, having been a teacher for more than 30 years, married Dorothy Gibson; Anna J., who married J. B. Jordan, residing at Youngstown, a leading educator of Mahoning County; Ellen, residing in Berlin township, is the widow of B. Frank Kirkbride; Lizzie M., residing with her brother, Robert W.; Margaret L., born September 3, 1852, who was married June 26, 1890, to James A. Forsythe, residing near Moravia, Pennsylvania, has one son; Ada R., born January 4, 1855, who was married December 15, 1892, to W. T. Anderson, residing at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; William Alexander Scott, born June 7, 1858, was married at Richmond, Indiana, February 9, 1888, to May A. Dickson, and they reside at Richmond, where Mr. Dickson is in the hardware business; two children who died in infancy.

Robert W. Dickson was but eight years old when he lost his father. He attended the

district schools in boyhood and enjoyed two terms at the Canfield Union School. In 1869 he began teaching and followed this profession for 25 years in Mahoning County, half of the period in his home district. After many years of enjoyable and successful work, Mr. Dickson retired from the educational field and since then has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The Dickson family had produced a number of successful teachers. James M. Dickson, mentioned above, is one of the best-known educators in Eastern Ohio. Lizzie M. has devoted a number of years to educational work, having attended many excellent private institutions and stimulated her intellect also by courses of home study.

Robert W. Dickson was married November 5, 1882, to Jettie W. Allen, who was born in Ellsworth township and was a daughter of Martin and Lucy Allen, the former of whom was born in Connecticut. Mrs. Dickson died April 30, 1886, leaving one son, Allen R., who was born July 23, 1884. He has been educated in the local schools and the Canfield Normal School.

In 1892 Mr. Dickson purchased the home farm, on which he resides with his son and sister, Lizzie M. He has long been a leader in his township, not only in educational matters, but also in politics. He is serving in his sixth term as justice of the peace and has been the choice of his party for the offices of county commissioner and county treasurer, being defeated by a very small majority in a county that has several thousand normal adverse majority.

JOHIN M. WEBB. On a sunny Sabbath morning in the year 1847, a dark haired, slender youth of twenty-one, with sturdy steps wended his way to the corner of our now busy Federal street, where stands the hotel then known as the Mansion House. His name was John M. Webb. All his earthly possessions—a small trunk, a robust constitution, and, for one of his years, a superior talent for journalism. Entering the hotel, he found the waiting-room

empty, the surroundings lonesome. The traveler, weary and depressed, seating himself, the clerk, Mr. Chauncey Andrews, soon entered, his genial countenance and kindly conversation scattering some heavy, unwelcome thoughts beginning to intrude themselves upon the traveler's solitude.

During this conversation young Webb learned from Mr. Andrews many things to his advantage, and after the latter rose to fame and fortune, they retained a warm friendly feeling for each other.

Mr. Webb had made the journey from distant Washington to edit and assume charge of a Democratic newspaper. At times he longed for a view of the tall spires and beautiful domes of the stately capital he had left behind, but he found beauty in the hamlet of Youngstown with its few scattered houses slumbering in the beautiful valley, surrounded by its verdure-clad hills. His senior partner, Mr. Ashal Medbury, was intelligent and very congenial, his principles sound, and he the best of advisers. By Mr. Medbury young Webb was introduced to the late Governor Tod, and was greatly fascinated by Mr. Tod's fine personality and his very striking resemblance to his own favorite hero, Napoleon the Great. He conceived a warm affection for Mr. Tod, and they were friends for many years.

Mr. Webb realized that successful journalism demanded unceasing toil, both mental and physical, and with the intrepidity of youth he entered upon his duties. His laborious efforts produced a very entertaining weekly journal, by name, *The Ohio Republican*, its columns containing much matter pertaining to the arts and sciences, and replete with news of current events—and through all there breathed a prophecy of the future greatness of Youngstown. He received praise and congratulations from all. He continued his labors five years in Youngstown. In 1852 Mr. Medbury, wishing to retire from journalism, Mr. Webb purchased his interest and removed *The Ohio Republican* to Canfield, then the county seat of Mahoning County. This removal was not a success financially, but Mr. Webb's abilities

as a Democratic journalist being recognized by the late Dr. Trevitt, then one of the proprietors of the *Columbus Crisis*, he was offered a position as editor under much better conditions. He accepted, and for a number of years was managing editor of that paper. Subsequently, realizing that the *Crisis* was not sufficiently progressive, he advised and persuaded its managers and proprietors to give it up and engage in the publication of an up-to-date and progressive daily, and as a result, in 1871, there arose, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the old *Crisis*, *The Columbus Daily Dispatch*.

The editorial staff of this paper was talented and brilliant, and its initial appearance very attractive. The citizens were pleased with it and it received their universal patronage, and is still flourishing. In 1877 Mr. Webb returned to Youngstown. His dreams of its future progress and greatness were then almost realized. His friend Mr. Andrews became the owner and proprietor of the *Evening News*, and at the latter's request he became a member of its editorial staff. The publication being neutral, it had, as the *News*, but a brief existence. A stock company was formed, and the paper, after going through various mutations, finally became the *Daily Telegram*, which now enjoys a flourishing existence.

Mr. Webb and that prince of newspaper financiers, Mr. William F. Maag, then purchased the *Indicator*, a Democratic weekly, and he devoted his energies, his labors, for its success. Here again he saw the necessity of an interesting daily to meet the demands of a progressive city. Through the combined efforts of Mr. Maag and himself, a company was formed which commenced the publication of *The Indicator* daily. Mr. Webb continued his labors as editor and lived to see his efforts as a founder and journalist realized in its steady increasing popularity and phenomenal success. As a substantial reward for his fidelity and toils he received the appointment for Youngstown's postmaster the day of his death. If opportunities had presented themselves Mr. Webb as a newspaper founder would stand without a peer. For him every dark cloud

had its silver lining, and he also was a firm believer in the saying, "All things come to him who toils and waits." On February 21, 1893, still toiling and using his burden for a pillow, he entered that calm, sweet slumber to awake to a more perfect and eternal life.

Mr. Webb was born in Canton, Ohio, August 1, 1827, son of John N. and Eliza Webb. His father was sheriff of Stark county for a period of eight years and during his life filled several other positions of public trust. His mother was a devout Christian of the Methodist persuasion. He was married in 1849 to Mary Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Woodruff, who came to this city from Connecticut. He leaves besides his wife, two daughters—Kate, now Mrs. C. D. Hamilton, and Miss Ella, the latter residing at home.

JOHN C. KIRK, one of the most prosperous farmers and highly respected citizens of Canfield township, residing on a fine farm of 100 acres, was born May 15, 1828, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Anna (Chapman) Kirk.

John Kirk, a native of Ireland, was a son of William Kirk, who came to America and located in Knoxville, Jefferson County, Ohio. William married Mary Grear and reared a family of seven children, namely: John (father of John C.); Mary; Peggy; Michael; Theopolos; William, and Jane, all of whom are now deceased. William Kirk and his wife both died in Jefferson County, Ohio, at an advanced age. John Kirk came to this country when about 18 years old and first located in Philadelphia for a short time, after which he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was married when 19 years old to Ann Chapman, a native of Ohio, after which he moved to near Wellsville, Ohio, where he worked for some time in a furnace. He subsequently removed to Salineville, Columbiana County, where both he and his wife died, her death occurring at the age of 78 years. They had a family of eight children, namely: James, deceased;

Mary, who married Isaac Pinkerton, both being now deceased; William, deceased; John Chapman, the subject of this sketch; Michael, deceased; Levina, the widow of Simeon Stranton, resides in Salem, Ohio; Monroe, who served in the army, is deceased; and Lucinda, widow of Benjamin Way, resides at Salem, Ohio.

John Chapman Kirk was a mere child when his parents moved to the vicinity of Wellsville, Ohio, and settled near the mouth of Yellow Creek. Here he was reared and attended the old Hollow Rock school, though most of his time was devoted to working on different farms in Jefferson and Columbiana counties. When a young man of about 20 years he and his brother operated a coal bank near Salem, Ohio, where they owned 112 acres of land. They were very successful and made considerable money from the coal and subsequently sold the land, after which John came to Mahoning County. During his early life Mr. Kirk dealt extensively in stock, and spent many days in the saddle, driving cattle and horses from the west to Philadelphia. He was engaged in that business for over twenty-five years, being very successful and traveling all over the western part of Ohio and through Indiana on horseback. He was then very fond of riding, and was a large man, weighing 250 pounds, and being six feet one and a half inches tall. In 1861 Mr. Kirk located on his present farm of 100 acres, renting it for the first three years, after which he bought it from his father-in-law, and, with the exception of four years spent in Canfield, has resided here ever since. Mr. Kirk and his family reside in a large ten-room frame house, which he erected in 1877.

He was married January 29, 1850, to Mary Pow, who was born January 4, 1833, in an old log house on his present farm, and is a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Templen) Pow. Alexander Pow was born in England and came to this country at the age of 12 years with his father, Robert Pow, who settled on the farm where Mr. Kirk now resides, and died very shortly after locating here. This country was all a wilderness at

that time, and required much clearing, and many dollars worth of poplar timber was burned. Alexander Pow came into possession of the farm at the death of his father, and resided here for the remainder of his life. He first married Elizabeth Templen, by whom he became the father of five children, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Kirk; Jane, who married Henry Staffer, both of whom are deceased; Barbara, widow of Henry Baldwin, residing in Michigan; Robert; and Richard, who is deceased. After his wife's death Mr. Pow married (second) Harriet Levett, of which union there were two children, George and Elizabeth, the latter the widow of Lawrence Hall.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk: Elizabeth Ann, Jane and Barbara; Elizabeth Ann died at the age of 8 months; Jane, who resides in this vicinity, married M. S. Frederick, who manages the farm for Mr. Kirk. She has two children—Frank, who resides near Salem, and who married Nora Kline and has two children, Ethel and Esther; George L. Frederick, who lives in Ellsworth township, married Cora Paulin and has one child, Dorothea; Barbara Kirk, who lives with her parents, is unmarried.

Politically Mr. Kirk is a Republican, but was formerly a Whig, and first voted for General Taylor. He served for ten years on the Mahoning County Agricultural Board. He is a member of the Argus Lodge of the Masonic order at Canfield. He and his family are members of the Disciples Church. Although nearly 80 years of age, Mr. Kirk retains the strength and mental vigor of a man many years his junior, and is still able to do a hard day's work. His portrait appears on a neighboring page.

EDWIN A. BROWNLEE, M. D., physician and surgeon at Struthers, where he is a leading citizen, was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 18, 1858, and is a son of James A. and Rebecca (Gilebrist) Brownlee.

The father of Dr. Brownlee was born in Scotland February 4, 1825, and is a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Brownlee, the former of whom died in 1832, aged 60 years, and the latter in 1865, aged 81 years. The paternal grandfather of James A. Brownlee came to America and located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, removing from there to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1812, where he died and lies buried in the Mahoning churchyard. James A. Brownlee was seven years old when he accompanied his widowed mother to America. They came to Mahoning County, Ohio, settling on a farm in Boardman township which adjoins the one on which he still resides. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and owns 235 acres of fine land, all adjoining, which is situated in Poland and Boardman townships.

On March 16, 1854, James A. Brownlee married Rebecca Gilchrist, who was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1832, and is a daughter of James and Grace (McGraw) Gilchrist, the former of whom was also a native of Scotland. He was a carpenter and contractor and came to Coitsville township, Mahoning County, in 1834, and settled on the farm now owned by James D. Shields, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Mr. Gilchrist died in 1853, aged 71 years, and his widow in 1876, aged 84 years. James A. Brownlee and wife had 10 children, namely: Mary, James H., Edwin, John C., Mrs. Eva Blunt, Irvin, Ralph, Grace, and two children died in infancy. Mary and James H. reside at home, Irvin is engaged in a real estate business at Pittsburg, and Grace married George W. Hunter.

Edwin A. Brownlee spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the district schools, subsequently spending three years at the Poland Seminary. For three years he then taught school at Struthers and for two years at Hazelton, when he was appointed to a government position in the Interior Department at Washington, by Congressman William McKinley. During his stay at Washington, he took a two-years' course in medicine at the University of Georgetown and then entered

Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in the fall of 1892. After a year of post-graduate study at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, Dr. Brownlee felt qualified to take up professional work and in December, 1893, after a trip of recreation to Oregon and a visit to the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, he located at Struthers, where he has since given his experienced skill to those in need of professional care. He enjoys a large practice and is also interested in some business enterprises, being one of the directors of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company.

In 1896 Dr. Brownlee was married to Luella Geddes, an accomplished lady who had been a successful teacher at Struthers for five years. She is a daughter of James Geddes and was reared at Youngstown. Dr. Brownlee belongs to various medical organizations and is a member of the beneficiary order of Maccabees.

CHARLES FREDERICK WINTER, postmaster at Petersburg, serving in his second term, and a prominent business man and manufacturer, has resided in this city for over a half century and has been identified with its leading interests. Mr. Winter was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 21, 1849, and is a son of Adam F. and Varonica (Greiner) Winter.

Adam F. Winter was born in Germany in 1798, and died at Petersburg, Ohio, aged 70 years. He was a small farmer in Germany and for many years was in the service of the emperor, keeping tab on the grain taxes. He emigrated to America about 1853. He married Varonica Greiner, who still survives and although she has reached the advanced age of 86 years, she reads without the assistance of glasses and is otherwise well preserved. Her father, Jacob Greiner, never came to America. At one time Adam F. Winter was counted a wealthy man, but lost his fortune by going bail for a friend. The children born to Adam F. Winter and his wife were: Charles Fred-

erick; Gottlieb, who is in partnership with his older brother, in the manufacturing business at Petersburg; Louisa, who married John Hinley, residing in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Charles Frederick Winter was between four and five years of age when his parents came to the United States. They settled first in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, two miles from Petersburg, later moving from there to a farm in Springfield township, situated about the same distance from the town, and in the spring of 1856, located at Petersburg. Mr. Winter was reared here and attended the local schools, and as soon as old enough learned the trade of wagonmaker, and with the exception of a space of eight months, when he was at Parkersburg, West Virginia, he has followed that business here ever since. In 1876 he added undertaking and is the only man in that line at Petersburg. Since 1872 he has had his brother Gottlieb as a partner, to whom he taught the trade, and they do a very large business, sometimes turning out 100 buggies and wagons a year, and giving constant employment to a number of men. It is an important industry of the town.

Mr. Winter has always been a staunch Republican. On July 1, 1903, he was appointed postmaster at Petersburg, by President Roosevelt, to fill out an unexpired term, and subsequently was reappointed for four years more. His administration has given entire satisfaction to the community.

On October 27, 1870, Mr. Winter was married to Mary S. Piatt, who was born in Craig township, Switzerland County, Indiana, and is a daughter of Samuel A. D. and Catherine (Smith) Piatt. The Piatts were French Huguenots and three brothers of the name came to America to escape religious persecution. Capt. William Piatt, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Winter, was killed by the Indians in the War of the Revolution, on the occasion of General St. Clair's defeat. Samuel Piatt was a son of James Piatt, and was born in Seneca County, New York, and was a pioneer in Indiana, making his first visit on horseback through the snow. He married Cath-

erine Smith, whose people belonged to Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Winter have had eight children, namely: Charles Piatt, residing at Spokane, Washington, was born August 28, 1871, married Ella Powers and they have two children, Ida Margaret and Clarence Francis; John Frederick, residing at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he has a large horseshoeing establishment, was born August 14, 1873, married Annie Andrews, and they have two children, Hazel Marie and John Frederick, Jr.; Clarence Carl, residing at Youngstown, married Clara Almada Wire, and has two children, Fannie Laurena and Annie Ruth; Kate Frances, who was born in September, 1878, died May 11, 1883; Edwin Arthur, residing at Youngstown, was born December 14, 1880; Annie Grace, who has been a popular and successful teacher at Damascus and other points, was principal of the school at Homeworth, Ohio, for some years; William Richard, residing at Allegheny City, was born November 4, 1887; Benjamin Howard died when about five years of age.

Mr. Winter and family belong to the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Winter was secretary for some 20 years.



FRANK B. HALLER, one of New Middletown's enterprising and successful business men, in the line of contracting and building, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, September 7, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin W. and Margaret (Snyder) Haller.

The father of Mr. Haller was born in Springfield township in 1837, and was a son of Conrad and Mary (Wizeman) Haller, probably born in Germany, who came to Springfield township at an early date. Conrad Haller acquired 10 acres of land on the North Lima road, on which he spent the remainder of his life. Benjamin W. Haller was reared on the homestead and when he grew to manhood he learned the business of pump-making, but subsequently bought a farm of 112½ acres of land in section 17, Springfield

township, on which his widow still resides, his death having taken place in 1899. He was always a strong supporter of Democratic policies and was equally devoted to the faith of the German Lutheran Church. He married Margaret Snyder, who was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Philip Snyder, who was an early settler in Springfield township, coming from eastern Pennsylvania. There were nine children born to these worthy people, namely: Henry, residing at Leetonia; Mary, who married Jonas Seidner, residing in Springfield township; Francis, residing in Springfield township, is a business partner of Frank B.; Conrad, residing at New Middletown; Jonathan, residing in Springfield township; Frank B.; James, formerly of Springfield township, died in 1898; Hattie, who married Samuel Pitts, residing on the old homestead; and Ezra, residing at New Middletown.

Frank B. Haller was educated in the schools of Springfield township and remained at home until his marriage in 1896. He learned the carpenter's trade after trying farming and huckstering for a time, and after moving into New Middletown, began contracting, in partnership with his brother Francis. When they began business they gave employment to about five men, while they now control a volume of business that requires at least 11 men. The Hallers have erected the best and most substantial buildings that have gone up in the last decade, in this section, and the firm is one of the most prosperous.

Mr. Haller was married November 26, 1896, to Hattie Elnora Livingston, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Mauch) Livingston. Her father was born in this neighborhood and was left an orphan at the age of eight years. He died March 3, 1902, aged 42 years. John Mauch, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Haller, was an old settler of Springfield township. Mrs. Livingston still survives and resides at Youngstown. Mrs. Haller was the second born in a family of four children, the others being: Clara, who died, aged four weeks; Lawrence, deceased; and Will-

iam, residing at Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Haller have one daughter, Edith Mabel, who was born March 22, 1898. Although but nine years of age, this little maiden has shown remarkable musical talent and is an excellent performer on the piano.

In politics Mr. Haller is a Democrat. He is a very busy man and has never consented to serve in any office except that of school director. Prior to the disbanding of the Junior Order of the U. A. M., he was a member of that body. He belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES F. OHL, attorney at Youngstown, who is also interested in business enterprises in this city, was born in 1877, at Austintown, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William Ohl, who is now a resident of Warren, Ohio.

When Mr. Ohl was 14 years of age, his parents removed to Trumbull County. He completed his education at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, graduating at this institution in 1895, with the degree of B. S., later with M. S., and in 1902, on graduating from the legal department of the Western Reserve University, he was awarded the degree of B. L. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and has been in the active practice of his profession ever since.

Mr. Ohl is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, at Youngstown.

JOHN W. KIDD, whose long and useful life was spent in Goshen township, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, July 22, 1836, and died August 11, 1904, aged 68 years. His parents were George and Mary A. (Wright) Kidd.

The father of John W. Kidd was born in England, and the mother in the United States. They were among the early settlers

and hardy pioneers of Goshen township, where they were long among the leading people. Their early home was a log cabin in the woods and there their son John W. was born. His education was obtained in the district schools near his home and he grew to manhood well trained in the pursuits pertaining to agriculture. His main business was farming although he also operated a saw-mill and followed threshing during his active years. He left a fine farm of over 70 acres which is now owned and occupied by his widow.

On October 1, 1857, Mr. Kidd was married to Rebecca Minser, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 25, 1837, and is a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Holman) Minser. The parents of Mrs. Kidd came from New Jersey and settled in Goshen township when the country was practically new, and they assisted in its development and civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd had five children, the four survivors being: Ella M., residing at home; William C., a prominent citizen, formerly trustee of Goshen township; Albert P., residing in Goshen township; and Edgar A., who assists his mother in the management of the home farm. The sons, like their late father, are identified with the Republican party.

The death of John W. Kidd removed from Goshen township an honest, upright man, one who was highly respected in every phase of life. He is sadly missed by his family, where his counsel and advice, his loving care and consideration made him much beloved, and by his neighborhood, where he was always helpful and kind in times of trouble and adversity.

HENRY NIEDERMEIER, of the firm of Niedermeier & Restle, general contractors, of Youngstown, Ohio, in which city he has lived since the spring of 1872, was born in Germany, in 1848, and when 18 years old came to America and located in Gasconade County, Missouri. Here he learned the mason and bricklaying trades, and worked five years at

these trades in that section. He then made a visit of three months in Germany, after which he returned to America and located at Youngstown, Ohio. In 1877 he accepted a position on the city police force, on which he served until 1880, after which he engaged in contracting, but it was not until 1897 that the firm of Niedermeier & Restle was formed. The company does a general contracting business, working on an extensive scale, throughout this section of the state. Mr. Niedermeier also has other business interests and is director of the Heller Brothers Company. He was married, in 1879, to Martha Heller, and has five children, namely: Henry J., engaged in a contracting business at Youngstown; Louis M., residing at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and Clara, Dora and William. The family all belong to the German Reformed Church. Mr. Niedermeier is a member of the Western Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, and of the Builders' Exchange.

JEREMIAH BROWN, a retired citizen of New Middletown, for many years was a prominent agriculturist of Springfield township, and resided on his well-improved farm of 105½ acres. He was born March 24, 1834, in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Hannah (Flaucher) Brown.

The parents of Mr. Brown came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, the father acquiring 80 acres of land in Springfield township, on which he lived for many years prior to moving to Grundy County, Iowa, where both he and his wife died. They had the following children: a babe that died in infancy; Nancy, who married Isaac Snyder, residing in Kansas; Jeremiah; Eli, residing in Grundy County, Iowa; Leah, deceased; and Manassas, residing at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. In politics, David Brown was a Democrat. He was a consistent member of the German Baptist Church. Jeremiah Brown remained at home until

he was 22 years of age, obtaining his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and securing agricultural training on his father's land. He worked for himself for some two years prior to his marriage and then settled on a farm which consisted of 60 acres, the buildings standing in Springfield township, but a part of the land lying in Pennsylvania. He operated that farm for six years and then came to the farm on which he lived before moving into New Middletown, in 1896. He made many improvements on his place, remodeled the buildings and introduced modern methods of farming.

Mr. Brown was married (first) to Sophia Miller, and they had three children, namely: Valentine, residing at St. Louis, has two children, Dale and Nora; Harvey O., residing at New Springfield, and Francis, residing in California. On April 4, 1894, Mr. Brown was married (second) to Rebecca Ilgenfritz, who was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Ilgenfritz.

Mr. Brown has been a life-long Democrat, but has never been willing to accept public office. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALMUS BEARDSLEY & SON, owners and proprietors of Dean Hill Dairy Farm, one of the largest and best-equipped dairy farms in Mahoning County, consisting of 340 acres of land, situated northwest of Canfield, in Canfield township, are representative men of this section. Almus Beardsley was born on his father's farm in Canfield township, near his present residence, in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 2, 1828, and is a son of Philo and Lois (Gunn) Beardsley.

Philo Beardsley was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and he was a son of Philo Beardsley, who spent his life on his New England farm. His children were: Birdsey, Jasiah, Philo, Curtis, Almus, Agnes, Anna and Sarah, all of whom have passed

away. Curtis, Jasiah and Almus all settled in Mahoning County. The latter made a prospecting visit to Canfield township, visiting all this locality on horseback, and after locating a claim in the green woods that then covered all the land, he returned to Connecticut and was there married to Lois Smith Gunn, who was a daughter of Chauncy Gunn.

After marriage, Philo Beardsley and bride, accompanied by Curtis Beardsley, left the comfortable old homestead in Connecticut, with a huge covered wagon drawn by a team of strong horses and driving a yoke of oxen, and penetrated into the deep forest where was situated the pioneer farm that was to remain their home until death. It is probable that they lived in the wagon until the first log cabin was constructed, as many other settlers did, but the first rough house was later replaced by a larger and better one, in which Almus Beardsley was born.

Philo Beardsley purchased 130 acres and to this he kept adding until, at the time of his death, he owned 200 acres, and he cleared the larger portion of this land himself. He carried on general farming for many years and kept sheep and cattle. He was one of the founders of the cheese industry in this section, and devoted much attention to the production of fine cheese and butter. His dairy was one of the first that was successfully operated in this neighborhood. His first wife died after the birth of 12 children, and Mr. Beardsley was married (second) to Mary Smith. The children were all born to the first union and were as follows: Chauncy, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Mary, deceased; Birdsey; Mary (2); Almus; Frederick, deceased; Louis, deceased; Kezelia; Keturah, deceased; Philo A.; and a babe, deceased. Mr. Beardsley was left a widower a second time. He lived until an aged man.

Almus Beardsley was reared on the home farm and had but few educational opportunities, attending an old stone school-house in the neighborhood for a short time. The study of his grammar book for a half day convinced him that he liked better to drive horses than to attend school. There was plenty of work to

do on the home farm and there was a great abundance of everything for material comfort and Mr. Beardsley made no hard effort to save his money before he was 25 years old. Wages were not very high in those days and he has sheared sheep for three cents a head. When he was about 21 years of age he had his first experience away from home. An Irish drover wished his assistance to drive sheep from Canfield township to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The outward trip took considerable time and the walking was not always good, but the drovers delivered the sheep safely and on their return journey made the trip from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, in five days. Mr. Beardsley was paid at the rate of \$1 for every 40 miles.

After his marriage, in 1853, Mr. Beardsley rented the old home farm from his father for 11 years, although he already owned 27 acres which he had purchased from Mr. Wadsworth and to which he kept adding as opportunity offered. His residence tract of 40 acres he subsequently bought of J. L. Caldwell, and, at the time of purchase, there stood an old brick house on the place. This residence did not agree with Mr. Beardsley's ideas of improvement and he tore it down and in place erected his handsome eight-room brick home which is both comfortable and attractive, and he also has added large barns and other necessary buildings to provide for both his agricultural operations and his dairying. He has spent many hundreds of dollars in making these admirable improvements. He has two silos, has put stone foundations under his buildings and has done a large amount of tiling. Although he has been a very successful farmer, he has made the most of his ample fortune in cattle and has done especially well with sheep. For the past 15 years he has been associated with his son in a retail dairy business, the milk, cream and butter from the Dean Hill Dairy Farm commanding a high price at Youngstown. Mr. Beardsley has never lost his youthful interest in horses, and for years has made a specialty of raising Shetland ponies which are disposed of all over the country.

On September 26, 1854, Mr. Beardsley was married to Mary P. Dean, who is a daughter of Hiram and Ruby (Mason) Dean, and they have had the following children: Dock, who died at the age of two years; Frederick, who died aged two years; Ruby, deceased, who was the wife of Ewing Gault, residing in Jackson township; Sarah, who married Willis Wilson, who is a mail carrier at Canfield, has three children, Wilbur, Earl and Pearl; Ensign, residing in Green township, married Flora Stewart, and they have four children, Daniel, Ruby, Noble and Almus; and Hiram, who is associated with his father in the management and operation of the Dean Hill Dairy Farm.

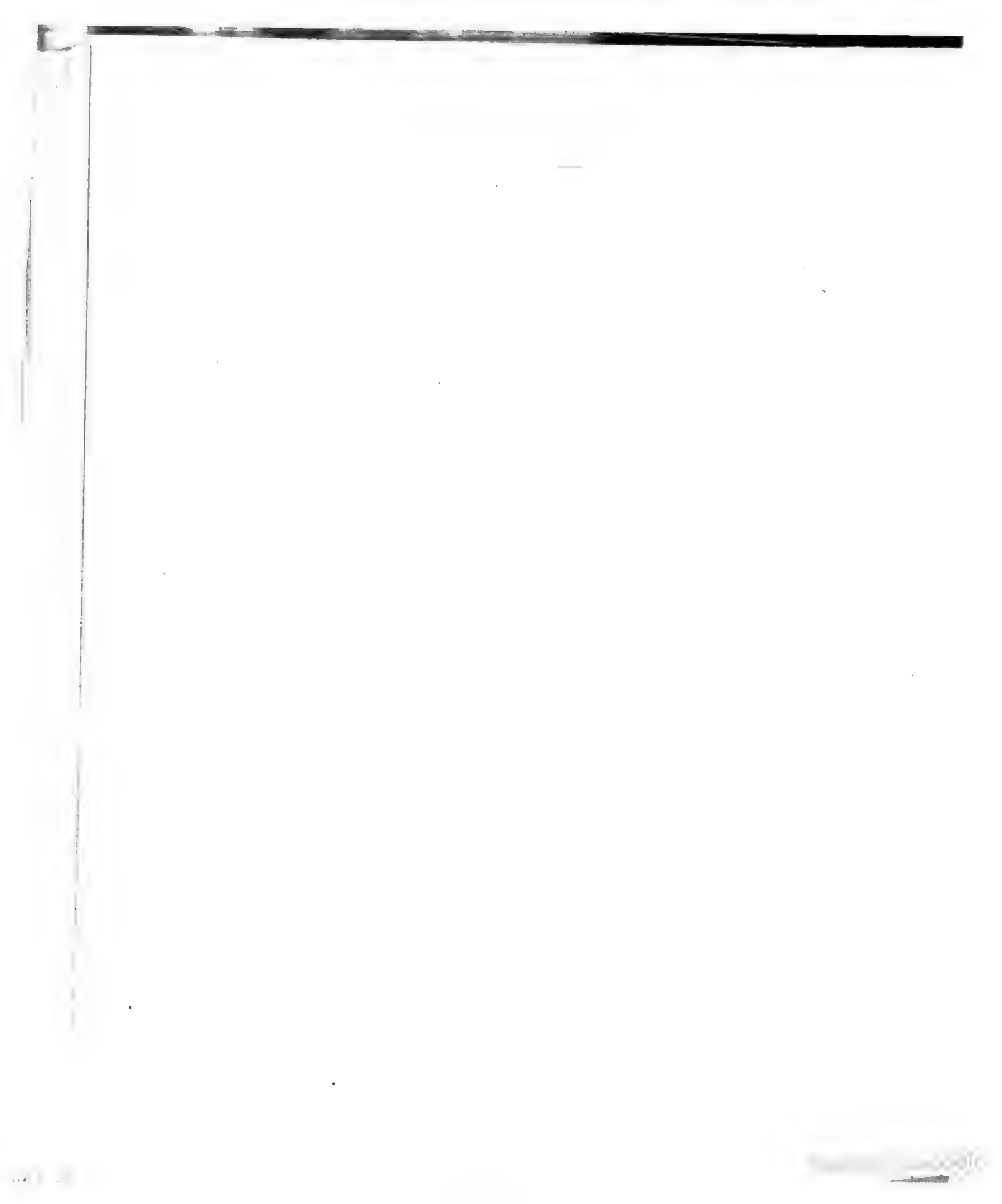
Mr. Beardsley and family belong to the Christian Church, in which he is a deacon. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party, and on its ticket has been elected road supervisor, in which office he served with efficiency. He is a member of the Grange at Canfield.

HIRAM JOHN BEARDSLEY, township trustee of Canfield township and manager of the Dean Hill Dairy Farm, was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 3, 1878. After completing a preparatory course at the Canfield Union School, he attended the Northeastern Ohio Normal University at Canfield, and was graduated in the scientific course in 1897. He has lived on the home farm all his life and given intelligent attention to the management of its varied interests. The Dean Hill Dairy Farm is known all over this section and its fancy creamery butter finds ready sale, the output being over 10,000 pounds annually. There is a record showing that 4,368 cows were milked here in four months. The dairy now has a fine herd of choice cows and on the farm there are some 70 head of cattle and 60 head of sheep. The farm raises and sells Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs, Shetland ponies and Shropshire sheep. Hiram John Beardsley is agent for the Cleveland Dryer Company's fertilizers and the Perfection Spring Lock Wire Fencing.

On June 18, 1903, Mr. Beardsley was married to Ellen Zieger, who is a daughter of



STORE OF CUNNINGHAM FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING COMPANY, LOWELLVILLE





JESSE CUNNINGHAM

John and Clara (Martin) Zieger, and they have one son, Ward Dean. Politically, Mr. Beardsley, like his father, is a Republican, and was first elected township trustee in 1900, and was re-elected in 1905. He is a member of the Canfield Grange.

BENJAMIN PITNEY BALDWIN, residing on a tract of 150 acres in the northeastern part of Milton township, was born in Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, within sight of his present farm, in 1842, and is a son of Benjamin Pitney and Martha (Polly) Baldwin, and a grandson of Caleb and Elizabeth Baldwin. Caleb Baldwin was born in New Jersey, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was an early settler in Mahoning County and was one of the first justices of the peace at Youngstown. Benjamin P. Baldwin, father of Benjamin Pitney, was born in Ohio and was trained in the State militia, but never participated in military service. He was one of the first settlers of Milton township, and bought the old John Moore farm of 150 acres, which he improved and lived on until his death, at which time he was the possessor of 450 acres of land. He was the father of 12 children, of whom three sons and one daughter survive.

Benjamin P. Baldwin, the subject of this sketch, has lived in Milton township all his life. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a member of the Ohio National Guards and twice enlisted in companies organized for active service, and twice was mustered in, but each time was sent home on account of disability. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

In 1865 Mr. Baldwin was married to Lucy Shivley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Abraham and Susan Shivley. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have six children, namely: Frank S., residing in Arizona; Alice M., who is teaching school at Warren, Ohio; Marta L. (Mrs. Foulk), residing at Warren, Ohio;

Linus R., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Julia L. Bernice, who is teaching school in Chicago; and Ruth, who resides with her parents.

Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. For the last 15 years he has been a notary public and was the first justice of the peace appointed in Milton township. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 462, F. & A. M., at Newton Falls.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, manager of the Cunningham Furniture & Undertaking Company, of Lowellville, was born February 17, 1872, near Haselton, Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Arthur Murray and Ellen (Bentley) Cunningham.

Arthur M. Cunningham, who is now living in retirement, after a very active life at his various trades, having been carpenter, wagonmaker, blacksmith, and patternmaker, is the father of twelve children, all of whom are still living. His wife, who in maidenhood was Ellen Bentley, passed out of this life in April, 1890. Their children were John, Lois, Jesse, Lucy, Charlotte, Clarence, William H., Ellen, Frank, Blanche, Arthur M., and Marietta.

Jesse Cunningham lived in Coitsville township until 18 years of age. He obtained his education in the River school and later attended the High School at Coitsville Center for one year. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and worked at it after his mother's death at Freedom, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, for several months. He then entered the employ of the Craig Manufacturing Company, casket manufacturers, now known as the Freedom Casket Company. He remained in the employ of this company for six years and was advanced to the position of foreman of the factory. Coming to Lowellville in 1896, he engaged in the furniture business in a small building on the lot now occupied by the John Frech building. He subsequently moved into the building where An-

drew Kroeck is now located and while there formed a partnership with A. A. Headland, which continued for one year. He then bought out Mr. Headland's interest in the business and continued to manage it alone for two years. He then entered into a partnership with D. A. Davidson, which lasted until the fall of 1904, when a stock company was organized, and Mr. Davidson's interest in the concern was bought. In 1903 Mr. Cunningham and his partner, Mr. Davidson, purchased the old Watson homestead, and after moving the building, erected the large three-story building (32x100 feet) where Mr. Cunningham is now located, and where he carries on an extensive furniture business. The undertaking establishment is located on Wood street, the property having been purchased in 1901. Besides his other business interests Mr. Cunningham is also a director of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company.

June 13, 1894, Mr. Cunningham was married in Belleview, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to Mary E. Groah. He and his wife have two children: Jesse Lawrence, who was born May 3, 1895; and Virginia Marie, who was born October 7, 1898. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and is past chancellor of Lowellville Lodge No. 537. He belongs to the Protective Home Circle, of which he is past president, and also the present president, and has been a delegate at the last three state meetings of the order, which occur every two years. He is a member of Eureka Home, Home Guards of America, of Lowellville, of which he is past chancellor and present counselor. Mr. Cunningham takes an active interest in all affairs which tend toward the advancement of Lowellville. He has been a member of the school board for the past eight years, and was chiefly instrumental in erecting the new school building which was completed in 1905 at the cost of between \$35,000 and \$40,000. He was a member of the committee of three who installed the electric light plant of Lowellville. His portrait may be seen on an adjoining page, a view of his store being also published.

JACOB W. RUPPERT, who has been identified with the mercantile interests of New Springfield since 1887, is numbered with the reliable, public-spirited and valuable citizens of this place, and he is also an honored survivor of the great Civil War. Mr. Rupert was born August 13, 1840, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Catherine (Wonsetler) Ruppert.

Benjamin Ruppert, father of Jacob W., was also born in Beaver township and was a son of Jacob Ruppert, who came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and settled first just north of North Lima, removing from there to a farm of 200 acres, northeast of Canfield, on which he lived for the rest of his life. Benjamin Ruppert married Catherine Wonsetler, who was a daughter of Jacob Wonsetler, of Youngstown township, a member of one of the oldest families in the county. They had eight children, namely: Jacob W., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Samuel, residing near Canfield, who served in the Civil War; Susanna, now deceased; Salinda, who married Charles Fiefield, residing at Youngstown; David, residing in Indiana; Isaiah, also a resident of that State; Elizabeth, who married John Bensing, residing at Roanoke, Indiana; and Louisa, who died in infancy.

Jacob W. Ruppert was reared in Beaver township and attended school there and at Steamtown, in Boardman township. His people owned a small farm, the old Whittenberg place, near Woodworth. Before the Civil War opened, Mr. Ruppert worked in his home neighborhood, mainly on the farm of Henry Beard, and also followed the carpenter trade. On August 13, 1862, Mr. Ruppert took upon himself heavy responsibilities, enlisting in the Federal army, in Company A, 125th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at North Lima, and was honorably discharged from the service, June 2, 1865. During a part of this long period he served under General Thomas in the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battle of Franklin, in the daily skirmishes before and around Chattanooga.

and at the battle of Chickamauga he was captured and held by the enemy for 36 hours, and also wounded severely in the hand. Although this injured member was bleeding profusely, not having been cared for, Mr. Rupert kept on the alert and when he found the sentry sleeping at his post, he quietly rolled out of camp and thus escaped. At Overton Hills, Tennessee, he subsequently was wounded in the hip and his injuries sent him to hospitals at Nashville and Louisville, and later were the cause of his discharge from the service. Formerly Mr. Rupert was a member of Tod Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Youngstown, but now keeps up only his connection with Encampment No. 3, Union Veteran League, at Youngstown.

Upon his return to Beaver township, Mr. Rupert had a long and wearying period of convalescence. He had been too badly injured to permit him to undertake any hard labor, but after he had gradually regained his health, he opened a store at Coal Mines, which he continued to operate for the next 14 years. In 1887 he came to New Springfield and for five years conducted a store on the Square, and then came to his present site, where he built his store building and purchased his residence. In addition to the usual commodities carried in a first-class grocery, Mr. Rupert handles flour and tobacco, carries a stock of jewelry and several other outside lines to oblige his patrons.

In December, 1865, Mr. Rupert was married to Susan Rothgeb, who was born in Beaver township, on the farm now occupied by George Rothgeb, and is a daughter of Raphael and Frances (Shank) Rothgeb, the latter of whom resides with her daughter, and is a venerable lady of 87 years. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert have had the following children: Della, who married Francis Paulin, resides in Green township, and they have three sons, Seth, Ralph and Earl; Lelaire, who died in the spring of 1906, married Jonathan Haller, residing at Coal Banks, in Springfield township, and left two children, Myrle and Maite; Clark, residing at New Springfield, married Alice Wetzel, and they have three children,

Bessie, Edith and Oscar; May, who married Josiah Hick, a merchant at East Palestine, has one child, Kenneth; and Bertha, residing at home. Mr. Rupert and family are members of the English Lutheran Church at New Springfield. In politics, he is a Republican.

MON. RANDALL MONTGOMERY, who, as general manager, is connected with a number of important business enterprises at Youngstown, Ohio, was born on Federal street, Youngstown, in 1851, and has been a citizen of prominence here for many years, serving as mayor from 1888 until 1892, and for four years as member of the Legislature from Mahoning County.

After completing the public school course at Youngstown, Mr. Montgomery worked for some four years in the grocery store of A. J. Morgan, and was then in the hardware line with Fowler, Stambaugh & Company. Later he embarked in a plumbing business under the firm name of Montgomery, Thompson & Company, which was the foundation of the immense business of Stambaugh, Thompson & Company. Mr. Montgomery was in the plumbing business for nine years, but prior to this he had worked several years in the oil fields. He was elected mayor of Youngstown while in the plumbing business, from which he then retired. After completing a very popular administration as mayor, Mr. Montgomery was then elected to the State Legislature and served with distinction, for four years. Subsequently he was appointed city commissioner and on the death of Mr. Holmes, he became general manager of the Youngstown Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, the Youngstown & Sharon Street Railway, the Valley Street Railway, the Sharon & New Castle Street Railway, the Wheatland Street Railway, the Shenango Valley Electric Light Company, and the Sharon Gas & Water Company.

Mr. Montgomery is also a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Com-

merce and is a trustee and president of the Youngstown Hospital Association. Fraternally he is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a 32nd degree Mason.

JOHN D. MORRISON, one of New Springfield's leading business men who, since June 18, 1897, has been manager of the C. Y. Shearer general store at this point, and since June 1, 1905, has also been manager of the Springfield Butter Manufacturing Company, of which he is a director, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, having been born in Unity township, March 20, 1872. His parents were John and Lucinda (Reesh) Morrison.

Until he was 15 years of age, John D. Morrison remained on the home place, obtaining his education in the local schools. When he came to New Springfield he worked for his uncle, Andrew Reesh, in his basket factory, remaining with him until his marriage, when he removed to Columbiana and followed the butchering business there for three years. In the meantime, his father-in-law, Samuel J. Shearer, urged him to come to New Springfield and become the manager of the C. Y. Shearer general store, Mrs. Shearer having been appointed postmistress by the late President McKinley, July 27, 1897. He disposed of his meat business at Columbiana, to Charles Geiger, and then came to New Springfield, being appointed assistant postmaster. His business interests have been increased since locating here and through his public spirit and good citizenship, he has become one of the leading men of the town.

On January 1, 1892, Mr. Morrison was married to Edna I. Shearer, who was born March 31, 1875, at New Springfield and is a daughter of Samuel J. and Caroline Y. (Zeigler) Shearer. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have two sons: Burdell S., who was born June 18, 1893; and Trall E., who was born September 6, 1899. The family belongs to the Evangelical Church Association.

Politically Mr. Morrison is affiliated with

the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Allen Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., Columbiana; Salem Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M.; Omega Council, No. 44, R. & S. M.; and Salem Commandery, No. 42, K. T. Formerly he was in active connection with the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

JAMES ALLAN, one of Poland township's most substantial agriculturists and highly respected citizens, who resides on a fine farm of 130 acres located in section 28, was born on a farm in Scotland, November 5, 1849, and is a son of John and Margaret (Duncan) Allan, who were prosperous farmers of that country.

James Allan was reared on his father's farm, and at maturity he married Jennie Ferguson, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Doick) Ferguson, after which he engaged in farming in his native country until 1882, when he brought his family to America and settled at Struthers, Ohio. He soon found employment in the agricultural regions and spent the first seven years in Mahoning County, working for Walker Kennedy, after which he worked an adjoining farm belonging to Mrs. Goodhue, for two years on shares. He next located on the James Pence farm in Poland Center, for eight years, after which he took charge of a farm in Boardman township, for Mrs. Samuel Hines. This farm was about one mile west of Poland and was in a very poor condition, yielding a very small crop the first year, but through his excellent management it was placed in a good state of cultivation, and he remained there for eight years. In 1903, Mr. Allan purchased his present farm from James McCollough, which was originally the old Hugh Dobbins farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan have six children, three of whom were born in Scotland, and three in this country: John; Jeanette, who married Alfred Flowers of Poland township, has two children, Burt and Marjory; Maggie, who lives at home; James, Jr.; Rachel, who

lives at home; and Peter, who is a student in the Poland Union School. Mr. Allan's two sons, John and James, make a specialty of raising Shropshire sheep. Mr. Allan is a member of the U. P. Church at Struthers.

THOMAS MEAD, a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Goshen township, who engages in general farming on his well cultivated estate of 50 acres, located in section 14, was born March 15, 1844, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio. His parents were John and Caroline (Wright) Mead.

John Mead, father of Thomas, was born in England and was a son of John Mead, who came from England to America, when his son John was about 15 years of age. Grandfather Mead brought his family to Goshen township, in what is now Mahoning County, settling in the woods, which was then but the primeval forest, inhabited by wild animals. There John Mead the second grew to manhood and subsequently married the daughter of another old settler, Joseph Wright, who was one of the early treasurers of Goshen township.

Thomas Mead grew to man's estate on the homestead farm and as opportunity presented itself, through boyhood and youth, attended the district schools. For almost a quarter of a century he followed the threshing business, owning a complete outfit for the same, and in filling threshing contracts, worked through Mahoning, Portage and Columbiana counties. Since 1903, however, he has confined his attention to general farming. His property is carefully managed and his improvements excellent.

On December 6, 1866, Mr. Mead was married to Elizabeth S. Davis, who was born in Goshen township, January 10, 1848, and is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Silvers) Davis, the former of whom was born at Salem and the latter in New Jersey. They resided for many years in Goshen township. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Mead, Adna Silvers, was an early settler in Berlin township,

Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had three children, the one survivor being, Emma C., who married Elmer K. Minser. Mr. and Mrs. Minser have two children, Earl H. and Edna M.

Politically Mr. Mead is a Republican and he has been active in township affairs, serving three terms as trustee of Goshen township. Both he and wife belong to Goshen Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and take an interest in the matters for which this organization was formed. They take pleasure in entertaining their friends at their hospitable home and their presence is always welcomed in social circles.

CHASE T. TRUESDALE, of Youngstown, and a business man of long standing, was born in 1855, at Austintown, Mahoning County, Ohio.

He is a son of the late John R. Truesdale, who was one of the pioneers of Mahoning County, which he served two terms as treasurer. In 1858 he was elected infirmiry director. He was a man of prominence in this locality all his active life. He married Mary Thomson, who was born in this county in 1822.

Chase T. Truesdale resided at Austintown until 1868, when his father was elected county treasurer and removal was made to Canfield, which was then the county seat. The family lived there during his term as county treasurer and then located at Austintown. In 1880 Mr. Truesdale came to Youngstown and entered the employ of Homer Baldwin at the city mills, where he has continued ever since. Mr. Truesdale has always been a zealous Republican. He was elected in 1900 a member of the city council from the 4th Ward, was re-elected in 1902, and in 1903, when the new code went into effect, he was elected one of the three councilmen at large, for the whole city. He was elected county treasurer at the fall election of 1906. In every way he is qualified for the office and he enjoys the confidence of both parties as an honorable, upright and able man.

In 1883, Mr. Truesdale was married to Maria Wooldridge, of Youngstown, and they have one daughter, Bessie. Mr. Truesdale and family belong to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs to the official board. He is an active member of the Foraker club of this city.

SAMUEL J. SHEARER, formerly a prominent citizen of New Springfield, who was identified with its business interests and public affairs, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and died at New Springfield, Ohio, June 18, 1897.

Mr. Shearer was born on a farm and remained at home until he was 18 years of age. His was not a nature to be satisfied with the quiet of an agricultural life, and in seeking adventure, he found it in accompanying a Government expedition to Utah, guarding military stores. He welcomed the dangers from Indians and the wild character of the country, having a personal bravery that was later shown when he faced almost certain death on many a battlefield during the Civil War. Time and circumstances landed him in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Battery G, First West Virginia Light Artillery, with the rank of sergeant. In the spring of 1862 he won promotion as a second lieutenant. He is described as one of the nerry men of his regiment, exciting the admiration of his comrades as he controlled a spirited black horse that none of the others dared to ride. Fear of any kind was unknown to him, but good fortune attended him in his reckless exposure to danger and he survived to return from the war unharmed. He participated in these spirited engagements: Camp Allegheny, December 13, 1861; McDowell, May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; Rappahannock Station, August 22, 1862; Kelly's Ford, August 22, 1862; Waterloo Bridge, August 24, 1862; Bull Run, August 28 and 29, 1862; Beverly, July 2,

1863; Rocky Gap, August 26, 1863; and Droop Mountain, November 5 and 6, 1863.

In 1867 Mr. Shearer was married to Caroline Zeigler, of Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and for one year he carried on a distilling business at New Castle. Soon after coming to New Springfield, he engaged in a dry goods and grocery business, the same which has been conducted under the firm name of C. Y. Shearer for many years, Mrs. Shearer being its proprietor. Mr. Shearer had been a very active Republican and was a popular citizen with all classes. He died just as he was about to be appointed postmaster at New Springfield, and out of respect to him, combined with the fact that Mrs. Shearer was an unusually capable business woman, she was appointed postmistress. She appointed her son-in-law, John D. Morrison, as her assistant. Mr. Shearer left a good farm of 66 acres, situated in Springfield township.

Mr. and Mrs. Shearer had five children, namely: Mrs. Mary Sittler, residing at Columbiana; Wesley, residing at Youngstown; Edna L., who married John D. Morrison; and Maud and Margaret, both residing with their mother.

Mr. Shearer was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and during his active years took pleasure in attending the meetings of his post, recalling, with his comrades, the achievements and heroism of those present and of those who had passed away.

JAMES E. VOGAN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Lowellville, where he has been engaged in practice for the past sixteen years, was born May 22, 1861, in Worth township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William P. and Keziah (Trevitt) Vogan.

William P. Vogan, father of Dr. Vogan, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. In 1835, a son of Jonathan and Julia (Emery) Vogan, and died in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1878. He endured a long service in the Federal army during the

Civil War, being a member of the famous "walking regiment," the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and until the close of his life suffered from the effects of the hardships then entailed. In 1859 he married Keziah Trevitt, who had accompanied her parents, Rev. John and Emma (Bevan) Trevitt, of Birmingham, England, to America, in her childhood. Rev. John Trevitt served the South Pittsburg Baptist Church, the Zion Baptist Church of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and later the Baptist Church at North Sewickly, Pennsylvania. In 1866, Mrs. Trevitt died and subsequently Mr. Trevitt removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he died in 1872.

The children born to William P. Vogan and wife were: James E., John W., Herbert H., Ulysses G., Mary Emma, Eva and Anna.

James E. Vogan attended the common schools of Worth township and as he was the eldest of the family and his father's health had been impaired through his army service, his assistance was required on the home farm during his boyhood and early youth, where he remained until 1883. He then worked for a time in the lumber regions and thus provided for a course in the Edinboro State Normal School, where he graduated in 1887, and for a subsequent successful period of teaching. In September, 1889, he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, where he was graduated March 26, 1891, taking high honors. He located at Lowellville, Ohio, practicing for three months in partnership with Dr. R. H. Montgomery, since which time he has been alone. Dr. Vogan is a man well qualified in every way for work in the profession he chose. He has well equipped offices, keeps abreast of the times in his knowledge of the most recent discoveries of medical science, and has secured a firm position in the confidence of the people and the regard of his fellow practitioners. He enjoys membership in all the leading medical organizations of state and county, and is also a member of the staff of the Mahoning Valley Hospital of Youngstown.

On March 28, 1891, Dr. Vogan was mar-

ried to Ella Belle Boyer, who was born in Bethel township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1869, a daughter of Peter B. and Matilda (Phillips) Boyer. Dr. and Mrs. Vogan have two children: Hilda E., born May 6, 1893, and James Herbert, born October 16, 1895.

Politically Dr. Vogan is independent, but his profession claims his time to such an extent that he has never considered himself an active politician, although he served two years as mayor of Lowellville, from 1900 to 1902. He has always been interested in the general welfare of Lowellville, and willingly exerts his influence to advance public measures which promise benefit to all concerned. He belongs to Western Star Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., Youngstown, to Lowellville Lodge, No. 537, Knights of Pythias, and in May, 1892, had the honor of being the latter organization's first representative to the Grand Lodge at Columbus. With his wife he belongs to the Disciple Church of Lowellville.

THE CANFIELD LUMBER COMPANY, one of the large industries of Canfield, with a plant that covers three and one-quarter acres of land, deals in shingles, doors, sashes, siding and flooring, and is conveniently located near the Erie Railroad tracks, a situation which affords excellent transportation facilities. The business was founded by William J. Gee, Strock and Brobst, under the name of the Canfield Lumber Company. The plant is now owned by Orlando Overhultzer and H. L. Weikert.

In the spring of 1904, Orlando Overhultzer entered the then existing firm by buying the interest of William J. Gee, and later, H. L. Weikert bought the interests of the other partners and conducted the business alone until March 19, 1906, when Mr. Overhultzer again became a partner. Both men are experienced in the lumber line, Mr. Overhultzer being a practical carpenter and contractor, while Mr. Weikert formerly ran a

portable sawmill in Mahoning County. They are substantial citizens and property owners at Canfield. The firm gives employment to 10 skilled workmen and keep three teams busy, and they buy timber all over the country but confine delivery mainly to Mahoning County.

Orlando Overhultzer was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 28, 1862, and almost from boyhood started out to make his own way in the world. He went to school at East Lewistown and then learned the carpenter trade and from that went into contracting, and in the course of a few years had built up a profitable business. He has erected some very fine buildings all through this section and their substantial character reflects credit upon his integrity as a business man. He came first to Canfield in 1885, but did not locate permanently until later. In the spring of 1904 he became interested in the Canfield Lumber Company as indicated above, and on account of being an experienced mechanic, he has charge of the works, while Mr. Weikert has charge of the office.

On March 3, 1880, Mr. Overhultzer was married to Saloma Rothgeb, and they have three children: Grace, Laura and Alice. The family home is a comfortable residence on Lisbon street, Canfield.

Harvey L. Weikert was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Josiah and Elsie (Walter) Weikert, the latter of whom was born at Washingtonville, Ohio. The Weikert family settled at a very early day in Mahoning County. Peter Weikert, the great-grandfather of Harvey L., coming with Mr. Carr, from Pennsylvania, when this land was first opened for settlement, and he selected and entered section 27, Green township, which was then a great wilderness. He returned to Pennsylvania and sent out his sons to inhabit the land, giving each a quarter section. John, grandfather of Harvey L., being the first to come. John Weikert improved his land and then married Mary Sheets, and they reared six children, the survivors being Josiah and Mary, the latter of whom married William B. Roller.

The parents of Mr. Weikert have had the following children: Harvey, who was born October 13, 1869; Oscar and Austa, twins, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter is the wife of R. R. Zimmerman; and Letta.

Harvey L. Weikert was married November 2, 1893, to Elizabeth Huffman and they have two children: Ruth and Hubert. Mr. Weikert has an elegant home in course of construction on Court street, Canfield.

JONATHAN ALLEN KLINE, owner of Grass Land Stock Farm, which includes 368 acres of beautiful land situated in Canfield township, about three miles south of the village of that name, was born on his present farm, March 8, 1861, and is the only child of Peter and Hannah (Beard) Kline.

The Kline family is one of the oldest in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and belongs to that large class of worthy people known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. The family ancestry is easily traced as far back as the great-great-grandfather, George Kline, who was probably born in Germany and most likely founded his line in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where many wealthy and prominent people bear the name. Abraham Kline, the great-grandfather of Jonathan Allen Kline, and a son of George, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was first married, and with his young family came to Ohio, being one of the very first settlers at Youngstown, buying a large amount of land, which was then cheap. He owned the site of the present fine McKelvey business block which now stands on Federal street. His farm was well stocked and was located at the mouth of Mill Creek, from which he used to drive his stock over the mountains to eastern markets. His success as a stock-raiser was far ahead of that of his neighbors. On one of his trips to the East, he bought a thorough-bred horse, the first introduced into the county, and after his death it was purchased by General Wadsworth, of Canfield, for \$906, a remarkable

price for the time. He was twice married and reared a large family by his first union.

Jonathan Kline, son of Abraham, and grandfather of his namesake, Jonathan Allen, was reared by his father to understand the management of stock and when he was 18 years of age, Abraham Kline bought the present farm for his son. It was then still forestland when Jonathan settled on it, building a snug little log house, to which he soon brought a wife. Jonathan Kline and wife lived on this place all their lives, where he died aged 76 years and she died aged 93 years. He was well acquainted with all the old settled families of the county and often delighted to tell his grandson of the merry pranks played by himself and his schoolmate, the late Governor David Tod, in their boyhood. He married Elizabeth Arner, who was born near Ellsworth, Mahoning County, and they had four children, namely: Solomon, Gabriel, Peter and Heman.

Peter Kline was born on the home farm in Canfield township, and he fell heir to this property when his father died. He completed its clearing and continued to carry on stock-raising as his main industry. He married Hannah Beard, who was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, and died August 7, 1901. She was a daughter of Jacob Beard, an old settler. Peter Kline died August 20, 1897, aged 65 years.

Jonathan Allen Kline attended the union school at Canfield, and later, in order to secure experience, he worked for 10 months in the Union Stockyards, at Chicago. He carries on general farming and deals largely in cattle, horses and sheep, wintering many head. He inherited a part of his land from his father and purchased the rest from his uncles, and now owns the original farm of his grandfather.

Mr. Kline was married March 17, 1887, to Maude M. Canfield, who is a daughter of Judson W. Canfield, whose great-grandfather laid out Canfield, being a member of the Connecticut Land Company. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have two children, Marjorie and Dorothy.

Politically, Mr. Kline is a Democrat.

Formerly he was township trustee, but when he visited Chicago, he resigned the office.

JOHN FRECH, proprietor of the John Frech Meat and Produce Market, and a large stockholder in and vice-president of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company, at Lowellville, is one of the most energetic business men of the place, and occupies a position which he has earned in the past twenty years, entirely through his own efforts. Mr. Frech was born in Wittenberg, Germany, December 12, 1869.

His parents, John and Mary (Geiger) Frech, were small farmers in Wittenberg, and his boyhood was spent in going to school and assisting his father. When he was 15 years old, the death of his mother broke up the home circle, and as forcible enlistment in the army was imminent in a few years, he decided to leave his native land and emigrate to America. He was not very well prepared for such a journey, as he subsequently landed in the port of New York with the sum of \$4.75 as his sole capital. He possessed, however, an honest face and a manner that attracted a worthy Lutheran missionary preacher in New York, who provided for his immediate necessities and then secured him a ticket for Youngstown, Ohio.

Again Mr. Frech was fortunate, for he found work on the farm of C. H. Andrews, with whom he remained for more than a year, and when he left it, it was with feelings of the greatest esteem and admiration for this kind and just employer. Mr. Frech then went to Cleveland and entered the meat shop of William Bohm, on Professor street, to learn the trade. His wages were \$15 per month, with board and lodging, while his duties required him to work in the meat market during most of the week and tend a meat stall in the old Cleveland market house, on Ontario street, on Saturdays. After two years in Cleveland, Mr. Frech went back to Mahoning County and started to work in the meat market of Frank Leish, in Lowellville, where he re-

mained for seven years. During all this time he had been quietly laying a foundation for a business of his own, by frugally saving his money, and in 1897 he bought his present meat business of Frank Leish. That Mr. Frech has met with great prosperity all his fellow citizens know and they unite in saying that it is deserved. There are few men in the town of Lowellville who are better known. It has always been his custom to look personally after his business. He owns his own slaughter house in Poland Center, and makes a practice of killing and dressing his own meat. His attractive market, with its wholesome cleanliness, invites custom and inspires confidence. In addition to all kinds of fresh and prepared meats, he sells jellies, pickles, fine groceries and canned goods; also flour, feed and hay, the last mentioned products being purchased in carload lots.

In 1895 Mr. Frech was married to Ida Baker, a daughter of Lawrence Baker. He and his wife have three children: Annie, John Lawrence, and Oliver.

Politically Mr. Frech is a Republican, but has always declined public office. In noting his present position in the business world of Lowellville, it must be remembered that he landed on the American shore almost penniless less than twenty years ago, and that now, through his own industry, energy and integrity, he has amassed a fortune of not less than \$30,000. He is identified with a number of important business enterprises, being one of the leading stockholders in the Cunningham Furniture and Undertaking Company of Lowellville; a stockholder in the great Dold Packing plant at Buffalo, in addition to his banking and private business. He owns the fine block in which his market house is located, several valuable residence properties, together with a number of valuable building lots, at Lowellville. He is a man of public spirit and is always ready to further anything promising to benefit the town or community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. This biographical article is fittingly supplemented by Mr. Frech's portrait, which appears on an adjoining page.

JACOB HELSEL, residing on a fine farm of 105 acres in Milton township, near the old Blanco postoffice, was born in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1862, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Helsel.

The grandparents of our subject were Peter and Margaret (Hull) Helsel, who came to Berlin township during the early days, when there were no roads and game was so plentiful that 37 deer were killed by the family in one winter. Peter Helsel died in Berlin township April 6, 1871. Peter and Margaret Helsel reared a family of nine children, all of whom are now deceased.

Jacob Helsel, father of subject, was born September 23, 1825, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died October 20, 1895, in Milton township, where he located in 1865, and engaged in farming. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of the regiment during its four months' term of enlistment. He was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He was a Democrat in politics.

Elizabeth Helsel, mother of our subject, was born February 7, 1826, in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is the only living member of a family of 10 children born to John and Elizabeth (Barnhardt) Flickinger. Her parents were both born in Springfield township, where they were always engaged in farming. Jacob and Elizabeth Helsel had three children: Levi, residing in Michigan; William, deceased, and Jacob.

Jacob Helsel was reared on the old home farm, on which he resided all his life. He was married in 1896 to Emma Renkenberger, a native of Mahoning County, who is a daughter of Lewis and Susan (Felnogle) Renkenberger, the former of whom was born February 5, 1827, in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died in Milton township, January, 1894. The mother of Mrs. Helsel was born in December, 1829, and died August 30, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Helsel have four children: Homer, Oliver, Theodore and Clyde. Politically, Mr. Helsel is a Democrat.



OBENDORFER, president of the M. Obendorfer Company, merchants, at Youngstown, was born in 1859, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Maier) Obendorfer.

Tobias Obendorfer, whose death occurred in 1899, was for years one of the leading grocers of Youngstown, his active life covering from 1871 until 1894. He was born in Germany and came to America in 1852, soon locating at Youngstown, where he lived until his death with the exception of two years spent in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Maier, who was also born in Germany, and they reared a family of nine children, the survivors of the family being: M. O.; John, residing at Central City, Kentucky; William, whose home is in Youngstown; Mary, who is a widow; and Catherine, who is the wife of P. J. McFadden.

Mr. Obendorfer was just two years old when his parents settled at Youngstown, and when he was 12 years old he went into a grocery store to learn the business, where he remained for three years. In 1874 he entered a printing office and learned to be a compositor, both in German and in English. He worked for six years at this trade, three years in German offices and three years in English offices. In 1882 his father invited him to enter into business with him and the grocery firm of T. Obendorfer & Son was organized. The business continued under this management until 1894, when the father retired and the subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. Catherine McFadden, ran the business until 1905, when a stock company was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, with M. Obendorfer as president, M. Obendorfer, Jr., vice president, and Mrs. C. McFadden as secretary and treasurer. In addition to this large business, Mr. Obendorfer has been identified with the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company, since its incorporation. He is largely interested also in Youngstown real estate, having many houses and lots, and the company owns its place of business. It is one of the most reliable firms

of Youngstown and its members stand very high commercially as well as personally.

In 1883 Mr. Obendorfer was married to Margaret Adams, and they have seven children. With his family he belongs to St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He has always taken a good citizen's interest in politics and public affairs and has twice represented the Seventh Ward in the city council.



FREDERICK KEELER, formerly one of the best-known citizens of Goshen township, died on his farm in section 7, March 18, 1906. He was born in Middleton township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 7, 1844, and is a son of George and Tabitha (Addis) Keeler. The parents of Mr. Keeler were natives of Pennsylvania, and from there they came to Mahoning County when Frederick was young, locating on a farm near Damascus, in Goshen township, where they subsequently died.

Frederick Keeler was reared in Goshen township and attended the district schools through boyhood. From early years he was accustomed to farm work and grew to understand all its difficulties. He considered the handling of stock a very important and profitable branch of agriculture, and for many years shipped live-stock to different parts of the country. He was also interested in a butchering business, raising and buying fine cattle and stock, and combined his various interests with very satisfactory results. He was probably one of the most extensive stock-buyers of his locality, and he also conducted one of the largest dairies in Goshen township. These varied interests brought him into contact with many people, giving him plenty of opportunity for making business associates, and competitors to weigh him as a man. Their universal verdict was that they desired to do business with him, finding him honest, upright and reliable.

On June 7, 1865, Mr. Keeler was married to Sarah Hinchman, who was born January 31, 1846, in Goshen township, and is a

daughter of Henry and Hannah (Hickman) Hinchman, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey and the latter of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Henry Hinchman came to Mahoning County with his parents, when he was small, they being very early settlers in Goshen township. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler had one son, Howard, who was reared and educated in Goshen township, and who now operates the home farm of 80 acres, for his mother. Howard Keeler was married September 26, 1890, to Effie Rakestraw, and they have one son, Loren F., whom his grandfather lived to see, the bright little child having been born August 20, 1902.

In his political opinions, the late Frederick Keeler was a Democrat, as is his son. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his wife, and was always a liberal supporter of the same. As said above, Mr. Keeler was an honest man in business. In his personal relations, as husband, father and friend, he fulfilled every demand and his death left a blank that can never be filled.

JAMES M. MCKAY, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, secretary of the Home Savings and Loan Company, and one of the city's prominent and prosperous citizens, with offices at No. 129 West Federal street, was born in Brookfield township, Trumbull County, in 1859, and is a son of Wyatt and Eliza (Montgomery) McKay.

The father, Wyatt McKay, was born in Pennsylvania, but the greater part of his life was spent in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was considered one of the most successful cattle and sheep men of that county. He died in 1874. His father, Samuel McKay, was born in 1783, in Maryland, but settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in young manhood, and subsequently acquired the farm which became the site of the town of Sharpsville. The family came to America, originally, from Scotland, settling about 1745, in Georgia.

The mother of James M. McKay was born on the old Montgomery farm in Trumbull County, where she died in 1898. She was a daughter of Robert Montgomery, who was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His was the second family that settled in Brookfield township, Trumbull County, and the land which he took up now belongs to the McKay family. He served a short time in the War of 1812. The Montgomery family came from Scotland about the Revolutionary period.

James M. McKay was reared in his native township and completed his education at what is now the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated with the degree of B. S., in 1880. For several years he engaged in teaching, but in 1882 he entered upon the study of law, with an Illinois firm, but soon afterward came home, purchased his own text books, applied himself diligently and completed his studies with the firm of Jones & Murray, of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1884, and began the practice of law in the following March.

For some years Mr. McKay devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, but in 1889 he became interested in the organization of the Home Savings and Loan Company. He was one of the incorporators of the company and was elected its first secretary, which position he has held ever since. After the first year he also became attorney for the company. At first the business of the Savings and Loan Company was small and was merely incidental to his general law practice, but gradually it grew until the general law practice was entirely crowded out, and for the past 10 years Mr. McKay has devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the company. He is also interested in real estate on his own account.

In 1885 Mr. McKay was married to Alice Rayl, who is a daughter of Isaiah Rayl, of Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McKay have two sons, viz.: Russell J., who was graduated from the Rayen High School, in 1907, and Raymond C., who is a student in the same institution. Mr. McKay was reared in the

faith of the Presbyterian Church, the Clan Mackay, from which he is descended, having been the first of the Highland clans to embrace Protestantism, at the time of the Reformation. After his marriage, Mr. McKay united with the First Baptist Church at Youngstown, and is a member of its board of trustees. He is a member of Clan McDonald, a noted Scotch organization.

JO V. CALVIN, manager of the Canfield Milling Company, at Canfield, is one of the representative business men of this city. He was born at Annapolis, Crawford County, Illinois, March 27, 1874, and is a son of Allen and Julia (Reese) Calvin.

Aaron Calvin, the great-grandfather of Jo V., was one of the first settlers in Greenford township, Mahoning County, where both he and his son, Robert Calvin, became men of substance and left numerous descendants. Allen Calvin, son of Robert and father of Jo V., was born in Greenford township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 1, 1843, and died at Canfield, November 19, 1905. He continued to assist his father on the home place until about 20 years of age, when he went to Crawford County, Illinois, and after working for a short time in a grist mill at Annapolis, he acquired the ownership of the mill, which he continued to operate for 10 years. After selling his milling interests in Illinois, he removed to Canfield, where he entered into partnership with Joseph Stafford and subsequently purchased Mr. Stafford's interests and conducted the mill alone for a number of years, retiring from business about two years prior to his death.

Allen Calvin was married (first) in Illinois, to Julia Reese, who died in 1874, having been the mother of three children, namely: Cora, who died aged five years; Eva L., who married Judge J. C. Ewing, of Youngstown; and Jo V. Allen Calvin married (second) Mrs. Mary E. (Frethey) Fowler, who was the widow of John Fowler. She still survives.

Jo V. Calvin was but eight months old when his mother died and he lived with his paternal grandparents until he was six years old. The death of these relatives at this time, within two weeks of each other, placed him again under the care of his father, who settled then in Canfield township. He was educated in the Union School and the Northeastern Ohio Normal College, and then entered into business, first with the firm of Weil & Heiney, merchants, at Youngstown, and later was in the office of the Brown-Bonnell Company for one year. From there he entered the employ of the Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, on its first day of business, as a scaler, and was gradually promoted until when he resigned he was head shipping clerk. He then went to Ensley, Alabama, near Birmingham, and worked three and one-half years for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, having charge of both the shipping and production. In the fall of 1906 he returned to Canfield, called here by the death of his father, and took charge of the mill, of which he is part owner. The Canfield Milling Company took the place of an old mill business which had been operated here for a number of years before Mr. Allen Calvin purchased it and to the latter belongs the credit of its present fine equipment, including the roller process machinery. The output of this mill bears the Purity brand, and includes flour, graham flour, whole wheat flour and corn meal, and its capacity is 60 barrels every 24 hours. The head miller, Andrew M. Harroff, was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, September 26, 1854, learned the milling business with Allen Calvin and has been with this company for 15 years.

On April 12, 1880, Mr. Calvin was married to Mary Arnold, who is a daughter of William and Sarah (Armstrong) Arnold, and they have one child, Lee Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin belong to the Presbyterian Church. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Calvin owns a large farm and stock in the Calvin-Ewing Oil Company, of Illinois. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

S G. PYLE, a director of the Home Savings and Loan Company of Youngstown, and one of the city's most prominent citizens, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1850.

Mr. Pyle was reared in Pennsylvania where he remained until 17 years of age, when he came to Youngstown and served a four-year apprenticeship to the pattern making trade. He then worked in Cleveland for about one year, returning to Youngstown in 1877, where he was engaged as pattern maker for the Brown & Bonnell Company, and had charge of the pattern department until 1905. Since that time he has been employed by the William Tod Company. For 15 years Mr. Pyle has been a director of the Home Savings and Loan Company, and is a member of the board of appraisers of Youngstown.

Mr. Pyle was married, in 1875, to Pluma Combs, a daughter of Moses Combs, one of the pioneers of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle have the following children: Clarence R., Florence, Harvey H., Herbert, Bessie, Ralph, Lloyd, and Wilbur. Mr. Pyle is a member of the First Baptist Church of Youngstown.

HENRY M. GUNDER, who owns an excellent farm of 65 acres, situated in Goshen township, near Patmos, carries on a successful blacksmith business in the village, where he is one of the representative men. He was born April 6, 1860, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Nelson K. and Elizabeth (McKim) Gunder.

Nelson K. Gunder, father of Henry M., has been engaged in the blacksmith business at Patmos for over a half century, and although he is now in his 72nd year, can still operate his forge and attend to the work of the shop with more efficiency than many half his age. He served three years as a soldier in the Civil War, and had five brothers who were also in the Federal army. Taking the sum

of their years of service, it amounts to full 20 years, proving the loyalty of the Gunder family without chance of dispute. Nelson K. Gunder is a Republican in politics and has served as a trustee of Goshen township, and for a period of six years was an infirmity director in Mahoning County. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Patmos.

Henry M. Gunder was taught his business in his father's shop, beginning to work at the forge while still a boy, going to school. He and one sister, Edna M., who is the wife of Joseph Henry, residing at North Benton, Ohio, are the only survivors of his father's family. For a number of years he has been proprietor of his own shop at Patmos, and is known to almost all citizens for miles around. In addition to working at his trade, he keeps his farm well cultivated.

Henry M. Gunder married Sarah Williamson, who is a daughter of the late Mahlon Williamson, of Salem, Ohio. They have four children, namely: Zella E., who married Joseph P. Maris, residing in Goshen township; Lena F., who married Raymond Hack, residing at Berlin Center; Edith M., who is a student in the Canfield Normal School; and Helen E., residing at home. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen township, in which Mr. Gunder has been a class leader for the past 18 years, and is also a member of the board of trustees. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party, and has been a useful member of the Goshen Board of Education, and for two years served the township as assessor.

JAMES H. BENNETT. The excellent farm of 106 acres, which is owned by that well-known citizen of Goshen township, James H. Bennett, lies in section 17 and is a valuable property, on the improvement of which Mr. Bennett has expended considerable money. He belongs to an old Ohio family and was born in Columbiana County, April 9, 1830, and is a son of Elijah and Susanna (Ekert) Bennett.

The parents of Mr. Bennett were born in New Jersey, and they came to Columbiana County and settled as pioneers, at a time when the present beautiful little city of Salem consisted of but a few straggling log houses. Of their children, the two survivors are: James H. and Lucy E., the latter of whom is the widow of John Patterson. She is now in her 87th year and resides at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jolly, of Goshen township.

James H. Bennett was reared to maturity in Columbiana County, and received the usual district school education of his day. He grew up on a farm and from boyhood was trained to agricultural pursuits, which, from choice, he has followed ever since. He remained in his native county until some time after marriage and then moved to Wisconsin, but one year later returned to the vicinity of Salem. Mr. Bennett remained in Columbiana County until 1876, when he settled on his present farm in Goshen township.

On May 6, 1852, Mr. Bennett was married to Mary Mathias, who was born January 9, 1832, in Cumberland County, Maryland, and is a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Hyser) Mathias. Her parents were both born in Maryland, but her grandfather, Frederick Hyser, was born in Germany. The Hyser family has a fine military record. During the Revolutionary War the grandfather of Mrs. Bennett fought in the Patriot army, under General Washington; an uncle, Frederick Hyser, was a soldier in the War of 1812; and a brother, Edward Hyser, residing at Springport, Jackson County, Michigan, fought through many battles in the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have four children, namely: Susanna, who married John Jolly, residing in Goshen township; James E., residing at Akron; Ernest A., deceased; and Eva, who married George H. Chamberlain, residing in Allegan County, Michigan. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Bennett is a Democrat. He has always been a man of great industry and what he owns he secured through his own efforts, ably assisted by his estimable wife.

HENRY D. SMITH, a well-known general merchant of Lowellville, and president of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company, was born April 14, 1856, at Lowellville, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Anna M. (Dut-terer) Smith.

Henry Smith, father of Henry D., was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was a son of Peter Smith, who came from Eastern Pennsylvania to Springfield township. Henry Smith was reared on his father's farm and assisted with the work for many years, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he removed to Lowellville, where he engaged in the grocery business, occupying half of the building in which Henry D. Smith is now located, and was operating a general store at the time of his death, in 1871. He was postmaster of Lowellville some time between 1856-60.

Henry D. Smith was reared in Lowellville, where he obtained his education in the common schools. In 1874, after the death of his father, he took a course in a business college at Cleveland, after which he worked for eight years in a wholesale shoe house, but returned to Lowellville in 1882, and purchased the general store which his mother and sister, Mrs. Mary E. Erskine, had established during his residence in Cleveland. He has since been engaged in operating this, carrying a full line of merchandise, including groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, etc. He is also president of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company, which was first established in 1905, by capitalists of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and was then known as the Lowellville Bank. It was reorganized into a stock company in 1906, with the following officers: H. D. Smith, president; John Frech, vice president; and John F. Taylor, cashier. Mr. Smith was postmaster of Lowellville for four years during President Cleveland's first administration, and was mayor of this enterprising little city for one year, the first incumbent of the office, and was elected in 1890 on an independent ticket, although politically he is an adherent of the Democratic party. He served two

terms as village treasurer, and was also a member of the town council for one term. Mr. Smith owns a fine farm of 80 acres in Mahoning township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, which he rents. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, in 1887, to Edna A. Miller, a daughter of F. C. Miller, a prominent farmer residing near Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Frieda M., who graduated from the Lowellville High School in 1905, and at the Rayen High School of Youngstown, Ohio, in the class of 1907; Julia Grace, who graduated from the Lowellville High School in the class of 1907; Henry M., and Anna E.

RICHARD LLOYD, JR., residing on a well-improved farm of 146 acres, in Austintown township, owns also 34 acres of the old homestead farm at Mineral Ridge. He was born May 25, 1866, in the log house still standing on the township road, between Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and is a son of Richard and Anna (Davis) Lloyd.

The parents of Mr. Lloyd were born in Wales, but they were married in Pennsylvania. The father worked in the coal mines in his native land, and for some years followed the same occupation in the coal fields of both Mahoning and Trumbull counties. He settled at Mineral Ridge, on the county line, before the railroad was built, and both he and wife still reside in their home there. They had eight children and the following reached maturity: James, deceased; Richard; Mary, who married George Tompkins; and Elizabeth, who is a teacher in the High School, at Niles.

Richard Lloyd, Jr., is one of the self-made men of this section, who through energy and industry has acquired property and become a representative man of his township. He enjoyed few educational advantages in his boyhood, as he entered the mines when very young, where he continued to work until he was 19 years of age, when he entered the

butcher shop of J. B. Whiteman, at Mineral Ridge. During the time he remained with Mr. Whiteman, learning the trade, he went to school a part of each week. Mr. Lloyd worked at the trade in Pennsylvania for a time and then returned to Mineral Ridge, and shortly afterward entered into business for himself. He already owned a horse and easily borrowed a wagon, and with his capital of \$14, he bought a side of beef and peddled his meat through the country. He proved to be a good business man and in a short time began to buy cattle, purchasing from his neighbors in the county, and after his marriage, when he turned his attention to farming, he disposed of his meat shop at Mineral Ridge, but for a considerable period continued to run his wagon through the neighborhood, where he had many customers. Mr. Lloyd still owns "Fan," the faithful and intelligent little mare with which he went into business, but her day of usefulness is over and she has an easy time in the pasture. Not only Mr. Lloyd, but also his neighbors, consider her a very remarkable animal. In the days when Mr. Lloyd did a great deal of cattle-buying, all he had to do was to fasten his purchase to the intelligent animal and she would conduct it safely to his home without his attendance or guidance.

Mr. Lloyd's first purchase of land was 34 acres of his present farm, which he secured from Alexander Mowery, and to this he continued to add at various times as his means permitted. In July, 1905, he bought 100 acres from Mrs. Ann Herbert. He carries on general farming, having a contract with a practical farmer, who does the actual work.

On December 18, 1889, Mr. Lloyd was married to Margaret Paynter, who was born December 2, 1864, at Mineral Ridge, and is a daughter of George and Anna (Williams) Paynter. George Paynter was born in England and lived to the age of 84 years. He was an early settler in the township and for many years followed market-gardening, making a specialty of onions, succeeding in raising more to the acre, according to the statistics of the *American Agriculturist*, than any other farmer in this section, at that period. He married Anna Williams, who was born in Wales, and



GUSTAVE V. HAMORY

lived to the age of 74 years. They had seven children, namely: Joanna, who married David James; Elizabeth, who married Isaac Wilcox; Jennie, who married Morgan W. Jones; Mary Ruth, who became the wife of William Bowman; Margaret; Rachel Vanceline, who married Walter Thornton; and Robert George.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have had six children, as follows: Anna May, Philip Armour, George Richard, Josephine, deceased; Paul Dewitt, and Kenneth Merlle.

Mr. Lloyd is one of the leading Republicans of his township and has taken an active interest in public matters and has frequently served on the school board and as road supervisor. He belongs to Lodge No. 497, Odd Fellows, at Mineral Ridge, of which his father is a charter member.

GUSTAVE V. HAMORY, president and sole owner of the International Bank, at Youngstown, Ohio, and also proprietor of the steamship agency which represents all the leading lines to all the maritime ports of the world, is a prominent and valued citizen of Youngstown. He was born in Hungary, on June 2, 1869, and is a son of Paul and Clements (Kacziany) Hamory, who had a family of five children.

Mr. Hamory remained in his own country until 1885, when he came to America and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His educational ability secured him a position as clerk in a bank in that city, where he learned American methods, and where he continued until 1894. He then removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in business as a coal operator. In 1900 he came from there to Youngstown. Shortly after arriving here Mr. Hamory organized the International Bank, which issues drafts and money orders to all parts of the world, buys and sells foreign money, steamship and railroad tickets at lowest rates, and makes collections of estates and other claims a specialty. Mr.

Hamory also established a steamship agency and represents these leading lines of ocean travel: Hamburg-American, Red Star, American, Holland-American, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and North German Lloyd, Mediterranean Express Service, Navigazione Generale Italiana and La Veloce. The main office of Mr. Hamory is at No. 17-19 North Phelps street, Youngstown, he having a branch office at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Here he is at present erecting the most elaborate office building in Sharon, with fifty-four office rooms, in addition to his bank, and two store rooms, it being on the corner of State and Dock streets. He is also erecting at East Youngstown a handsome, two-story building of brick and stone, to be used as the People's National Bank. His business requires the employment of twelve clerks in his establishments.

Mr. Hamory married Mary Belzer, and they have three interesting children: Theodore, Julia and George. The handsome family residence is situated at No. 403 Madison avenue. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and also the Hungarian Presbyterian Church on Mahoning avenue. Fraternally Mr. Hamory is an Elk, and politically he is identified with the Republican party. The publishers take pleasure in presenting with this sketch a portrait of Mr. Hamory, and also a view of his bank on North Phelps street, Youngstown.

MYRON E. DENNISON, cashier of the First National Bank of Youngstown, with which institution he has been identified since 1880, is one of the city's prominent and influential business men, and was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1862.

Mr. Dennison came to Youngstown with his parents, when three years of age, and he has been connected with the banking interests ever since the beginning of his business career. In 1880 he entered the employ of the

First National Bank as messenger boy, two years later he became teller, and had charge of that work until June, 1896, when he became cashier, which position he has since retained. Mr. Dennison is also director and vice president of the Wilkins Leonard Hardware Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Central Store Company, and is also interested in other business enterprises.

Mr. Dennison was married in 1888 to Anna C. Slosson, of Youngstown, and they have two children: Martha and David. He is connected with the Westminster Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Session of that church. Mr. Dennison was a member of the city council for four years, elected from the First Ward. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, the Youngstown Association of Credit, the Youngstown club and of the Mahoning Golf club.

ELMER RUSH LYNN, who is engaged in general farming and dairying in Canfield township, owning 250 acres of land, was born November 23, 1865, on his present farm, and is a son of Hiram and Rachel (Mocherman) Lynn.

The great-grandfather of Elmer R. Lynn was born in 1802, and came from Pennsylvania to Ohio after his marriage, settling in the wilderness, in Canfield township. He erected a log cabin and began clearing the land, residing here until his death. He was the father of seven children: David, John, Mary, Betsy, George, Levi and Philip. The only survivor of the family is Mary, who is the widow of Nathan Hartman, and is one of the oldest residents of Canfield township. Capt. John Lynn, grandfather of Elmer R., was born on the home farm, on which he passed all his subsequent life, clearing the greater part of the land, and becoming a well-known farmer and stock-raiser. He married Sophia Nickum and they reared two children:

Hiram and Anna Mary, the latter of whom married Noah Lynn, and resides at Youngstown, Ohio. John Lynn died on this farm, March 24, 1885, at the age of 74 years.

Hiram Lynn was born on the old family homestead, February 7, 1837, and, with the exception of two years, spent his entire life on this farm. He obtained his education at the Canfield Academy, after which he taught school for many terms in Canfield township, and then settled down to farming. He was a staunch Democrat and served for several years as township trustee and as justice of the peace. He married (first) Rachel Mocherman, who was born August 7, 1842, in Jackson township, and died January 5, 1876. Her father was Abraham Mocherman, who was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Jackson township. There were four children born to the parents of our subject: Elmer, Ward D., Jay Elwood, and Orman Allen. Hiram Lynn married (second) Catherine Kyle, a daughter of Robert Kyle. There were no children born to the second union. Hiram Lynn died March 1, 1888, but his widow still survives.

Elmer Lynn attended the district schools of Canfield township and continued to live at home, and as he was the eldest son, the greater part of the overseeing of the farm work fell to him. Subsequently he purchased 160 acres from his father's estate, and resides in the large eight-room residence which was erected by his father and grandfather. The large barn and other buildings Mr. Lynn erected himself, the old barn which was on the place when he bought it, having been destroyed by lightning. His second farm, which he purchased from the Canfield heirs, lies about one-half mile from Canfield, and is used for pasturage, as he keeps between 35 and 40 head of cattle, operates a large dairy and retails butter in Youngstown.

Mr. Lynn was married May 20, 1891, to Emma Kyle, who was born August 20, 1870, in Youngstown township, a daughter of Joshua and Candace (Loveland) Kyle, both of whom were born in Mahoning County, and died in Canfield township. She is one of a

family of four children: Robert, Lulu, Mrs. I. Goodman; Emma, and Charles Clayton. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn: Ralph H., Edith and Ward. Mr. Lynn is a Democrat and was elected township trustee in 1902, in which capacity he is still serving, and he is also a member of the school board. Mr. Lynn and his family are all members of the Disciple Church, of which he is an elder. He has always taken an interest in educational matters and was one of the incorporators of the Northeastern Ohio Normal School at Canfield.

SAMUEL WEAVER, who has resided on his present valuable farm of 66 acres, which is situated in section 15, Goshen township, for the past 31 years, has been prominently identified with the agricultural, educational and religious progress made in this neighborhood during this period. Mr. Weaver was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 22, 1841, and is a son of James and Polly (Smith) Weaver.

The parents of Mr. Weaver were born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and in 1837, with their two children, came to Columbiana County. For a short time they lived in the vicinity of Salem, but later settled in Green township, Mahoning County. They continued to reside on that farm for a number of years and then removed to Goshen township, where the father died in August, 1875. Of the children born to James Weaver and wife, the following survive: Caroline, who is the widow of the late Eli Diehl, of Ellsworth township; Elizabeth, who is the widow of the late W. R. Shreve, of Goshen township; Thomas, residing in Green township; Samuel, Peter and Lewis, residing in Goshen township; and John and Frank, both residing at Dayton, Ohio. James Weaver followed the carpenter trade, making that his main occupation through active life. In politics, he was a Democrat. He was a man of sterling character and in his death, his community lost a good citizen.

Samuel Weaver was reared in Green township and to the public schools there he is indebted for his education. In large measure, Mr. Weaver is a self-made man, having acquired his property through his own efforts. On March 17, 1867, he was married to Elma E. Stratton, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 18, 1839, and is a daughter of William C. and Julia A. (Woolf) Stratton, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, and the latter in Columbiana County. William C. Stratton was a son of Stacy Stratton, who came to Ohio from New Jersey and settled in Goshen township nearly a century ago. He was one of the earliest pioneers, finding a wild country covered with heavy timber, forests filled with untamed animals, and his only neighbors the Indians, whose wigwams still stood on the borders of civilization. The name of Stratton is found in all the early annals of Goshen township. The children of William C. Stratton and wife were numerous and the following still survive: Elma E., Mrs. Weaver; Martha C., who married David Venable, residing at Salem; Rev. Job L., residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; George W., residing at Alliance; Preston D., residing at Akron; and Walter S., residing at Sioux City, Iowa. William C. Stratton died May 30, 1875, having been one of the township's most useful men. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a trustee of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have one daughter, Dr. Elizabeth M. Weaver, the well-known oculist, who is in active practice at Akron. She is a graduate of a medical college and has made a specialty of diseases of the eye. Her practice is large and her success unquestioned.

Mr. Weaver votes with the Prohibition party. Both he and wife are very active members of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards. He has also been a trustee of the church, class leader, superintendent of the Sunday-school and is a popular teacher in the same.

HARVEY O. BROWN, general merchant at New Springfield, is one of the leading men of this place, where he has been established in business since 1896. He was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 28, 1871, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sophia (Miller) Brown.

Harvey O. Brown was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the district schools. Later he went to school in Canfield and then engaged in teaching in Mahoning County, for four years. He also took a commercial course in Duffy's Business College, at Pittsburg, after which he went to New Cumberland, West Virginia, where he worked for one year in a pottery. After his return to Springfield township he taught school for two more years and then embarked in his present enterprise at New Springfield. Mr. Brown has an immense store, one that would do credit in every way to a large city and does an approximately large business. He began with quarters but one-third the size of his present commodious two-story building, the latter of which he erected in 1905, forced to do so by his rapidly increasing trade. Here he has 55 by 60 feet of space on the ground floor and 36 by 35 feet on the second floor, while in the rear he has a store room for farm machinery which gives 60 by 40 feet of space and in addition he has a large warehouse. All this space is needed to accommodate his large and varied stock of goods, which include dry goods, groceries, hardware, farm implements, buggies, wagons, paints and oils, in fact about everything a rich surrounding agricultural community requires and a critical town taste demands. He runs a delivery wagon and in addition to his own services, requires the assistance of three capable clerks.

On August 25, 1898, Mr. Brown was married to Jennie Rinkenberger, who was born on a farm in Springfield township, one-half mile from New Springfield. Her father, William Rinkenberger, resides with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, namely: Harvey Guy, aged seven years; Helen, aged five years; Pauline, aged

three years, and Burton Jeremiah and Elbert William, twin sons.

Mr. Brown is identified with the Democratic party. For four years he was township clerk and has served two years as school director. He is treasurer of the New Springfield Butter Manufacturing Company, and is one of its directors. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Manitou Lodge, No. 383, at North Lima.

WILLIAM A. MALINE, senior member of the law firm of Maline & Carew, well-known attorneys at Youngstown, and one of the directors of the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company, was born at Canton, Ohio, September 1, 1852.

Mr. Maline was reared at Canton and educated in the public and parochial schools, and spent his earlier years of maturity in clerking and teaching school. In July, 1875, he began the reading of law with Henry Wise at Canton, and in December of that year was engaged to teach in St. Joseph's parochial school at Youngstown, but the summer of 1876 he resumed his reading law in the office of M. W. Johnson of Youngstown. On March 17, 1877, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in this city, subsequently forming a partnership with Hon. James Kennedy, the present Member of Congress from this district. In 1882, Mr. Maline was elected city solicitor, and in 1886 was re-elected, and served out two terms of four years, during which he proved himself an able advocate of the city's interests. For some time past he has been associated in legal work with George J. Carew as a junior partner. In the summer of 1904, Mr. Maline assisted H. W. Grant in promoting and subsequently organizing the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company and his firm are attorneys for the same.

On June 24, 1880, Mr. Maline was married to Mary Louise Rudge, who is the eldest

daughter of the late George Rudge. Mr. and Mrs. Maline have nine children, namely: Mary Louise, who is a member of the order of School Sisters of Notre Dame; John F. and Paul S., who are civil engineers; William E., who is a student at Buffalo, New York; Helen, Ruth, Julian, Eugene and Jane C. The family belong to the congregation of St. Columba, at Youngstown.

Mr. Maline belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and is prominent in the order of Knights of Columbus, being the first grand knight in the State of Ohio. He organized the councils at Cincinnati, Columbus and many other Ohio points, as well as at Wheeling, West Virginia, Louisville, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a man of literary tastes and abilities and frequently writes verse which is of a high standard of excellence, many of his productions finding their way to the pages of the magazines. He is one of the trustees of the Reuben McMillan Public Library.

BRUCE R. CAMPBELL, cashier and one of the directors of the Struthers Savings & Banking Company of Struthers, Ohio, has been identified with this bank since its organization, July 1, 1902. He was born July 15, 1876, in Hazelton, now known as Youngstown, Ohio, and is a son of William and Mary (Pothour) Campbell.

William Campbell was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and when a young man came to Youngstown, Ohio, with his father, Peter Campbell, and located on the farm now owned by Bruce R., and other heirs, which is located near Lansingville, in Youngstown township. William Campbell married Mary Pothour, and they had two children: Prosser S., who is manager of the Campbell Brothers Co., dealers in coal, feed, builders' supplies, stone, etc., who are located on Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio; and Bruce R., who is part owner of the Campbell Brothers Co., just mentioned. William Campbell died in June, 1905, his wife having died in 1894.

Bruce R. Campbell was reared at Youngstown and Hazelton, and attended the schools of Hazelton, and the Rayen High school, of the former place. He assisted his father for some time in the post-office at Hazelton, and later worked in the Youngstown post-office. In July, 1902, he became the first bookkeeper of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company, of Struthers, from which position he advanced first to teller, and in April, 1905, was appointed cashier, which position he has since continued to hold. Mr. Campbell was married to Georgia M. Edwards, a daughter of Benjamin Edwards of Youngstown. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons and the Elks.

CHARLES R. WETMORE, whose fine farm of 125 acres is situated in Canfield township, a little more than one mile from the village, was born at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 5, 1852, and is a son of George and Caroline M. (Crane) (Fales) Wetmore.

The grandfather of Mr. Wetmore was Ezariah Wetmore, who was born in Connecticut. In 1798, with General Wadsworth, he came to what is now Canfield township, where they immediately began the survey of the land. He helped to cut down the native forest trees which then stood where the town pump of Canfield is located, and he raised his first crop of wheat, growing it among the stumps on the present farm of his grandson, Charles R. The family lived in the little log cabin he erected in this wilderness, subsisting at first on wild game, which was then abundant. In 1820 his taxes, assessed at one cent per acre, amounted to \$1.25. On December 23, 1868, he was appointed by Gov. Samuel Huntington, a lieutenant in the Second regiment, First brigade and Fourth division of Ohio militia. His grandson prizes his commission very highly, which was signed and sealed by the governor, at Chillicothe, which was then the capital of Ohio. When called into action

in the War of 1812, Lieutenant Wetmore was chosen as flag-bearer. He married Belinda Sprague, whose grandparents were among the first settlers in Canfield township. She died in March, 1857, Ezariah Wetmore having died in September of the previous year. They had eight children, as follows: Caroline, Harriet, Cornelia, William, Betsey, Sarah, Henry and George, all of whom have passed away.

George Wetmore, father of Charles R., was born on the present farm and in the house in which his son resides, January 2, 1822. He carried on agricultural pursuits during his earlier years and later, with his brother William, owned and operated an oil refinery in Canfield township, manufacturing oil from cannel coal. They sold their first oil for \$1 per gallon and Mr. Wetmore has the primitive lamp in which it was first utilized. The discovery of oil in the ground prevented George Wetmore from making a great fortune, but it in no wise lessens his reputation for enterprise. He was interested also, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Ralph Crane, in the operating of a foundry. He died April 14, 1891. On October 30, 1851, George Wetmore married Mrs. Caroline M. (Crane) Fales, who was the widow of Orange B. Fales and daughter of Harmon and Harriet (Stilson) Crane. She was born April 16, 1821, in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and resides with her son, Charles R. Her parents came to Ohio from Connecticut, in 1800. Her first husband died 20 months after marriage, leaving one child, Orange B., who now resides at Salem, Ohio. George and Caroline Wetmore had two children: Charles R., and Mrs. Hattie B. Kaercher, of Youngstown.

Charles R. Wetmore was six weeks old when his parents located permanently on his present farm, on which he has lived ever since. A school-house was situated on the farm and this he attended during his boyhood. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits. In addition, he owns a sawmill and he and son own a threshing outfit. He believes in modern methods of farming and the use of first-class

machinery and also in the raising of fine grades of horses and cattle. On his meadows may be seen many beautiful Jersey cattle as well as good horses, it being his custom to winter as many as 19 head of the latter. He has spent a large amount of money in improving his property. His residence was built by his grandfather and he owns the original deed to the land, bearing the date of 1802.

On October 2, 1875, Mr. Wetmore was married to Julia Edsall, who was born in the village of Canfield, March 16, 1854, and is a daughter of Orville and Lydia (Ritter) Edsall. Orville Edsall was born in Canfield township, January 1, 1825, and his wife in 1832. They both survive. The children were as follows: Julia, Hiram, Charles H. and Edwin E.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore have one son Frank Edsall. He married Mabel Haroff, who died April 15, 1903, leaving one son, George O. The latter lives with his grandparents and is a very fortunate youth, having two grandfathers, two grandmothers, two great-grandmothers, one great-grandfather and one great-great-grandfather. This is certainly very unusual and indicates a sturdy race.

Mr. Wetmore is a Republican in politics. He has frequently served as school director and for some 23 years has been a member of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society. Occasionally he takes some weeks of recreation in the forests of Northern Michigan and upon his return brings deer and other game as proof of his prowess as a sportsman.

GUS A. DOERIGHT, one of the most active business men of Youngstown, Ohio, president and general manager of the Falcon Bronze Company, president of the Youngstown Transfer Company, and closely identified with many other prospering enterprises of this city, was born here, October 26, 1870.

From the age of fourteen years Mr. Doeright has been connected with the foundry in-

dustry, and he is an expert in brass foundry work. Prior to that age he attended the public and German Lutheran parish schools at Youngstown and thus acquired a good, common school education. He displayed a particular aptness for brass foundry work, and until 1888, he was in the employ of a number of large foundry firms of this city, Claypool & Jones, the Vinton Steel Casting Company, and the Vinton Brass Works. In 1888 he was one of the founders of the Youngstown Brass Works, now the Youngstown Brass and Iron Foundry.

On April 2, 1893, in association with the late G. B. Booth, he established the Falcon Bronze Works, on South Phelps street, and on October 1, 1895, the business was incorporated, with John Tod, G. B. Booth, Richard Garlick, W. W. Bonnell and G. A. Doeright. The capital stock at the beginning of the business was \$10,000, which was subsequently increased to \$25,000, and the first officers were: G. B. Booth, president; John Tod, secretary and treasurer; and G. A. Doeright, general manager. On April 1, 1901, the officers were: Richard Garlick, president; John Tod, vice-president; W. W. Bonnell, secretary; and G. A. Doeright, treasurer and general manager. On January 1, 1907, Mr. Doeright purchased the interests of Richard Garlick, John Tod and W. W. Bonnell, and has been president and manager of the concern since that date.

The Falcon Bronze Company manufactures bronze and brass castings for every kind of machinery, rolling mill brasses, Falcon bronze sheet and tin, mill bearings, vats, rods, bolts, braces, etc. The company requires some 18 skilled employes.

In addition to his large interests as mentioned above, Mr. Doeright is a stockholder in the Morgan Spring Company; is secretary and treasurer of the Elks Building Company, and is the largest individual stockholder in that fine building; president of the Youngstown Transfer Company; a stockholder in the People's Amusement Company; of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and many others.

In 1862 Mr. Doeright was married to

Anna L. Evans, who is a daughter of Henry Evans, of Girard, Ohio, and they have one son, Gilbert A.

For many years Mr. Doeright has been very prominent in the order of Elks. In 1896 he was the representative of the local lodge to the Denver convention and is past exalted ruler of the Youngstown lodge. He was chairman of the committee and made the first design for the building of the beautiful structure owned by the Elks in this city. His fraternal and social connections in addition to the above, include: a directorship in the Humane Society, membership on the manufacturing committee of the Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Youngstown Manufacturers' Association, and membership in the Youngstown and the Foraker clubs.

GEORGE E. TOBEY, chief butter maker for the New Middletown Creamery Company, of Springfield township, was born in Clarke County, Iowa, January 10, 1876, and is a son of Samuel W. and Sarah Frances (Grover) Tobey.

Samuel Tobey, father of George E., was born and reared in Indiana, where the grandfather, David Tobey, resided until middle life, and then moved to Pawnee County, Kansas. Early in the progress of the Civil War, Samuel Tobey enlisted for service in the Union army, entering the 71st Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, later being transferred to the Ninth Cavalry, and after two and one-half years of service was taken prisoner in southern Kentucky, but was released three months later. He subsequently moved to Clarke County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for some years. He assisted in the operating of the first creamery in Iowa, but an accident, by which he lost a leg, retired him from active life. He married Sarah Frances Grover, who is a daughter of Jacob Grover, who resided in Illinois until early in the 50's, when he started as a pioneer to Iowa. His wife died on the journey.

Samuel Tobey and wife had eight children, as follows: Isabel, who died aged six years; Frank M., residing at Youngstown; Shepard, who died in infancy; Edgar A., a physician, residing at New Bedford; George E.; Effie May, who married Dr. G. I. Armitage, residing at Murray, Iowa; John R., a postal mail clerk, residing at Murray, Iowa; and Arthur J., also residing at that point.


George E. Tobey was reared on the home farm in Clarke County, Iowa, and obtained a good, common school education. He assisted his father on the farm and at other work and before he had reached his majority, worked for three years in a drug store, probably with some idea, at that time, of becoming a physician, like his elder brother. However, when 21 years of age, he visited Mountair, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and there worked at butter making until he became an expert. The outbreak of the Spanish-American War changed his future for a time. He enlisted in Company B, 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied his command to Porto Rico. In that tropical island he was attacked by typhoid fever, was sent first to a hospital and then was shipped home on the hospital vessel, the Relief, which landed him safely at Philadelphia. Only those who have endured an experience like this, can fully realize what the fresh air of the North can do in the way of curing tropical fever, and as soon as Mr. Tobey was able he came to Springfield township and accepted his present position, with the New Middletown Creamery Company. Mr. Tobey's knowledge of this industry being both scientific and practical, he is a valuable man to the company.

The New Middletown Creamery Company was organized in the spring of 1899, and in its incorporation some thirty-three of the leading men of capital, in this section, were interested. Its present officers are: William Beight, president, treasurer and manager; and F. E. Faust, secretary. The board of directors include the following well known men: John Zeiger, Frank Myers, Fremont E. Faust, William Welker, William Beight, John

Ilgenfritz and W. H. Feicht. George E. Tobey is chief buttermaker and John Ulmer is assistant. The present creamery equipment has a capacity of 125,000 pounds of butter annually. There are some eighty patrons who deliver milk to this creamery. Great care is taken in the handling of the milk and in every part of the building the utensils and apparatus are so constructed that they can be kept in perfect sanitary condition.

Mr. Tobey was married at Petersburg, to Bertha Irene Witzeman, who was born at Middletown, and is a daughter of Zachariah and Adelia (Smith) Witzeman. Her father died when she was young and she was reared by her grandparents Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Tobey have four children, namely: Richard J., Gladys, Lillian and Irma.

In politics Mr. Tobey is a Republican. In 1906 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and is still in service, giving satisfaction by his judgments. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hillsville, Pennsylvania.

RANK JACOBS, a well known attorney at Youngstown, Ohio, was born in this city in the old family home on East Federal street, and is a son of Philip and Sally (Kimmel) Jacobs. The Jacobs family is an old one in Ohio, and was founded by the grandfather, Abraham Jacobs, many years ago. Both parents were born at Youngstown.

After graduating from the Youngstown High School, Frank Jacobs entered Hiram College and took a course in general surveying, after which he worked in that profession for some time. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but subsequently entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1877, and was admitted to practice before the New York courts. Not taking advantage of this permission, however, he returned to Youngstown and entered upon the practice of law in his native city, where he has continued alone



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WARHURST

ever since, with the exception of one year. He is widely known in all the courts of city and county and stands with the representative professional men of this section. Mr. Jacobs is a popular member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Golden Eagles. He is located at No. 120 Wick avenue.

GEOGE WARHURST, residing on his farm, located in section 27, Coitsville township, is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of this township. He was born September 4, 1836, in Derbyshire, England, and is a son of James and Mary (Pearson) Warhurst, both of whom lived and died in England.

Mr. Warhurst was reared and educated in his native land, and worked there for some time—at New Mills, near Manchester—as engraver in a calico printer's establishment. He was married in England February 4, 1861, to Zilla Godward. In 1868 he came to this country, settling in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio. He first worked for four years on a farm for Edward Godward, an uncle of his wife, after which he removed to Coitsville township, residing there seven years. He then returned to Poland township and purchased the farm on which he had worked for four years. It consisted of 100 acres, which he cultivated for three years, after which he sold out and located in Coitsville township on a farm of 77 acres. He remained there until 1905, when he removed to his present home on the Warhurst road. This farm originally consisted of 77 acres, of which Mr. Warhurst has sold several lots, 67 acres of the tract having been platted into town lots.

Mr. and Mrs. Warhurst have had six children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, who married John Siefert of Youngstown and has one child, George, who is also married; Matilda, who married Reuben Chapman, and has five children; Hannah, who married William Chapman, resides on her father's farm, and

has five children: Harriet Ann, who married Harry Dilley, died November 16, 1906, leaving one child; Emma, wife of William R. Holland, has two children; Charlotte, who married R. F. Frutchoy, has one child. Mr. Warhurst is now serving the second of two consecutive terms as trustee of Coitsville township, having several years ago also served two terms in that capacity. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Warhurst accompany this sketch.

JONATHAN JACOB MARKS, undertaker and liveryman of North Lima, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 14, 1873, and is a son of Christian and Caroline (Rukenbroad) Marks.

Jacob Marks, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany and after his marriage came to Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Columbiana County, Ohio. He died at the home of his son, in Springfield township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. One of his sons, Jonathan Marks, was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro during the Civil war. Our subject, in his travels through the south, visited his uncle's grave.

Christian Marks was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was there reared to maturity, and then moved to Petersburg, Mahoning County, where he acquired an interest in a saw and grist-mill. He later located on a farm, two miles northwest of Petersburg, living there until his death, in 1895. He married Caroline Rukenbroad and they reared four children: Lillian, deceased, wife of J. M. Felger, residing at Columbiana; Mary, residing at Columbiana; Charles T., residing one-half mile north of North Lima; and Jonathan J.

Jonathan J. Marks was reared in Springfield township and there attended the public schools. Early in life he learned the trade of carpenter which he followed some years, a part of the time being located with his brother-in-law at Columbiana. Subsequently he made a trip through the West, residing at Los Vegas, New Mexico, and later on the Apache

Reservation, in Arizona, where he assisted in the erection of the government building at the military post. After traveling through California and Washington, he returned to Columbiana, and in 1901, he came to North Lima, having in the meantime completed a course in the Champion College of Embalming at Buffalo, New York, under Dr. E. Myers, receiving a diploma. From the Ohio Board of Examiners he obtained a Class A license to follow his profession, and started up in North Lima, where he commands the larger part of the business in his line. For some years he was interested in dealing in terra cotta building blocks and drain tile, and for one year he was engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks, making those used in the construction of his fine building, but gave this up, in 1907, in order to engage in a livery business as a side line. He has a finely equipped stable with good horses and up to date vehicles. He is one of North Lima's most enterprising citizens. In February, 1902, Mr. Marks married Minerva Alice Elser, who was born in Beaver township, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ellen (Hadley) Elser, residents of North Lima. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marks; Raymond Elser, Dorothy Alice, and Florence Roenna.

Mr. Marks is a Democrat in national affairs, but is independent in local politics, voting for the man rather than the party. He served as township treasurer for one term. He is a member of the Mt. Olivet Reformed Church at North Lima.

LUTHER EDWARDS WETMORE, a trustee of Canfield township, in which he resides on his well improved farm of 95 acres, is one of the substantial and representative men of this locality. He was born in his present house, in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 30, 1846, and is a son of William and Susan (Edwards) Wetmore.

Ezariah Wetmore, the grandfather, was the pioneer of the family in Ohio. He came

to Canfield township in 1798 and was one of the first to start the clearing of the native forest where the village of Canfield now stands, cutting down the trees where now is located the town pump. He erected a cabin where the well is placed, and the site of the present Disciples Church is where he raised his first wheat crop, among the stumps. His grandson, Luther E., still preserves the sickle with which it was cut. After locating and surveying his land, he returned to Litchfield County, Connecticut, and there was married to Belinda Sprague, whose parents came with Mr. Wetmore and took up land in Canfield township, including the farm which Mr. Wetmore owns. In 1802 the grandparents covered the long distance in a wagon, bringing with them all the household necessities they could, and their whole lives were passed in these wild regions. Ezariah Wetmore was a lieutenant of militia and during the War of 1812, he was flag-bearer of his regiment. The children of Ezariah and Belinda Wetmore were: Caroline, Harriet, Cornelia, Sarah, William, Betsey, Henry and George, none of whom survive.

William Wetmore was born December 16, 1814, on his father's farm in Canfield township, where he was reared and which he later assisted to clear. He grew up with strong anti-slavery opinions, and was a trusted assistant in the workings of what was then known as the "underground railway." On one occasion, as he often recalled, a lecturer who was pleading the cause of freedom, at Canfield, was tarred and feathered by those who were not in sympathy with his sentiments. It was William Wetmore who rescued the unfortunate speaker, assisted him in removing the evidence of the mob's violence, and the next day, clad in Mr. Wetmore's best suit of clothes, the unhappy man was taken by his rescuer to the Congregational Church. There Mr. Wetmore had the courage to show that he was not afraid to protect the weak and helpless, and the man was not further molested. William Wetmore, in addition to farming, became interested in leasing coal lands and in manufacturing an illuminating oil from

cannel coal. This enterprise would have been a successful one had not oil been discovered in the ground about this time. On August 29, 1838, William Wetmore was married to Susan Edwards, who died August 10, 1890. Mr. Wetmore died May 30, 1892. They had three children: William Waldon, Luther Edwards and Henry P.

Luther Edwards Wetmore is the only survivor of his father's family. He was educated in the district schools and at Canfield Academy and was trained to practical farming on the homestead. In addition to general agriculture, for the past nine years, Mr. Wetmore has operated a fine dairy, keeping eleven head of Jersey cows and selling his choice butter to private customers at Youngstown. Mr. Wetmore takes justifiable pride in his well improved farm and fine stock.

On April 25, 1883, Mr. Wetmore was married to Harriet Sackett Turner, an accomplished teacher in the township, who is a daughter of Charles R. and Flora J. (Sackett) Turner. They have one son, Phill, who was born April 29, 1884. He has been given excellent educational advantages and is a graduate of the Normal College at Canfield and also of the Ohio State Normal School dairy department, receiving his diploma March 16, 1907. He resides at home and assists his father.

Politically Mr. Wetmore is a Republican and since 1904 he has been an efficient member of the board of trustees of Canfield township. In addition to the home farm Mr. Wetmore owns also a farm of 50 acres in Green township.

JESSE COOK, whose excellent farm of 42 acres is situated in section 15, Goshen township, has resided in his present comfortable home for over a quarter of a century and is one of the representative men of his neighborhood. He was born November 18, 1844, in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Joel and Keturah Cook.

Joel Cook, father of Jesse, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, but the Cooks were originally from New Jersey, where his father, Job Cook, was born and he was a son of a Cook who came from England, possibly before the Revolutionary War. Job Cook was the founder of the family in Ohio, and he came when Salem was but an outpost of civilization and was the home of the wandering Indian. Grandfather Cook acquired 80 acres of good land in Ellsworth township, entering the same from the government, and his son Joel Cook, resided on this place for fourteen years before he moved to Goshen township, subsequently settling on the farm on which his son, Jesse Cook, still resides. Joel Cook continued to live on this property until his death, May 6, 1873, when in his 64th year. He was twice married and of the children of his first union, Jesse is the only survivor. He was married (second) to Esther Mead and there are three survivors of this marriage, namely: Mary E., who married Jeremiah Clark, residing in Smith township; William R., residing at Virginia, Minnesota; and Elizabeth, who married Charles Blodhem, residing near Alberta, British Columbia. In politics, Joel Cook was a Republican. In religious belief he was united with the Christian Church.

Jesse Cook was reared on the home farm in Goshen township and obtained his education in the district schools. From boyhood he was trained in the details of farming and gave his father his help as long as the latter lived. Mr. Cook has spent almost his entire life on his farm, his main interests having always been centered here, but when occasion demanded that he give up its comforts for a time, he did not shirk the duty. In May, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company D, 143rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during the four months of his enlistment, he did guard duty at City Point and took part in the siege of Petersburg. After his honorable discharge he returned to his home in Goshen township. He is a member of Trescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 10, at Salem.

Mr. Cook was married to Ellen J. Oving-

ton, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where she died April 14, 1905. She was a devoted member of the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a woman of beautiful, Christian character, and her death was not only a great bereavement to her husband and children, but to the whole community, where she was universally esteemed. She was a daughter of Bryan and Ann (Mead) Ovington, the former of whom was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had three children born to them, namely: Howard R., residing at Beloit; Abbie, who married Warren E. Townsend, residing in Goshen township; and Mary C., who married Robert Boyd, residing in Goshen township.

In political sentiment Mr. Cook has always been affiliated with the Republican party, but he has never consented to hold any office except that of director of School District No. 5. He is one of the leading members of the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM G. CASSADAY, whose fine farm of 106½ acres is situated in Canfield township, about three miles south and west of the village, is one of the representative agriculturists of this section as well as a leading citizen. Mr. Cassaday was born December 5, 1833, in his father's farm-house, which then stood on the present site of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, at Alliance, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Scott) Cassaday.

The Cassaday family came originally from England to America and the grandfather of William G. Cassaday settled in New Jersey, where his son Samuel was born. The latter engaged in farming and teaming until several years after his marriage, when he decided to migrate with his wife and two children to Stark County, Ohio. The journey was made in a gerat covered wagon and at its termination, a home was founded on the present site of Alliance, right in the midst of the green woods. The family lived in the wagon until

a rude log cabin could be erected, in which they lived for many years. At first Mr. Cassaday supplied his family with wild game with little exertion, but afterward each year found fewer and fewer deer and wild turkey, and in time as the country was settled and cleared, they even became so rare that the sight of a wild creature was a matter of general comment. Mr. Cassaday, in the early days, made a large amount of maple sugar. In 1850 he moved to Mahoning County, settling on a partly cleared farm of 255 acres, on which he died in May, 1874, aged 75 years. The mother of Mr. Cassaday lived first with her son Joshua a number of years and then with William G., after which she went to the home of another son, Abraham Cassaday, at Alliance, where she died aged 84 years. There were six children born to Samuel Cassaday and wife, namely: Elizabeth, who married William Naylor, both being now deceased; Mercy, who married Dr. Brenton, both of whom also are deceased; Joshua, residing at Alliance; William Garwood; Abraham, residing at Alliance, engaged in a drug business; and Sarah Jane, who married Dr. John M. Jennings, of Indiana.

William Garwood Cassaday still has very lively recollections of his boyhood which was passed in Stark County, and on many a hot day has ploughed where the railroad station and many of the finest business blocks of Alliance stand. His father at one time owned 255 acres of land which is now of great value, being right in the heart of the city. Like many other early settlers he could not be persuaded that a railroad cut through his land would ever enhance its value, and when he was compelled to submit, he sold his property for a trifle and again made a pioneer beginning in Mahoning County. Before the removal to Canfield township, when William was about 16 years of age, he had attended the old log school which long ago passed out of existence, and later went to school in this section, completing his education at Mt. Union College. Mr. Cassaday then taught school through ten winters and also several summer terms, one winter in Indiana, but mainly in Mahoning

County. Following his marriage he rented the present farm for several years from his father, later purchasing it by degrees until he came into possession of about one-half of his land. He carries on general farming and raises horses, cattle, hogs and sheep and has been very successful with poultry, keeping some 150 chickens and doing a good business in eggs. The buildings were here when he came but he has rebuilt the residence and added many modern comforts.

Mr. Cassaday was married May 21, 1863, to Mary A. White, who was born in Yorkshire, England, January 29, 1838, and is a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Mead) White. They came to America in 1850 and settled in Goshen township, Mahoning County. Joseph White was married (first) to Sarah Robinson and they had five children: John, Mary, William, Edward and Joseph. He was married (second) to Jane Mead, of which union also there were five children, namely: Matthew, Richard, Frank, Mary A. and Henry, all of whom live in America. He died in Goshen township, in February, 1873, at the age of 87 years. The mother of Mrs. Cassaday died June 30, 1895, aged 88 years.

Mr. Cassaday has an excellent tenant in Roy E. Williams, who manages the farm. Mr. Williams married Ella Sauerwein and they have one child. Politically Mr. Cassaday is a Republican. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Canfield, of which he is a trustee.

JAMES E. NEVIN, a leading member of the bar of Mahoning County, and a substantial citizen of Youngstown, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 28, 1858.

Mr. Nevin was educated in the public schools of Columbiana County, at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, the National School of Elocution and Oratory, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Washington University, of St. Louis, Missouri. For three years Mr. Nevin was a successful educator in Co-

lumbiana County, principal of several schools, and prior to coming to Youngstown, in 1899, he practiced law at Omaha, Nebraska. He is a man of capital and is interested in a number of mining and producing combines, operating in coal, oil and other minerals.

On September 3, 1890, Mr. Nevin was married to Elizabeth Beattie, of St. Louis, and they have three sons, Kirkwood Scott, Robert Beattie and James Edmondson, Jr. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Nevin is a conservative Republican. He retains membership in his college Greek letter society, the *Phi Delta Phi*.

WIRE, WELSH & CO., distillers, at New Middletown, widely known throughout this section of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, conduct the largest business enterprise in the southeastern part of Mahoning County. This distillery was first started, in 1888, by Solomon M. Wire, William H. Rummel, Francis Marin and Elias Collar, and it was conducted under the firm name of Wire, Rummel & Co., until 1889. It was then changed to Wire & Welsh, with Solomon M. Wire and E. C. Welsh, as owners. It remained such until Duncan Livingstone became a partner, when the firm style was changed to Wire, Welsh & Co., under which it has since operated, although Mr. Wire died in 1903. Mr. Welsh and Mr. Livingstone are sole owners.

The business was started in a small way, being a twelve-bushel capacity a day. When Mr. Welsh became connected with it, it was increased to twenty five bushels a day, later was advanced to forty three bushels a day, still later to 85 bushels a day, and it is but a question of still more enlargement, when it will be one hundred bushels a day. Under Wire, Welsh & Co., many improvements were made and improved machinery, in the way of steel worms and other apparatus, was installed. In 1902, the building occupied at present was erected, new warehouses were built and still

more improved machinery was introduced. The plant is taxed to its utmost capacity at present, but plans are on foot for further expansion. This distillery has fine equipments. It uses a natural gas engine and a 100-horse power boiler and their product is double copper distilled. Although many firms falsely advertise their products as so prepared, in fact, this is one of the few firms in this part of the country which employ the double copper distilled process. They have an elevator with 10,000 bushels capacity, and two warerooms, one 76 by 175 feet and another 36 by 105 feet, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

The brand, Middletown Golden Rye, is well known to the people of this part of Ohio, and is sold within a radius of twenty miles of New Middletown, the demand being so much greater than the supply, precludes the possibility of their extending their territory at the present time. The fact that Springfield township is the only one in the county not voted dry, speaks well for the manner in which this plant has been conducted, and its importance to the prosperity of the community.

JOHAN SANZENBACHER, a retired tanner and belt manufacturer of Canfield, Ohio, was born May 5, 1827, in Wittenberg, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Sugar) Sanzenbacher.

Jacob Sanzenbacher was born and reared in Germany and served for four years in the German army. He subsequently became proprietor of a hotel and later emigrated to America with his wife and family. In 1833 he first located in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and engaged in farming, after which he moved to Beaver County, now Lawrence County, residing there from 1838 until 1870. He then retired from farming, resided with his daughter in Girard a few years, after which he settled in Springfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he and his wife both died, his death occurring April 17, 1882, and that of his wife, December 24, 1878. They were the

parents of seven children, three of whom died in Germany, and one, George, died on the ocean and was buried at sea. Those reared in America were: Jacob, John, and Barbara, John being the only survivor.

John Sanzenbacher was about six years old when his parents located in Columbiana County, Ohio. The little education he received was obtained in a German school, held in an old fashioned log building with slab benches which had wooden pins for legs. Large four-foot whips were in evidence, as a reminder to the children to be good. Mr. Sanzenbacher remained on the farm until 18 years of age when he served an apprenticeship of three years and six months in the tanning business, with Robert Fullerton of Lawrence County. During this time he received his board and washing together with \$100. He then engaged at journey-work for William Moore of Boardman, and then for Mr. Miller of New Middletown, whom he later bought out, but one year later returned to Boardman, where he worked six months for William Moore. On April 9, 1850, he came to Canfield, Ohio, and opened a small tannery for himself, starting with a capital of \$400, and one horse. He later entered into partnership with Pierpont Edwards and Franklin Showaker, and they, under the firm name of The Buckeye State Tannery, built a larger plant nearer the railroad, giving employment to 30 men, tanning leather and working it into belting. Mr. Sanzenbacher later bought out his partners and took his son David into the business, and in 1892 he retired from the business. For sometime he engaged in buying and selling leather, but is now living in retirement in an elegant home on Lisbon street in Canfield, where he has been a resident longer than any other man, with but one exception. Mr. Sanzenbacher still owns a small farm at the edge of Canfield, but gave his well improved farm of 120 acres to his son David, and his farm of 67 acres to his son Charles.

Mr. Sanzenbacher was married (first) December 24, 1850, to Sarah Jane Oswalt, who died November 5, 1898, and they had six children: Harriet, who married John Neff; Re-

becca, who married Irwin Callahan; Charles, who married Mollie Kohler; John H., who married a Miss Dodge; David, who married Sarah Carrol, and Luther, who is unmarried. In 1904 Mr. Sanzenbacher married (second) Elizabeth Marrow, who was born in 1830. Politically Mr. Sanzenbacher was formerly an adherent of the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery party, and is now a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Canfield. He was the founder of the Farmers National Bank of Canfield, of which he was a stockholder and director for seventeen years, but from which he has now retired.

S H. LIGHTNER, dealer in pianos, music and musical instruments, also musical author and publisher, has been identified with the interests of Youngstown, Ohio, for the past twenty-eight years. He was born and reared in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lightner has been musical from his youth and possesses not only mechanical skill but a decided talent for composition. He taught school in his native state and also in Ohio, for some eight years, and in 1878 he accepted the position of supervisor of music in the public schools at Youngstown. This he retained for twenty-four years, only resigning in 1902, after a faithful service of almost a quarter of a century. He compiled a course in music which was adopted by the Ohio Normal Music School. He is the author of a series of music books, three in number, known as the Melodic Music Course, which have proved very popular and being in use all over the state. Since retiring from the educational field, Mr. Lightner has been engaged in his present business, which to him is a thoroughly congenial one.

In 1879 Mr. Lightner was married to Jennie Hopkins, of Sharpville, Pennsylvania, and they have four children—Allan, Dean, Marjorie and Bernice. Allan, the eldest son, completed the public school course at Youngstown and graduated from the classical depart-

ment of Oberlin College, in the class of 1903. He is married and has the general agency of the New York Lumber Insurance Company. The second son, Dean, graduated from Oberlin in the class of 1906. He also is now with the New York Lumber Insurance Company. Marjorie possesses great musical gifts and is a student in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. The youngest daughter is a student in the Rayen High School. The family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

J OHN L. BECKER, one of the well known citizens of Poland township, who owns a farm of 51 acres and operates the Kennedy farm of 135 acres, was born at Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 29, 1859, and is a son of Lorenz and Veronica (Dahringer) Becker. Lorenz Becker was a native of Alsace Lorraine, France, and came to America with his father, Lorenz Becker, who settled at Syracuse, New York, where the son, Lorenz, was reared. After coming to Lowellville, he operated a coal bank located at Mt. Nebo, Mahoning County, for many years, after which he engaged in house painting. He married Veronica Dahringer and both are still living in the village of Lowellville. She came from Germany with her parents when 16 years of age.

John L. Becker was reared in Lowellville and for a number of years followed painting and paper hanging. Since his marriage he has resided with his wife's parents and farmed the Kennedy farm of 135 acres, and for seven years he also operated the flour mill at Lowellville.

Mr. Becker was married October 4, 1888, to Rachel Kennedy, who is a daughter of Thomas W. and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy. Thomas Kennedy was born in Coitsville in June, 1824, and was a son of James Kennedy, who came with his father, John Kennedy, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, where he was one of the earliest settlers of Coitsville. Thomas Kennedy died June 4, 1896. His widow, who was

born on the old Truesdale farm, is a daughter of Hugh Truesdale, who was also born on the old Truesdale farm, near Portland. James Kennedy, member of Congress from this district, is a son of Thomas and Margaret Kennedy, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Becker. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Becker: Walter, who attends the Lowellville High School; Frank; Margaret, who died aged seven years; Hugh Truesdale; Rachel Erskine; and Ruth.

SAMUEL E. BRADSHAW, one of Goshen township's native born and substantial and prominent citizens, resides on a tract of 40 acres, which is situated in section 4, and owns an additional 37½ acres, which is also located in Goshen township. Mr. Bradshaw was born on his present farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 30, 1840, and is a son of William and Jane (Shinn) Bradshaw.

The father of Mr. Bradshaw was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in New Jersey. The founder of the family in Goshen township, was the grandfather, James Bradshaw, who was a pioneer settler in this locality, coming when his son William was about seven years of age. For a short period he lived at Salem, Ohio, and then settled on his pioneer farm in the dense woods that then covered what is now one of the finest sections of farming land in Goshen township. William Bradshaw, father of Samuel, became a man of prominence in this community and served a long time as a justice of the peace, in which office he won the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens on account of his just and careful decisions. He was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He married Jane Shinn, and of their children, four survive, namely: Samuel E.; Lewis C., residing at Cleveland; Margaret E., who married William Stratton, residing in Columbiana County; and James A., residing in Berlin township, Mahoning County.

Samuel E. Bradshaw was reared on the

farm he now occupies and through boyhood he attended school at Patmos. He has always devoted himself to the care and cultivation of his land and raises a fine line of agricultural products. He married Eliza J. Middleton, a daughter of the late Levi S. Middleton, of Goshen township, and they have three children, namely: Nellie I., who married William A. Mather, residing in Goshen township; Rebecca E., who married Lewis Stratton, residing in Goshen township; and Mary E., who resides with her parents.

In politics Mr. Bradshaw is a staunch Republican. He is no seeker for public office, but takes a deep interest in all that concerns Goshen township and the permanent welfare of the public, and votes often, in local matters, for the candidate he knows will best carry out the wishes of the people. He believes in the benefits which come from good roads and first class schools.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAAG, manager of the *Youngstown Times*, was born in Ebingen, in the state of Wurtemberg, Southern Germany, February 28, 1850.

He attended the Ebingen schools and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a printer. The full term of apprenticeship was six years: he left, however, at the end of three to come to America. In 1867, directly after his arrival in the United States, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he secured a place on a German paper, the *Daily Herald*. Shortly afterwards he went to Watertown, Wisconsin, which had become the new home of a great many Germans, and while employed on a paper there met Miss Elizabeth Ducasse, who, in 1872, became his wife.

In 1875, after four years with the *Indiana Staats-Zeitung* in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Maag came to Youngstown, which has ever since been his home. Upon his arrival he bought the *Youngstown Rundschau*, a weekly German newspaper, which he still conducts. Until 1887 his experience had been only in



GEORGE WASHINGTON MULLIKIN



MRS. MARY C. MULLIKIN

the German field. The *Youngstown Vindicator* being for sale in that year, he bought it, published it for a year by himself and then entered into partnership with the late John M. Webb, Mr. Webb acting as editor, Mr. Maag having charge of the business side. A year later, in 1889, Mr. Maag undertook the publication of the *Daily Vindicator*, organizing a stock company of which he has, from the beginning, been business manager and treasurer. Though actively interested in the affairs of the city, he did not hold political office until 1901, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for state representative and elected by the substantial majority of 643, though the rest of the ticket was Republican. He served but one term. His chief care has always been the *Vindicator*, which, under his direction, has become one of the leading papers of the state.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MILLIKIN, a prosperous farmer of Youngstown township, who operates a dairy farm of 93½ acres, was born June 5, 1845, in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Miller) Millikin. The father, Alexander Millikin, was born in Ireland, and when a lad of four years his father, also named Alexander, died. One year later his mother, Mary Millikin, came to this country with six sons, and settled in Canada, where he was reared and married. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, purchasing a farm of 100 acres in Bloomfield township, on which he resided for many years. He subsequently sold this farm and purchased a tract of 285 acres in the same township, which in 1897, he sold, removing to Burghill, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he and his wife are still living at the advanced age of 91 and 81 years respectively. Nine children completed their family, namely: George Washington, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Frank Stambaugh; H. A. Millikin, who resides in Brooklyn, New York; Robert, a farmer residing in Burghill, Trum-

bull County; William, who is engaged in farming in Trumbull County; Nettie, who died aged five years; Mary, who died in 1906, was the wife of James T. Minehart; Frank, who resides in Burghill; and Harvey, who follows farming in New York State.

George W. Millikin was reared in Bloomfield township, Trumbull County, and attended the district school, after which he spent three terms at the Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington. On leaving school he returned home and was engaged in farming for some time. He also conducted a meat market in Bloomfield for one year, and one for two years in Youngstown. He then took up farming for one year, when he bought his present farm, where since 1883, he has made a specialty of raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle, which for twenty years he has had on exhibition at county and state fairs from Illinois to Maine, receiving many first premiums and sweepstakes. Since 1906 he has devoted his time exclusively to his dairy.

Mr. Millikin was married January 1, 1872, to Mary J. Creed, a sister of John A. Creed, of whom a full sketch may be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Millikin have three children, namely: Maud, who married P. B. Riblet, a farmer of Youngstown township, of whom a sketch appears in this work; Ray C., a resident of Youngstown, who married Nina Crum of Frederick, Maryland, and has one child, Madeline; and Bert, who resides at home. Mr. Millikin is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He belongs to the Methodist Church. Portraits of himself and wife appear with this sketch.

FRED B. KING, funeral director and licensed embalmer, at Youngstown, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1868, and is a son of B. G. King. Mr. King's father was a member of the undertaking firm of Drake & King, which was established in 1807. His death occurred at Youngstown in 1902.

Fred B. King completed his education in

Mercer County and then was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad offices at Lawrence Junction for seven years, and for four years was in the purchasing department of the Ohio Steel Company. On the death of his father in 1902 he assumed charge of the business, and he is now manager of the Fred B. King Company. He is also a member of the firm of King Brothers, funeral directors and furniture dealers, at Girard. He was married on December 31, 1903, to Mary P. Gibner of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. King is very prominent in Masonry and has served in many official positions in the order. He filled every chair in the Blue Lodge, for two years was an officer in the Chapter, and at present is the recorder in the Commandery. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows, the Protected Home Circle and other societies. For some time he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the State Embalming Association. He belongs to Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as a trustee. His business office is located at No. 29 South Champion street.

EDWARD B. LIDDLE, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of 129 acres, in Poland township, which he owns in partnership with his mother, was born August 15, 1861, on his present farm, and is a son of George and Mary E. (Kennedy) Liddle.

George Liddle, grandfather of Edward B., was a native of England, and came to America in 1804. He settled on the land which has remained the family home ever since, on which he spent the rest of his life. George Liddle, father of Edward B., was born on this farm, in 1812, and during his boyhood days assisted with the work of clearing, which had been partly done before his father came to it, and after his marriage, in 1841, continued to reside on the farm the remainder of his life, his death occurring in October, 1884, at the age of 72 years. He was a general farmer and lumber-

man, and operated the first steam sawmill in this county, building the same in 1843. He married Mary Elizabeth Kennedy, who was born in Coitsville, and was a daughter of James Kennedy. A family of twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Liddle: George, who died in 1853, was accidentally killed in a sawmill; a babe died in infancy; Sarah C., deceased, who was the wife of James B. McCrone; and William, James, David, John B., and Charles Fowler, all deceased; Margaret Jane, who married Frank Bradley, of Buffalo; Edward Baker, Lorena E., and Leonora, twins, the former of whom resides with her mother, at Struthers, and the latter of whom is deceased.

Edward B. Liddle was born and reared on his present farm and as a boy was employed in his father's saw mill. After the latter's death, he continued to operate the mill until about 1886. Since 1901 he has been engaged in a wholesale meat business, having a slaughter-house on his place, and for three years, from 1903 until 1906, he conducted a meat market in Struthers. He still owns the shop and building, but rents it to Kuhn & Allen, who now conduct a market there. The family residence was formerly situated back in the central part of the farm, but George Liddle, built the large frame house in its present desirable location.

Mr. Liddle was united in marriage in April, 1895, to Virginia B. Duncan, who was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William and Cornelia (Carrol) Duncan, the latter of whom was born and reared near Little Mountain, Lake County, Ohio, and died when Mrs. Liddle was eight years old. William Duncan was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and his second marriage was to Matilda Fowler. In 1884, when Mrs. Liddle was about 17 years old, Mr. Duncan moved to Poland, where she was subsequently married to Mr. Liddle. They have five children, namely: Eleanor, George, Frank, Mary, Elizabeth, and William. Mr. Liddle is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. STRATTON, an honored veteran of the late Civil War and a prominent citizen of Goshen township, resides on his excellent farm of 48 acres, which is situated in section 10. Mr. Stratton was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1845, and is a son of Daniel S. and Angeline (Phillips) Stratton, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, and the latter in Pennsylvania.

Stacy Stratton, grandfather of William H., was a native of New Jersey, and he came to Goshen township among the early pioneers and lived on the land on which he settled, until his death. Daniel S. Stratton continued to carry on agricultural pursuits, in Goshen township, until his death, which took place about 1880.

William H. Stratton was reared in Goshen township and was educated in the schools of Patmos. When 19 years of age, April 18, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Federal army, entering Company L, Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, the commanding officer being the gallant Philip Sheridan. Mr. Stratton took part in the siege before Petersburg and Richmond, and was one of General Sheridan's cavalrymen on the field of Appomattox, when General Lee surrendered, an occasion never to be forgotten by those who were a part of it. Subsequently, Mr. Stratton did guard duty around Petersburg, and finally was honorably discharged July 11, 1865.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Stratton returned to Mahoning County, since which time his main occupation has been carpenter work. He has done a great deal of business all through this part of Mahoning County. He received his farm from his father and cultivates that with good results, but gives the larger part of his time and attention to work at his trade.

On August 8, 1867, Mr. Stratton was married to Edith T. Townsend, who was born in Mahoning County, and is a daughter of the late Jonathan Townsend, of Goshen township. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton have had six children, as follows: Charles D., deceased; Jonathan T.,

residing at Alliance; Henry L., residing in Goshen township; Sarah A., who married Freeman Hively, residing in Goshen township; Marion F., residing in Goshen township; and Mary F., who married Delmer Baird, residing at Patmos.

Mr. Stratton is a trustee of the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, to which both he and wife belong. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a man of high standing in his community.

WB. JONES, auditor of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, at Youngstown, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1854. His father, Thomas Jones, was a well known builder at Youngstown, for many years. He came to this city from Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1832 and was concerned in the construction of the locks on the canal. He also built a number of the furnaces used in the large plants here. His death occurred in 1872.

W. B. Jones has spent his life in this city and has been connected with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company ever since it began business here and for the last year has been auditor of its affairs. He is also financially interested in the business as a stockholder. In 1875, Mr. Jones was married to Mary Harris, of Lisbon, Ohio, and they have four children, viz.: Helen, Paul Jones, George C. and Robert M. The youngest son is a student at the Rayen School. George C. is a mechanical engineer in the office of the Carnegie mills, and is attending the mechanical department at Princeton College.

Paul J. Jones, the eldest son of W. B. Jones, was born in 1880, at Youngstown, graduated from the Rayen High School in 1899, and for about two and a half years was engaged as civil engineer in the construction of railroads and steel plants, work he performed during his school vacations. In the fall of 1901, he entered the University of

Michigan, and was graduated from the law department in 1904, and immediately admitted to the bar. His first field of practice was Cleveland, but in December, 1905, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hahn, under the firm name of Hahn & Jones, attorneys. He is a member of the Mahoning Golf Club and of his college fraternities.

W. B. Jones has always been concerned in the proper administration of civil affairs, but only as becomes a good citizen. He is a member of the first Presbyterian Church. He is a representative man of this city, capable and successful, upright as to character and genial in manner.

JOHNN F. FINK, a retired farmer and stock-raiser of Canfield township and one of the most prominent citizens of the little village of Cornersburg, was born April 10, 1856, on his father's farm in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Lynn) Fink.

Samuel Fink was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and came to this county with his parents, John and Catherine (Deis) Fink, when a small child. He was one of a family of four children: John, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Catherine, all now deceased. John Fink, who was a farmer of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, brought his family to Ohio in old-fashioned covered wagons and bought a tract of virgin timber land in Poland township, Mahoning County. On this he resided the remainder of his life, engaged in clearing and cultivating his farm. For many years he made frequent trips between Pennsylvania and Ohio, with salt, sugar, etc., with a six-horse team, often riding one of the horses.

Samuel Fink, father of John F., was reared on his father's farm in Poland township, and worked in the old water-wheel saw-mill, which was one of the first mills operated in this section. After the breaking of the dam, it was run by steam. Samuel received but little schooling and lived at home until he was married to

Catherine Lynn, a daughter of Adam and Rachel (Fullwiler) Lynn. The Lynns came from Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of Canfield township. Adam Lynn followed farming and was one of the first post-masters of the county, there having been a post office at that time at Cornersburg. He served as justice of the peace for 42 years, and was a staunch Democrat. Our subject still has the old ink-stand used by Squire Lynn, who was an expert penman and use a quill pen, as is shown by the records kept at Warren, Ohio, where the Court House was then located. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Peter, Catherine, and Ferdinand, the latter of whom is the only one living. Samuel and Catherine Fink were the parents of seven children: Urias, deceased; Emma, who died young; John Ferdinand; Rosetta, who died young; William, residing in Canfield township; Rachel (Mrs. Peter Yager), of Canfield township; and George, of Youngstown township.

The parents of our subject started house-keeping on the old Lynn farm near the saw-mill race, and Samuel continued to operate the mill during the winter months and farmed in the summer. He was one of the most prosperous and successful farmers of the township and at the time of his death was the owner of 100 acres of valuable farm land. He died April 15, 1903, aged 75 years, his wife having died in 1893 aged 70 years.

John F. Fink was reared on his father's farm in Canfield township and attended the district schools. He has always devoted his time to farming and when just a mere boy assisted with the work in the field, using the farm tools of his day, the cradle, sickle and scythe, and he well remembers when the first mower and binder were operated in that section. He subsequently engaged in threshing, for a number of years, having an interest in an old fashioned horse-power machine, which required eight horses to operate it. His partners were Allen Peters and Homer Strook. They owned six horses and the farmer for whom they worked furnished one team of horses. Mr. Fink has a team of mules which he raised and broke when colts, one 27 and

the other 28 years old, and they are now doing service on the telephone line and are pensioned by him. They had the distinction of participating in the parade at Youngstown, Ohio, at the time of President Cleveland's first nomination, when all the men turned out with hickory brooms. On one occasion, before the advent of the automobile, a carriage was rigged up for a parade and the mules were hitched to the back of it to, push it, and this was the first horseless carriage which appeared in Youngstown.

Mr. Fink has 134 acres of land in Canfield township besides other property in Youngstown. His farms are well improved in every way and he has laid 1,000 rods of tile, besides erecting all his substantial buildings. In 1899 he retired from the farm, since when he has been engaged in business at Cornersburg, a little village about five miles from Youngstown, for the past six years dealing in wool, and shipping about one car-load a year. Mr. Fink is one of the leading citizens of this little village, and because of his prominence, is jokingly called, "the Mayor of Cornersburg." Politically he is a Democrat and has served for many years as school director and was a member of the committee at the time the school was built near his home. He also served as road surveyor and ran for infirmary director, and was defeated for the latter office by only a small majority, although the county is Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Eagles, at Youngstown, and of the Foresters of America of which he has been treasurer for 13 years. He is a member of the Zion Reform Church, at North Canfield, and has served in all the offices of that church, and was chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of the church edifice.

Mr. Fink was married November 11, 1877, to Rosetta Lynn, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Vohler) Lynn. She was born March 10, 1854, in Beaver township, Mahoning County. Her mother died when she was but nine days old and her father subsequently married Mary Beaver. He followed farming in Beaver township all his life. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fink: Ward, who

married Bertha Lentz, has one child, Lucetta Catherine, engaged in farming and stock-raising on the home farm of 100 acres, in Canfield township; Netta Viola, who married Joseph Deckon of Youngstown; Jesse Floyd, who married Edna Campbell, has one child, John Edward, and resides on a small farm in Canfield township, which is owned by his father; and Oliver Francis, who lives at home.

VIRGIL E. JONES, a well-known cement contractor of Youngstown, was born in 1851 in Austintown, Mahoning County, and is the son of Seymour A. and Martha (Burnett) Jones, and the grandson of Edward and Mary (Price) Jones, of Virginia, who were early settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio, their daughter being the first white child born in that county.

Seymour A. Jones was born on the same farm in Austintown on which his son Virgil subsequently first saw the light, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life.

Virgil E. Jones was reared on his father's farm near Austintown, and after leaving it was engaged in drilling for coal until 1884. He then went to LaPlata County, Colorado, where he located on a cattle ranch and also engaged in contracting for railroad ties. In 1888 he went to Kansas City, and entered the employ of the Western Sash and Door Company, learning the cutter's trade. He afterwards went to Denver and worked as head cutter in a planing mill until 1893, when he returned to Youngstown and for two winters was coal weigher for the Witchazel Coal Company. Later he was engaged in the same business in Columbiana County, Ohio, until 1898, when he returned to Youngstown and entered into the cement business and for the past seven years has been successfully engaged in contracting for cement work.

Mr. Jones was married in 1878 to Ida M. Gilmore, of Genaga County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Fannie Gilmore. Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, but does not care

to enter actively into politics. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge and is a member of the Hillman Street Christian Church, having been a member of the official board of that church for some time. He resides at 44 Ellenwood avenue.

JAMES W. VAIL, a leading farmer of Coitsville township, residing in section 17, was born February 26, 1847, in Poland, Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Got) Vail.

William Vail was born in Coitsville township near what is now known as Marion Heights. His father, Jacob Vail, came to Mahoning County from Dayton, Ohio, and settled on a small farm near Hazelton. William Vail was reared on his father's farm in this township, and in later years engaged in a blacksmith business in Poland township, where he bought and resided on a farm for several years. In 1859 he purchased 100 acres of land in Coitsville township, which is part of the farm now owned by James W. Vail, and here engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Got, and they became the parents of 10 children, of whom five are living, namely: Mary J., who resides at Bedford, Pennsylvania; James W.; Mrs. Martha Moore; Edward, who resides in Coitsville township; and Elizabeth, who resides at Bedford, Pennsylvania.

James W. Vail was about 12 years old when his parents moved to Coitsville township, and he was reared to maturity on his father's farm, where he remained assisting with the work and engaging in the buying and selling of stock until 1873, when he purchased and located on a farm of 43 acres just opposite his present farm, residing there for 20 years, removing then to his present property.

Mr. Vail was married April 2, 1874, to Jane Miller, who was born in Canada and came when quite young to Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, with her father, Hugh Miller. There have been four children born

to Mr. and Mrs. Vail: Anna, who married Andrew D. Fankle, of Youngstown; George, who married Mildred Shipton, has one child, Mabel; Nettie, who teaches in East Youngstown; and William, who assists with the work on the farm.

Mr. Vail is a Republican in politics and has served by appointment, as township trustee for one term, as a member of the board of education for 15 years, and was justice of the peace for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is also a trustee.

GEORGE E. MEITER, who has large farming and dairy interests in Goshen township, where he owns a fine farm of over 128 acres, is one of the progressive and substantial men of this locality. He was born October 20, 1870, in Transylvania, Austria, and is a son of George and Agnes Meiter, highly respected residents of Goshen township.

George E. Meiter had good educational privileges in his own land and is a well-educated man in the German language. He learned the trade of wagonmaker, which he followed for six years. When about 19 years of age, he came to America, and on reaching Salem, Ohio, found employment with the Salem Wire and Nail Company. He worked for that business organization for eight years, providently saving his money and later wisely investing it. In the fall of 1900 he purchased his present excellent farm, on which he has since resided. He keeps 15 cows for dairy purposes and has a milk route at Salem, his wagon daily distributing milk, cream and buttermilk to many patrons in the neighboring city. He devotes careful attention to the growing of grains and fruits and, while he has had to make his own way in the world, he is as prosperous as almost any man of his age and opportunities, to be found in Goshen township. As a business man he enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

On July 4, 1896, Mr. Meiter was mar-

ried to Catherine Crouse, who was born in Transylvania, Austria, a daughter of George and Mary (Binder) Crouse. Her father came to America, settling at Salem, where he still resides. The mother of Mrs. Meiter is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Meiter have three children, Edward G., Carl A. and William. Politically, Mr. Meiter is a Republican. With his wife, he belongs to the German Lutheran Church at Salem.

SETH LUCIAN BAILEY, a representative citizen of Coitsville township, residing on a well-improved farm of 93 acres, in section 19, was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 19, 1833, on his father's farm of several hundred acres which lay in both Mahoning and Trumbull Counties. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Early) Bailey.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Bailey, David Bailey, was born in Connecticut, and came to Ohio with his family, in 1800, taking up several hundred acres of land lying in Coitsville and Hubbard townships, in both Mahoning and Trumbull counties. The grandfather died on his farm near Hubbard, aged about 40 years. His son David, father of Seth L., was also born in Connecticut and was eight years old when his parents moved to Ohio. He married Elizabeth Early, who was a daughter of Thomas Early, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. There were 10 children born to this marriage, all of whom reached maturity, and seven of whom still survive. Both parents died on the farm near Hubbard, full of years and high in the esteem of those who had known them well.

Seth L. Bailey was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood before he left home and later spent one term at the High School at Pulaske, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. On the home farm in early manhood, he did a large amount of stock and wool-buying, and was much interested in raising stock. When

23 years old he went to Champaign County, Illinois, where he remained on a farm for a time and then accepted a position as deputy for the county clerk of Piatt County, Illinois. He remained in that State for three years and then went back to the home farm for two years. After his marriage, in 1860, he moved to Sandy Lake, Mercer County, and during a residence there of nine years, he bought and sold three farms and was extensively interested in buying and selling wool and also in the oil business. Mr. Bailey had a fine opening for business in Tennessee, about this time, but he did not accept on account of his wife's people wishing her to remain nearer the old home. In 1870 he purchased the place on which he lives and he owns also a valuable tract of 10 acres situated about one mile west. He has made many improvements on his land here and has a very valuable property. He does little farming, devoting his attention to the raising of fine stock. At one time he made a specialty of white-faced cattle, known as Herefords, and he has owned some very valuable herds. Prior to going to Illinois, he was in business for himself, buying and selling cattle and also did business for Milton Powers. His extensive dealings made necessary many trips to New York, Chicago and other points, and he is well posted concerning all kinds of stock and their markets.

On March 8, 1860, Mr. Bailey was married to Marilla Stewart, who is a daughter of William Stewart, and they have had five children: Blanche, Inez, William Orrin, Clyde Lester, and one deceased. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey was educated in the local schools and the Rayen High School at Youngstown, and was a successful teacher in Coitsville and Hubbard townships. She married David Black and they have one son, Lucian. Inez, the second daughter, was educated at Grove City and Poland and taught school in Poland and Coitsville. She married William G. Cowden. William Orrin, who is a farmer in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, was educated at Grove City, Mercer County, and subsequently graduated at Valparaiso College, Indiana, and for a number of

years taught school at Hazelton, Ohio. For some time he was bookkeeper and treasurer for Black Brothers Milling Company, at Beatrice, Nebraska. He married Anna Moore, of Lawrence County, and they have four children: Lloyd Lester, Harold Moore, Russell Dale and Cecil. Clyde Lester, who is a commercial traveler, representing Darling & Company, of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was educated at Grove City and later taught school at Thorne Hill and New Bedford. He married Brittomarte Roatch, who is a daughter of Col. David E. and Alice D. (Sala) Roatch. During the Civil War, Colonel Roatch enlisted as a private, serving three months in the 19th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, subsequently re-enlisting, in 1861, in Company I, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he became a first lieutenant. His next enlistment was in the 98th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, after the battle of Perryville, in which he was promoted to a captaincy, later was made major and still later, lieutenant-colonel. He served two months on General Beatty's staff. After the close of the war he became a prominent citizen of Carroll County, where he served two terms as sheriff. His death occurred there in 1897. Mr. Bailey and family belong to the Hopewell Presbyterian Church at New Bedford.

SMITH CRAWFORD, a wholesale and retail dealer in flour, feed and grain, at Youngstown, is one of the representative business men of this city. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852 and came with his parents in early youth to Mahoning County, where he was reared and educated. Early in life he entered the office of Andrews & Hitchcock, where he remained for a while, after which he worked for a number of years in his father's lumber-yard. He then engaged in the flour and feed business, opening a small feed store on Federal street. Subsequently he built his present place of business on the corner of Decker and Com-

merce streets, and has lately completed the erection of a fine warehouse on Wilson avenue near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway depot. The new warehouse will hold about 30 car-loads of feed and grain, and Mr. Crawford will operate this in connection with his present grain elevator which he is moving to the site of the newly erected warehouse. Mr. Crawford is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank, and is also a stockholder in the Dollar Savings & Trust Company. Mr. Crawford was married in 1878 to Amy Houston, and they have three children: Clyde, who is in business with his father, Grace and Helen. He is a member of the Masonic order and attends the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

JACOB DUSTMAN, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen of Goshen township, resides on his well-cultivated farm of 93 acres, which is situated in section 4, having located here shortly after the close of the Civil War. He was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 2, 1835, and is a son of Christian and Susan (Frank) Dustman.

The Dustmans were very early settlers in Ellsworth township and they have always been among the best citizens. Christian Dustman was a potter by trade and he followed this for about 20 years. On account of failing health, he decided to engage in farming and thus faced the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, in a log cabin he built on his wild land in Ellsworth township. The out-door life benefited him to such an extent that he lived to be 78 years of age. Two of his sons still survive, Jacob, of Goshen township, and Christian, residing at Salem.

Jacob Dustman was reared in Ellsworth township and attended the early schools near his home. In December, 1863, he was married to Catherine Goodman, who is a sister of Jonas Goodman, a prominent citizen of Green township, Mahoning County. They

had one daughter, Susan A., who died in her 20th year. From Ellsworth township, Mr. Dustman moved after his marriage to Green township, where he lived about 14 months and then came to Goshen township and has lived on his present farm ever since. It is a good property and Mr. Dustman has put many improvements on it. He grows grain and stock to some degree and enjoys the blessings which are the lot of the independent farmer. He has always been interested in the affairs of his township, especially in the public schools, and has consented at various times to serve as school director, and before leaving Ellsworth township, he served one term as township trustee.

ADOLF HELLER, vice-president of the Heller Brothers Company, lumber dealers, planing-mill operators and large contractors, owning the largest and finest equipped plant of its kind at Youngstown, Ohio, was born and educated in Switzerland.

Mr. Heller was trained in the contracting and planing mill business in Switzerland, by his father, who was largely interested in that business there, and he came to America several years before his brother Louis, with whom he has been in partnership at Youngstown, since 1880. In that year the two brothers established a general contracting business, and in 1888 they bought out the mill and lumber plant of Ellis & Cunningham. In 1891 they had their business incorporated under the style of the Heller Bros. Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000, which prosperous business conditions have caused them to increase to \$200,000. Of this business, Louis Heller is president, Adolf Heller, vice-president, and Joseph T. Murphy, secretary and treasurer. About 1898 the company bought the old Youngstown Lumber Plant, but subsequently sold it, and in 1902 they came into possession of their present ground at the west end of Rayen street, where they occupy some five acres and have a planing mill and lumber plant

that is not equalled in Youngstown. They do the largest contracting business in the city and give employment to from 100 to 120 men. Adolf Heller is at present looking after a large body of undeveloped land owned by The Hiwannee Lumber Company in the South, of which his brother Louis is president. A railroad runs through this territory known as The Hiwannee & Tombigbee Railroad, of which Mr. Heller is president.

Adolf Heller was married in America to Marie Hoffmann and they have four children, namely: Adolf, who is with the Heller Bros. Company; Herman, Leo and Elsie. Mr. Heller is a director in the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company, and is serving on the executive committee. Like his brother, Louis, he stands very high among the representative business men of this city. A portrait of Mr. Heller accompanies this sketch.

CYRUS DETCHON, a prominent citizen of Poland township, residing on his well-improved farm of 104 acres, was born in Boardman township, which was then in Trumbull, but is now included in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 24, 1834, and is a son of Solomon and Anna Diantha (McKee) Detchon.

Solomon Detchon was born in Boardman township and was a son of Oswald Detchon, who was a son of William Detchon, a native of Northumberlandshire, England. The latter owned an estate there upon which he died in 1789. Oswald Detchon, the grandfather of Cyrus Detchon, was the pioneer of the family in America. The Detchons came originally from France. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Colonel Detchon, then of the French army, fled with his family and found a home in England, buying a large estate near the town of Elsdon.

Oswald Detchon married Ann Carr, who belonged to one of the old and aristocratic families of England. Many of the Carr family hold high positions in the church and government there to the present day. With his

wife and five children. Oswald Detchon left England for America, and during the voyage two of the children, twins, died and were buried at sea. Seven more children were born after the family had settled in Boardman township, making 12 in all, all of whom have passed away, their names having been preserved as follows: William, who was the grandfather of the noted actress and vocalist, Adelaide Detchon, who was born in Boardman township and gained great fame as an actress in England, France and Germany; Oswald; Nancy; John, who was born in 1800, in Boardman township; George; Elijah; Solomon; Thomas; Mary Ann, who married William Totten; Betsey, who married Robert Gilmore, and the twins who died at sea.

Oswald Detchon came to America as a farmer, although he was a skilled joiner and wagon-maker, the law of the land being such at that time as would have prevented his leaving in the capacity of an artisan. He located at Jersey City, New Jersey, where he lived for two years and then through the agency of Elijah Boardman, a native of Connecticut, who then resided opposite Long Island and was interested in Ohio lands, he came to the Western Reserve, where he bought about 400 acres. He was considered a man of wealth in his day. He was drafted for service in the War of 1812, and served on guard duty but his company was never called into action. He lived in Boardman township until his death, in 1836, carrying on large farming operations, but also giving attention to work at his trade when opportunity offered. He built the two-wheel carts then in use to a large extent, and also what was known as the bull plow. This implement was a wooden mold-board, with a wrought-iron point and shield. As a joiner his skill was unequalled and he could make joints so perfect that they were impervious to water.

Solomon Detchon, with his brothers, was reared on the home place and when the father's estate was divided at his death, each son received his just portion. Solomon continued the manufacture of the bull plow until

1840, when the invention and introduction of the iron plow made the business no longer profitable. He also followed farming and stock-raising and became a man of substance like his father. He had 300 acres of land and built a comfortable home on it, in which he died in 1869.

Solomon Detchon married Anna Diantha McKee, who was a daughter of William McKee, a native of Connecticut and an early settler in Trumbull County, where Mrs. Detchon was born. For six years she was a successful teacher, taking her first school when 18 years of age and continuing to teach until her marriage, the greater portion of the time in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, east of Orangeville. After the death of her husband she sold the farm and removed to Poland where she resided with her daughter Elmira until her death in 1898, when over 89 years of age, having survived her husband for 29 years. They were the parents of the following children: Cyrus; Elmira; Alfred, residing in Milton township, Mahoning County, engaged in farming, who is a veteran of the Civil War; Minerva A., deceased, who married Rev. A. T. Copeland, also deceased, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Wilbur F., who died at Washington City, D. C., during the Civil War, from wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg; and Lucy J., who married Charles A. Fisk, residing at Girard, Pennsylvania.

Cyrus Detchon was reared to manhood on the homestead and he was educated in the district schools and at the Poland Institute. He began to teach school when 20 years of age and continued in the profession for the following 12 years, filling positions in both Mahoning and Columbiana counties. In 1865 Mr. Detchon bought his present farm on which he has resided until the present, making all the excellent improvements himself. When he came here the residence was a house that had been built in 1811. It was renovated and made habitable, but in 1886 was torn down to make away for the present commodious and attractive home. In 1906, Mr. Detchon still

further improved his property by building a substantial barn, 62 by 70 feet in dimensions. He has always carried on a general line of farming, devoting his land to wheat, corn, oats and hay. He is a believer in the use of first-class machinery and the adoption of modern methods of agriculture.

Mr. Detchon was married (first) in 1856, to Martha J. Poulton, who died in 1863. She was a daughter of Alfred Poulton and at that time was, like himself, a teacher in Columbiana County, having previously taught at Poland. There were four children born to this marriage, namely: Anna Belle, Alfred Otho, Charles Almar and Cyrus Franklin. Anna Belle Detchon, who died aged 25 years, resided for six years with her maternal grandparents at Canton, Missouri, where she attended the High School, subsequently becoming a successful teacher in Poland township. Alfred Otho Detchon, the eldest son, attended the Poland Institute and a Normal School in Worthington, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching in Poland, but for some years has been in the real estate business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He married Jennie Elliot, who is a daughter of B. A. Elliot, a well-known florist of Allegheny City, and they have three children, Benjamin Cyrus, Margaret and Charles Poulton. Charles Almar Detchon, residing on the home farm and managing it for his father, attended the Poland Institute and also taught school in Poland township for some eight years. He married Julia Hunt, who is a daughter of Alfred Charles Hunt, and they have two children, Almar Hunt and Martha Anna. Cyrus Franklin, a traveling salesman, attended Poland Union Seminary and the Ohio Wesleyan University for three years and then taught in the public schools of Youngstown for two years. In 1865 Cyrus Detchon was married (second) to Hattie Shelton, who died in 1883.

Mr. Detchon is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Poland, in which he served as one of the stewards for 38 years. For 42 years he has been a teacher in the Sunday-school and formerly served many years as its superintendent.



GEORGE CAMPBELL FENTON, trustee of Poland township and the owner of a fine farm of 76 acres, which is situated about one-half mile north of Lowellville, was born at Austintown Center, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 15, 1836, and is a son of Abner Cone and Barbara (Campbell) Fenton.

Abner C. Fenton was born in Vermont, came to Ohio in young manhood, and worked first at the old Eaton furnace at Niles, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He then moved to Austintown Center and then to Mineral Ridge, settling then on a farm in the southeastern part of Youngstown township, which subsequently became the property of Hamilton Harris. At the time of this transaction, George C. Fenton was 18 years old, and as his father then went into a coal business, with Henry Manning and O. H. P. Green, of Youngstown, in the vicinity of Homestead, Pennsylvania, George C. became employed in the enterprise to which his father had devoted his attention and capital. After five years at this point, Abner C. Fenton removed with his family to Edinburg, Pennsylvania. At Niles, Ohio, he married Barbara Campbell, who was born in Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was a daughter of George Campbell, who was born in the north of Ireland.

One year prior to moving to Edinburg, George C. Fenton had purchased a canal boat, which he operated until the canal was abandoned. He worked his boat from Brier Hill and Girard, loading with pig iron for Pittsburg, and sometimes made a trip that extended down the Ohio River as far as Steubenville and even to Wheeling, West Virginia. When boating could no longer be carried on, Mr. Fenton turned his attention to merchandising and bought an interest in a dry-goods store at Edinburg, which he carried on for about six years, when he became interested in farming. For several years he remained in the vicinity of Edinburg and then took possession of what was known as the Humm farm in Poland township, which he operated two years, then moved to the Batteiger farm for

three years, and in 1889, he purchased the farm on which he has resided ever since. He here owns a very valuable piece of property, which is kept in fine condition, and although Mr. Fenton has reached the age of 71 years, he is hale and hearty and still enjoys his farm work, which he carried on without any assistance.

On June 18, 1876, Mr. Fenton was married to Rebecca Hill, who is a daughter of John and Maria Hill, of Hillsville, a town that was named in honor of the Hill family. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have had eight children, five of whom survive, namely: John, residing at Muncie, Indiana, where he is assistant manager of a rolling mill; Thomas, residing in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, where he is a master mechanic in a blast furnace; Richard, residing in Poland township, operates a dairy; Maud, who married Rev. William Barnes, who is pastor of the Disciples Church, near Newcastle, Pennsylvania; and Chauncey L. The latter, after graduating from the Lowellville schools took the severe competitive examination required and was appointed by Congressman Taylor, a cadet to West Point, where he was graduated June 15, 1904, with the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. For a short time Lieutenant Fenton was stationed at Portland, Oregon, then at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and then accompanied his battery across the Pacific Ocean to Manila. After six weeks there he was ordered to report at West Point, in August, 1906, where he has since been instructor in mathematics. He is a young man of brilliant gifts. The three children of Mr. Fenton whose death he has been called upon to mourn were two sons, Orus C. and Joseph, and one daughter, Nellie, the latter of whom died aged 12 years. Orus C. Fenton and his brother were both railroad men and both were killed within a mile of Niles, on the same road, the Baltimore and Ohio line, but at different times.

Politically, Mr. Fenton is identified with the Republican party and in 1893 he was elected on that ticket, township trustee, in which office he has faithfully served ever since.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Disciples Church.

R B. MURRAY, who has attained much prominence in the practice of his profession, is one of the leading attorneys of Youngstown, in which city he was born, and is the son of Ira and Hannah (Carothers) Murray.

Ira Murray was born in New York in 1806, and came to Wayne, Ashtabula County, in 1821, but subsequently located in Youngstown in 1826, where he practically passed the remainder of his life, engaged in following his trade as a tanner.

R. B. Murray was reared in Youngstown, attending the public schools of the city and later attending Allegheny College, of which he is now a trustee, and the University of Michigan. After leaving the latter institution he opened an office in Youngstown in 1868 and embarked in the practice of his profession, and has been in continued practice since that time. For a period of 16 years, from 1870 to 1886 inclusive, he was associated with the Hon. A. W. Jones, but since then has been alone the greater part of the time, and has long enjoyed one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in the city.

Mr. Murray was married in 1872 to Sophia Bond, of Geneseo, New York. She died on November 19, 1885, leaving no children. Mr. Murray's second marriage occurred on June 30, 1897, to Wealthy A. Darby, of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

While never seeking political preferment, Mr. Murray has always been an active party man, and has always worked for the success of his party without any expectation of personal reward. He is a member of the following fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa, a Greek fraternity, which was founded in 1775, by Washington, Jefferson and others, at William and Mary College, Virginia, and of which he is one of the two members now in

Mahoning County; a member of the Masonic order for many years. He is now and for most of his life has been an active member of the Trinity M. E. Church, of which he has for a number of years been a member of the board of trustees.

CHRISTIAN WERREN, who owns an excellent farm of 60 acres, situated in Goshen township, on which he successfully carries on general farming and dairying, is a well-known citizen who stands very high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was born December 3, 1865, in Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob Werren.

The father of Mr. Werren was born also in Switzerland, and he came with other members of his family to America about 1881, settling in Smith township, Mahoning County, where he still resides, carrying on agricultural pursuits. He was twice married and eight of his children still survive, as follows: Christian, residing in Goshen township; Maggie, residing in Alliance, Ohio; Jacob, residing in Goshen township; Catherine, residing in Stark County, Ohio; Sophia, residing at Alliance; Elizabeth, residing at Salem; and Louis and Emma, both residing in Smith township.

Christian Werren was 16 years of age when he accompanied the family to America, and a course in the public schools of his native land, had afforded him a fair education. He remained with his father in Smith township and then moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he continued to follow farming until 1896, when he came to his present place in Goshen township. He has a well-cultivated farm, raises the usual grains of this section and devotes a portion to pasturage, as he keeps a number of cows for dairy purposes. He is a good farmer and excellent manager. He learned the English language while attending school for two winters in Stark County.

In Stark County he married Mary Harmon, who died in June, 1905. She was a

daughter of Michael Harmon. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Werren, Clara E. and Bertha A.

JOHN S. MILLER, a leading citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on his finely-improved farm of 276 acres, was born on this place, December 12, 1861, and is a son of Emanuel and Margaret (McNeilly) Miller, and a grandson of James McNeilly.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Miller were born in Ireland and emigrated to America, settling in Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1827 and coming to Ellsworth township, in 1830. The paternal grandparents came to Ellsworth township from Pennsylvania. Their children were: four daughters, and the following sons, Eli, Jesse, Josiah, David, John, E. P., and Abraham. The paternal grandfather died at the age of 90 years.

Emanuel P. Miller, father of John S., was born in 1829 on his father's farm in Ellsworth township, on a part of which he still resides. He married Margaret McNeilly, who died in March, 1895, aged 62 years.

John S. Miller attended the district schools of his native township and select schools at Ellsworth, and spent some time as a student at Oberlin College. He has resided on his present farm all his life, like his father, following agricultural pursuits, but devoting especial attention for the last 18 years to breeding registered Jersey cattle. Up to 1890 he was in the sheep and cattle business to some extent, but in this year he began his present enterprise, with four head of Jerseys, and now has the finest herd of registered cattle in Mahoning County. He keeps from 35 to 45 head of milkers, and in 1906 he put on the market over 12,000 pounds of Jersey butter. He supplies some 50 families at Youngstown with his farm products, for which he receives the highest market price paid. He looks after his deliveries himself, going to the city every Friday and returning home on the following day.

Mr. Miller brought the first registered imported male Jersey to Mahoning County, and much of the improvement in cattle in this section may be directly traced to his enterprise, as he raises stock to sell for breeding purposes. Formerly he has bred only the St. Lambert Jerseys, but is now making the experiment of crossing the same with what is known as the Island-bred. He has tried various other breeds but finds that the Jersey cattle are decidedly the most economical and by far the best for dairy purposes. He has made this business a scientific study. High prices do not prevent his buying such stock as meets his requirements, and he is justly proud of a beautiful heifer for which he recently paid the sum of \$225. On his fertile and well-cultivated farm Mr. Miller grows just enough for his own use in taking care of his cattle. He has erected all of his barns and his residence, and they are substantial in construction and modern and sanitary in their equipments.

On October 5, 1880, Mr. Miller was married to Jessie May Smith, who is a daughter of Walter and Judith P. Smith, and a granddaughter of Walter Smith, who was a pioneer from Connecticut to Ellsworth township. Mrs. Miller traces her ancestry back to the Mayflower. Mrs. Miller, like her husband, was the only child born to her parents. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company F, 41st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died from fever, in 1862. The mother of Mrs. Miller still survives. She is a daughter of Henry Ripley and a granddaughter of Gen. William Ripley, of Connecticut, who married a Miss Susan Bingham. General Ripley came to Ohio on horseback, one of the early settlers in the Western Reserve. He became a man of great prominence and served twice as member of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had four children, namely: Walter Waldo, Lulu May, Lester and William Ray. Lester is deceased. Mr. Miller and family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Rosemont.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a Republican. He has shown his continued interest in educa-

tional matters by consenting to serve on the school board for a long time, and during two years was its president. He belongs to the fraternal order of Maccabees.



WILBERT MARINER, proprietor of Tanglewood Farm, consisting of 62 acres located in section 14, Coitsville township, was born November 30, 1847, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, near Central Square, Youngstown, and is a son of Ephraim W. and Martha J. (Wilson) Mariner.

Ephraim W. Mariner was born on the same farm and in the same house in which his son resides, and was a son of Asa Mariner, who was a native of Connecticut, and a surveyor by trade. He came to this county in 1800 with a party of surveyors and located on a tract of 160 acres, and then returned to Connecticut, but came again to Mahoning County, in 1801, and settled on his land in Coitsville township, on which he resided during the remainder of his life. He engaged in farming and also operated a saw mill and a grist mill which he built on the place. He married Sarah Beggs, who came of one of the old pioneer families of Coitsville.

Ephraim W. Mariner, father of Wilbert, was reared on his father's farm in Coitsville township. He was a large, powerful man, six feet seven inches tall. He learned the blacksmith trade with Cyrus Jackson, after which he moved to Youngstown and started a blacksmith shop, in partnership with his brother-in-law, B. L. Wilson. He married Martha Wilson, who was born at Brier Hill, on the line between Trumbull and Mahoning counties, who was a daughter of Andrew Wilson. They had but one child, Wilbert. Ephraim Mariner died at the age of 22 years from brain fever when his son was but 18 months old. His widow subsequently married his brother, Major James Mariner, who was an officer in the State militia. They had two children: Lois, who is the widow of Lemuel Treester, resid-

ing on part of the home farm; and Edith, who married Myron Clark. Major James Mariner died in 1887, and his widow in 1897, aged 74 years.

Wilbert Mariner was reared on the farm where his grandfather located in 1801, his mother and step-father removing there when he was a small child. He has lived on this farm all his life, and has always been interested in farming, and owns 77 acres of farm land in Coitsville township, having another tract of 15 acres besides the farm on which he resides. In connection with his farming he runs a small dairy, disposing of the milk at wholesale. Mr. Mariner for 10 years worked during the winter months in a saw mill for Joseph Jackson, and for three years for the Mahoning Coal Company as weigh master.

Mr. Mariner was married in 1886 to Cora A. Stacey, a daughter of James A. Stacey. Nine children were born to this union, the following surviving: James S., Genevieve, Martha Virginia, Wilbert Judson, Marguerite and Ephraim Minola. Those deceased were: Catherine Jane, Joseph K. and Florence R.

Mr. Mariner is a Republican and in 1903 he was elected treasurer of Coitsville township.

DAVID HAMMOND STEWART, an extensive peach-grower and farmer, of Poland township, residing on his 83 acres of valuable land, which is situated in lots 6 and 16, adjoining the corporation line of the village of Poland, is a member of one of the oldest settled families of Mahoning County. He was born at Thorn Hill, in Coitsville township, in the historic old house built by his grandfather, which is now the home of Isaac Rush. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Hammond) Stewart.

Probably there are few families in Ohio that can more clearly trace their line of ancestry than can the Stewart family. It reaches to John Stewart, a Scotch Covenanter who

fled from Scotland to County Down, Ireland, in 1665, to escape penalties incurred for non-compliance with royal edicts respecting forms of religious worship. John Stewart died in 1720.

Robert Stewart, son of John, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1665, and died in Ireland in 1730.

Samuel Stewart, son of Robert, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1698, and died in 1770, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1720, with his brother Hugh, he went to Ireland, and together they came to America in 1735, landing in the city of Philadelphia. They settled in Drumore township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, near Chestnut Level, where there was a Scotch-Irish colony.

Robert Stewart, son of Samuel and great-grandfather of David Hammond Stewart, was born in Ireland in 1732, and died on his farm in Liberty township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1811. He bought 100 acres of land in what was then York, but is now Adams County, May 30, 1765, and as his first child was born December 20, 1765, he was probably married in the early part of that year to Sarah Stewart, of Chester County, a cousin, who was born in 1737 and died March 31, 1796.

James Stewart, son of Robert and grandfather of David H., was born in Pennsylvania, October 27, 1768. He came from Adams County, Pennsylvania, to Mahoning County in company with his brother John, in 1802, selecting 374 acres of land in Coitsville township. He went back to Pennsylvania, but in 1803 he returned to Coitsville township with his family and built the old log cabin which is still standing. He was married (first) to Jean Smiley, who was a daughter of John and Ann Houton (Stewart) Smiley, a cousin, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1771, and died in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, September 5, 1812. James Stewart was drafted for the War of 1812, but on account of the serious illness of his wife at that time, he hired a substitute, paying him the sum of \$100 and a gun. He had six children by his first mar-

riage. He was married (second) to Jean Buchanan, who was born October 11, 1785, and died March 30, 1871, at the home of her son Alexander, in Poland township.

Alexander Stewart, father of David H. Stewart, was the 13th child of James Stewart and the seventh of his second marriage, and he was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 3, 1825, and died in Poland township, December 14, 1903. He married Mary Hammond, who is a daughter of John and Margaret (Neilson) Hammond. They continued to live on the old Stewart homestead until 1863, when Mr. Stewart sold the Coitsville farm and moved to Poland, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His widow still survives.

David Hammond Stewart was about one year old when his parents moved to Poland township, and he was reared on the farm now occupied by his brother, James Stewart. He was educated in the Poland schools and Poland Seminary. He has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and has been so successful in raising peaches that he is designated "the peach man" of Mahoning County, a very honorable title, showing that he possesses much scientific knowledge, to make the growing of this desirable fruit one of such importance in this section. He has an orchard of 700 peach trees.

On June 30, 1886, Mr. Stewart was married to Sarah Frances Giesy, who is a daughter of Jacob H. and Julia Ann (Wolf) Giesy, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, where Mrs. Stewart was reared and carefully educated. She, with H. T. Stewart and Miss Alice Caroline Stewart, compiled the exhaustive history of the Stewart family, which was brought out in 1900 in book form. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children, Bertha Minnetta and Mary Edna. The former was born January 25, 1889. In June, 1907, she was graduated from Poland Seminary, after graduating from the Poland High School, in the previous year, and is to enter Wilmington College, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The second daughter was born January 5, 1893. The

family home is a handsome frame residence which was erected in 1894. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Struthers, in which Mr. Stewart is an elder. He has never taken any very active part in politics, but has consistently acted the part of a good and public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the Poland Union board of education.

JAMES PARK, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Canfield township, and owner of 110 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated farm land, was born April 16, 1842, in Ireland and is a son of David and Mary (Meharg) Park.

David Park, a native of Drumlee District, County Down, Ireland, was a farmer by occupation. He was one of a large family of children, but he and his sister, Mrs. Jane McKnight, were the only members who came to America, the latter of whom settled in Philadelphia, and is now deceased. David Park married Mary Meharg, whose father, James Meharg, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Seven children were born to David and Mary Park, four of whom were born in Ireland and three in America. In 1840, David Park started for the United States, with his wife and children, taking passage in a sailing vessel, which required six weeks to make the voyage. Having friends in Mahoning County, Ohio, he at once came here and settled in Canfield township. After staying with friends at Canfield for a short time he bought and located on the farm now owned by Isaac Clay. The land was partially cleared and they moved into a log house which was on the place, in which they resided for several years, and after Mrs. Park's parents came to this country, they they bought land in partnership. David was killed in an iron ore bank when our subject was but 12 years old. He left a family of seven children: Jane, who married William Braden, both deceased; James, Edward, deceased; Margaret, who married James Wal-



ELMER COWDEN ROBINSON

lace; Sarah, deceased wife of A. M. Templin; Mary, deceased; and Betty, who became the second wife of A. M. Templin.

Mrs. Park remained a widow for some time and then married James Dickson, and both are now deceased.

James Park was about six years old when his parents came to this country. He was reared in Canfield township and attended the district schools a short time, having also attended school about one year or less in Ireland. The greater part of his time, however, was devoted to working on the farm, as the family was large and of limited means. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 105th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wilson, for service in the Civil War, and participated in many important battles and endured many of the hardships of army life, remaining until the close of the war. Among the most important in which he fought were Chickamauga and Perryville, and he was with Sherman on his march to the sea, which included many serious engagements. At the close of his service he returned to Mahoning County, Ohio, and settled in Canfield township.

Mr. Park was married, in 1870, to Mary A. Kirkpatrick (now called Kirk), a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Wilson) Kirkpatrick, who originally owned our subject's farm. After his marriage Mr. Park located on his present land which he purchased from his father-in-law, and it is a valuable property. Mrs. Park is one of a family of four children: Mary A., Elizabeth J., who married George Barnes; H. R.; and John, deceased.

Mr. Park has always followed agriculture as an occupation and is recognized as one of the most successful farmers of the township, and what he has acquired has been entirely due to his own efforts, he having started in life dependent upon his own resources. He is well known as one of the township's most progressive and public spirited men, one whose interests are identical with those of his community. Politically he is a Republican. He is one of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Canfield, Ohio.

ELMER COWDEN ROBINSON, a well known retail dealer in lumber and building supplies of Lowellville, was born August 18, 1863, in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John F. and Hannah (McWilliams) Robinson. His parents were both born and reared in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where they were subsequently married, after which they removed to Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, residing for one year on a farm. They then moved to Coitsville township and purchased a farm of 115 acres on which Mr. Robinson was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred June 29, 1887. His widow, who still survives, is a resident of Lowellville, Ohio. They were the parents of six children: Almira, who died June 12, 1887, aged 32 years; George, who is engaged in farming in Poland township on a farm of 75 acres which he inherited from his father's estate; William, who died in November, 1888; Edward, twin brother of Elmer C., who is engaged in farming in Poland township; and Audley O., who is also a dealer in building supplies, and has an office in the same building in which the subject of this sketch is located. The three sons, Edward, Audley, and Elmer C., own the home farm in Coitsville township.

Elmer C. Robinson was reared in Coitsville township, working on his father's farm for many years, after which he was engaged in threshing for ten years, operating his own thresher. In 1897 he entered into the lumber business, locating on the opposite side of the street from his present location. Erecting a building, he continued in business there until the Traction Company put double tracks through the village, which reduced his lot from 55 to 30 feet. He then purchased his present lot and during the winter of 1903-4 erected a building in which he has since been engaged in retailing lumber and building supplies. He continues to use the old lot as a lumber yard. Mr. Robinson is also interested in other business enterprises, having considerable stock in the Hiawanna Lumber Com-

pany of Hiawanna, Mississippi, and he spent three months there in the fall of 1906 in getting the business established. He also owns stock in the South West Land Company of Cuba. He was married September 15, 1903, to Belle Baker, a daughter of James Baker. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Knights of Pythias order. His portrait accompanies this article.

L J. LOMASNEY, vice-president of the Republic Rubber Company, one of the prominent citizens who has been identified with several of the leading business concerns of Youngstown, was born June 21, 1870, in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Lomasney was reared in Nashville and educated in a private school of that city, and remained there until 20 years of age. He then went to New York City and entered the employ of the Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained for about nine years. Coming then to Youngstown, Ohio, he became associated with the Republic Rubber Company, as vice-president, and has been thus connected since. Mr. Lomasney was married in December, 1902, to Miss Fannie Arms, a daughter of Warner Arms, one of Youngstown's leading citizens and manufacturers. Mr. Lomasney is a member of the Youngstown Club, the Mahoning Golf Club, and is also a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York City.

C HARLES W. FITCH, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a tract of 80 acres, located in section 14, Coitsville township, is a prosperous agriculturist and well-known citizen. He was born March 30, 1856, at Coitsville Centre, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Moore) Fitch.

Robert Fitch was born in Maryland and was a small boy when his father died, after which his mother contracted a second mar-

riage, with Mason Bell, and they moved to Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio. Mrs. Bell died in Coitsville, in 1872, at the advanced age of 90 years.

Charles W. Fitch was reared in Coitsville township and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for about 20 years, during which time he built a great many houses and barns in Coitsville township. He also assisted in the erection of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of Coitsville Centre. He married Jane Moore, a native of Ireland who came to this country with her father, William Moore, when eight years old, and resided in Bazetta township, Trumbull County, Ohio, until the time of her marriage. She died in 1887. They had three children; Mary A., Charles W., and Frank, the latter of whom died aged 18 months. After retiring from carpenter work, Mr. Fitch located on the old McBride farm of 94 acres, which he subsequently bought, and there he resided until his death, in September, 1901.

Charles W. Fitch was reared in Coitsville township, learned the carpenter trade with his father, and followed the same for about 20 years. After his marriage, he rented and operated his father's farm for several years and then bought about two and one-half acres of this land, on which he resided for several years, after which he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of raising horses. Mr. Fitch has made all of the improvements on the farm as there were no buildings here at the time of his purchase. He owns other land in Coitsville township, aggregating 148 acres, in four separate tracts.

Mr. Fitch was married April 19, 1883, to Sarah Plant, a native of Bazetta township, Trumbull County, Ohio, who is a daughter of George and Eliza (Parsons) Plant. Her father, a native of Ireland, was a large, powerful man, six feet, one inch tall, and for years he was a member of the Royal Guards, to the late Queen Victoria, of England. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitch: Harry, Raymond, Mamie Jane, Myrtle Belle,

and Charles Victor. Mr. Fitch and his family are members of the Coitsville Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united when 16 years old. When quite young he served as superintendent of the Sunday school for two years and has been a steward in the church for the past 25 years.

WILLIAM H. CREED, a successful farmer and one of the leading citizens of Struthers, residing on a fine farm of 160 acres located in section 12, Poland township, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 5, 1849, and is a son of William and Harriet (Ames) Creed, a full sketch of whom will be found in this work under the name of John A. Creed. William Creed was but a few months old when his parents moved to the Rayen estate farm of 600 acres, in Coitsville township, on which he was reared, securing his education in the Milligan District school, in Coitsville township. His father died when he was 14 years old, after which he continued to reside with his mother until the time of his marriage. In 1875, one year after his marriage, he moved to Holland, near Warren, Trumbull County, and rented the Christopher Milligan farm for three years, after which he returned to Coitsville township and rented the Kimwell farm for seven years. In 1880, he bought his present farm, on which he located two years later, and immediately began making improvements. The house was then situated on the west end of the farm and this he moved to the east end, on the Struthers and Poland road, now known as Poland Avenue, and later sold this house after having removed it to another lot. In 1903, he built a commodious, modern 12-room house, and in 1880 he erected a fine large barn. Mr. Creed runs a dairy in connection with his farming, and keeps about 25 cows. With Dr. W. A. Morrison of Struthers, he bought 50 acres of land in Struthers, adjoining his farm, which was formerly the Joseph Sexton farm, and this property was laid out in town lots, the greater part of which

have been sold. Mr. Creed is also a director of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company. Fraternally he is a member of the Protective Home Circle, and is religiously associated with the United Presbyterian Church of Struthers, of which he is a trustee.

On April 30, 1874, Mr. Creed was united in marriage to Susan W. Reed, a daughter of John H. Reed, and a sister of William Reed, of whom a sketch appears in this work. Children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Creed, namely: Nellie J., who married Enos Humm, of Struthers, has four children, Harry, Roy, Alice, and Frank; L. S., who lives on the home farm, married Etta Fieldhouse, and has two children, Randall and Dudley; Frank R., who married Josephine Lauthers, of Youngstown, has one child, Wilson. Frank Creed, of the above family, is a member of the grocery firm, Creed & McNabb, at Struthers.

LOUIS F. BARGER, treasurer and superintendent of The Mahoning Gas Fuel Company, at Youngstown, has been a resident of this city since the spring of 1888. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barger was reared and educated in his native State, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. For a few years he practiced his profession in Philadelphia and through the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. He then became interested in the oil fields and remained more or less identified with the industries of the oil sections until April, 1888, when he came from Oil City to Youngstown, at that time assuming the duties of his present position. During the Civil War, Mr. Barger served in both the land and sea forces of the Government. He was a member of the expedition sent to the West Indies to annex the island of Santo Domingo, and was also with the expedition under Commodore Shufeldt to Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, in the interests of the ship canal.

In 1876, at Geneva, New York, Mr. Barger was married to Louise Page, and they

have two children, namely: Helen Margaret, who married John Searight, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania; and Adele C., who resides with her parents. Mr. Barger is a Knight Templar Mason. He belongs to George G. Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL WERREN, a representative agriculturist of Goshen township, who is extensively engaged in dairying and cheese manufacturing, owns one of the finest farms in this vicinity, consisting of 204½ acres, situated in section 7. Mr. Werren was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, August 5, 1860, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Martin) Werren.

The parents of Mr. Werren were born in Switzerland. The father is deceased, but the mother still survives, having reached her 87th year. Samuel Werren was educated in the excellent schools of his native land. In 1883, he came to America, locating in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a time and then engaged for several years in making Swiss cheese, for John A. Summers, near Georgetown, Columbiana County. It was not difficult to create a public demand for this delicious cheese, and Mr. Werren decided to go into the business on his own account. He came to Goshen township and rented his present farm for seven years, and then moved to Smith township, in the vicinity of Sebring. In 1899, he returned to this farm, which he then purchased, and which he has continued to improve. In addition to general farming, dairying and cheese manufacturing, Mr. Werren has become identified with cattle-raising, breeding from registered Holsteins. He now owns a herd of 100 of these beautiful, valuable cattle, of which he is justly proud, for their equal are seldom seen. Mr. Werren is a wide awake business man and thoroughly understands all the details of his many industries.

On December 31, 1892, Mr. Werren was

married to Louisa Werren, who was also born in Switzerland. With his wife, Mr. Werren belongs to the German Reform Church, at Alliance.

Politically, Samuel Werren is a Republican, but he is too much occupied with his many business interests to care for any local office. His success in life has come to him through his own efforts, as Mr. Werren is an excellent type of that class known as self-made men.

ALFRED DETCHON, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Milton township, residing on a tract of 60 acres, was born in 1837, in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Solomon and Anna (McKee) Detchon.

Oswald Detchon, grandfather of Albert Detchon, was a native of England. After his marriage to Miss Carr, he came to America and subsequently located on a farm of 300 acres in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio. This land was divided among his three sons, Solomon Detchon, father of Alfred, was born in Boardman township, resided on his share of his father's estate, consisting of 100 acres, until his death in 1869. He was one of the first justices of Boardman township. He married Anna McKee, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and died in 1868, aged 80 years. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living.

Alfred Detchon was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Boardman township. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment, Ohio Cavalry at Canfield, contracting for three years, but on account of disability, he was discharged before a year had passed. He then returned to Boardman township where he continued to live until after his marriage, when he sold his property there and came to Milton township, where he has since resided. He was married in 1865, to Martha Elholtz, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Frederick and Amelia

(Zedaker) Eholtz, both natives of Ohio, the former of Springfield and the latter of Boardman township, Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Detchon have ten children, all of whom are living, namely: Jessie, Ella, Fred, Herbert, Clara, Edith, Emory, Margaret, Blanche, and Vernon. Emory saw military service in the Philippine Islands.

GORDON COOK, attorney at law, at Youngstown, with offices in the Dollar Bank Building, was born in 1879, on a farm near Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, his family being an old settled one of that locality. His father, Rev. F. W. Cook, is a minister in the Methodist Church. Mr. Cook was reared in Orleans County and completed his liberal education at the Syracuse University, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1899, and of Bachelor of Law in the same year. He immediately took a post graduate course at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and on its completion came to Youngstown. He soon formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Moore, which was continued for a few years, but for some years he has been practicing alone. He is a member of the Law Library Association. In 1900, Mr. Cook was married to Mary Stambaugh, youngest daughter of D. B. Stambaugh, of this city. Politics have always been of interest to Mr. Cook, but he has sought no political favors. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks.

WARREN L. RIPLEY, a leading citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on his well-improved farm situated at the edge of the village of Ellsworth, owns 140 acres of some of the best land in Mahoning County. Mr. Ripley was born April 26, 1842, in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Hervey and Henrietta (Sackett) Ripley.

Gen. William Ripley, the grandfather of Warren L., came to Ellsworth township, in 1805, accompanied from Connecticut by his brother Hervey, who died in 1813, Captain Coit and Andrew Fitch. All were brave, adventurous young men, who had had some Indian fighting experiences and were prepared for the hardships of pioneer life. They erected a frame building, two stories in height and 18 feet square, and this remained their home for two years. This building still stands on Mr. Ripley's farm. Each member of this quartet, with the possible exception of Hervey Ripley, subsequently married and from them have descended many who are representative people through this part of Ohio.

In 1807, Gen. William Ripley returned to Connecticut, where he married Susan Bingham, whose mother belonged to the Bradford family, the ancestors of which family came to New England on the Mayflower. William Ripley died in 1859. His family included four sons and three daughters, namely: Adeline, who married Joseph Colt, died in Ellsworth township; Edwin, who died at Princeton, Illinois; Emily, who married Josiah Fitch, died in Wisconsin; Susan, who married Joseph Edwards, died at Marquette, Michigan; Hervey, of whom there is no special mention; William, who was born in 1818, the last survivor of this family, died in the winter of 1906-7; and John B., a clergyman, who was a chaplain in the United States Marine Corps, died while stationed at Philadelphia.

Hervey Ripley, father of Warren L., was born February 23, 1816, in Ellsworth township, and died April 25, 1894, aged 78 years. On January 7, 1838, he married Huldah Henrietta Sackett, who died in 1874. She was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, and was a daughter of Moses and Cornelia (Fox) Sackett, who were natives of Connecticut, and very early settlers in Mahoning County. There were ten children born to Hervey Ripley and wife, one of whom died in infancy, five sons and four daughters surviving to maturity. Judith P., married Walter Smith, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in a hospital at New Haven, Ken-

tucky. Thomas, who served in the Third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, enlisting from that state, married (first) Sarah Hughes, of Ellsworth, and (second) Annie Ogden. He died at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was in the contracting business. Warren L. Ward, who served in Company F, Forty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for four years and three months, resides at Olithia, Kansas. He married Ella Woodward, of Michigan. Edgar, who served 100 days in the 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, residing at Olithia, Kansas. He married Rachel Furgerson, of Milton township, Mahoning County. William never married.

Warren L. Ripley was educated in the district schools and Cottage Hill Academy. In September, 1861, he enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion, in Company F, Forty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out November 27, 1865. The first battle of importance in which Mr. Ripley participated was that of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and the last, that of Nashville, December 16, 1864, but between these two dates he had risked his life in 56 other engagements, large and small. For 100 days he was under fire in the Atlanta campaign, but he fortunately was never seriously injured. After the surrender of General Lee his regiment was sent to the Texas border on account of trouble being expected with Mexico, but as Napoleon III wisely withdrew his French army, the Federal soldiers soon dispersed to their various homes, Mr. Ripley coming to Columbus and shortly afterward reaching Ellsworth township.

After his long absence Mr. Ripley soon had farming operations under way and until the present he has continued to engage in general agriculture and stock-raising, in which he is ably assisted by his son, who has been given a half interest in the farm of 140 acres, which is jointly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ripley.

On January 17, 1866, Mr. Ripley was married to Susanna Miller, who is a daughter of Eli and Catherine (Gee) Miller, old residents, the former of whom was born in Ellsworth township, in 1821, and the latter in Delaware township, Westchester County, New

York, in 1822. She came to Ellsworth township with her parents, Rev. Nicholas and Nancy (Furman) Gee, one of twelve children. Rev. Nicholas Gee came here in 1825, and was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the first of his faith in this community. He died May 14, 1867, aged 70 years. Mrs. Miller died in 1903, aged 82 years.

John Miller, the grandfather of Mrs. Ripley, was born in 1789, and died at the age of 94 years. Prior to coming to Ohio, he lived at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, from which point he started with his family and possessions, in covered wagons. The trip to Ellsworth township consumed fifteen days, a stop having been made for a short period in Poland township. He settled in the northeast part of the township and lived there until his death. The Miller family is of German extraction and John Philip Miller, Mrs. Ripley's great-grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers of Ellsworth township and a prominent man there. He had served in the War of 1812, and made a local reputation as a musician. He was a member of the Reformed Church and was buried in the cemetery of that church, at Canfield.

The parents of Mrs. Ripley reared two orphan boys, Ira F. Powers and William W. Craig, as their own. Ira F. Powers was born March 24, 1843, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His father lost his life while firing the salute which marked the completion of the Fort Wayne Railroad through the Darlington cuts, a premature explosion doing much damage and causing the death of Mr. Powers. Ira F. Powers served as a soldier in the Civil War, as a member of Company C, 11th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was the first volunteer from Ellsworth township. Wm. W. Craig was a son of John Wesley Craig. He died from typhoid fever, at Nashville, Tennessee, during the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Ripley have had two children, Catherine and Schon Miller. The former was born July 14, 1883, and died April 20, 1891. The latter was born September 11, 1890, and has obtained his education in the

public schools. He is a very bright, intelligent and engaging young man and has a wide circle of friends in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards and belongs also to the board of trustees. Politically Mr. Ripley has been a life-long Republican and has served as township treasurer. He belongs to Trescott Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salem, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley are noted for their hospitality. They have a beautiful old home in which Mrs. Ripley has lived for fifty-two years.

ANDREW REESH, who is the proprietor of the Reesh Basket Works, at New Springfield, which is one of the important industries of that place, also oversees the extensive farming operations on almost 300 acres of fine land, all of which, with the exception of 15 acres, is situated in Springfield township, this balance being in Beaver township. Mr. Reesh was born in Unity township, Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Kuntz) Reesh. The father of Mr. Reesh was born also in Unity township, where he owned 15 acres of land, which he sold when Andrew was about eight years of age, removing at that time to Crawford County, Pennsylvania. During the last eleven years of his life he resided with his son at New Springfield.

Andrew Reesh is one of Springfield township's most substantial citizens and is a self-made man. He was given almost no educational opportunities in his youth, but nevertheless he has much more than held his own in the battle of life, has acquired valuable property and has become one of the leading business citizens of his community, accomplishing all this through his own efforts. During his youth he was always industrious, working on farms in Columbiana and Mahoning counties, and also following the carpenter trade. When he decided to embark in business at New Springfield, he sold his farm of 17 acres which he then owned and which included a

sawmill, about two miles south of New Springfield, and in 1887, Mr. Reesh started into the manufacturing of hoops, that being the foundation of his present business, but shortly afterward increased his facilities, and since then has manufactured baskets, barrel headings, shingles etc. His factory is fitted with first-class machinery, including fifteen basket machines, and also a cider press. He manufactures pint, quart and gallon baskets, his factory having a capacity of about 100,000 a week at present, and his sales are commensurately large. During the summer of 1906, he shipped over 2,500 baskets alone to California and ships to other states, particularly Michigan. During the busy season he gives employment to from 40 to 42 men, women and boys, paying good wages and thus assists materially in the prosperity of the community.

Mr. Reesh married Lena Whitmore, who is a daughter of David Whitmore, of Unity township, and they have eleven children: John, who works with his father, married Mary Peters and they have five children; Clark, who is railroading; Elsa, residing at home; Alice, who married Jonas Sheely, residing in New Springfield; Icephene and Josephine, twins, the former of whom married Daniel Seeger, residing in New Springfield; Nettie, who married Elmer Crouse, and resides in Columbiana County; Nonie, residing at home; and three who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Reesh is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, at New Springfield. Mr. Reesh's success, which he has reached entirely by his own efforts, should prove a source of encouragement to other young men, placed, at the beginning of life, in a like situation.

THOMAS J. McVEY, a prominent citizen of Coitsville township, a member of its school board, and identified for the past five years with the land purchasing interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, resides on his farm, which is situated on the Youngstown and Lowell-

ville highway, east of the former city. Mr. McVey was born May 31, 1862, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Isabella (Johnston) McVey.

The father of Mr. McVey was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a son of Daniel McVey, who died in that country. In his youth he went to the coal mines of Scotland, where he worked until 1850, when he was 23 years of age, when he emigrated to America and located immediately at Lowellville, where he began work in the coal fields. He was a man of exceptional business faculty and in a very short time he began to lease coal and ore lands, and entered into shipping their products to Brier Hill by way of the old canal. Subsequently, John McVey went to Illinois, where he associated himself with William Graham, who was a cousin of his wife and an uncle of Prosecuting Attorney Graham, of Youngstown, and together they opened up the first coal mine in Illinois.

Mr. McVey then moved to Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, buying a farm situated one-half mile east of the State line on the Youngstown and New Castle road, and this farm was the birthplace of his son, Thomas J. McVey.

The mother of Mr. McVey was born in Ireland but was taken to Scotland in early youth by her father, Robert Johnston, who emigrated to America at a later day and settled in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, on a farm adjacent to the one on which Thomas J. McVey was born. When the latter was five years old, his parents sold the farm in Lawrence County and bought one located in Poland township, between Lowellville and Struthers. The father bought three separate farms in Poland and Coitsville townships, aggregating 300 acres of good land, and the family still retain two farms in Poland township and one in Coitsville, although they have disposed of some of the property, the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Railroad having bought 23 acres of the farm on which Thomas J. McVey lives, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company having bought about the same amount, while a large tract out of the 100 acres has been divided into building lots.

After retiring from the coal mining business, which he did when Thomas J. was still young, John McVey devoted the rest of his life entirely to agricultural pursuits and died on his farm in Poland township, July 24, 1901. His widow resides in Youngstown. They had seven children, namely: Margaret Jane, who died aged two and one-half years; John E., formerly a prominent attorney at Youngstown, died November 24, 1905; Robert W., residing in Coitsville township; Thomas J.; Hannah Jane, who married Daniel Davis, residing in Youngstown; Isabella Frances, who married James S. Potter, residing in Youngstown; and Charles Y., residing at Cleveland.

Thomas J. McVey was educated in the schools of Lowellville, and up to 1902, devoted his attention to farming, retiring at that time from agricultural pursuits to turn his attention to other lines of business. Since then he has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as purchaser of rights of way. Since January 1, 1905, he has served on the school board.

Mr. McVey married Althea J. Reed, who is a daughter of John and Samantha Reed, and they have one child, Cecil Reed, aged 19 years.

CHARLES J. ROLLER, the successful operator of a valuable farm of 157 acres, which is situated in section 23, Green township, is a prominent citizen of this neighborhood and a member of one of its old families. Charles J. Roller was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 3, 1867, and is a son of the late Samuel W. and Sarah E. (Hole) Roller.

The late Samuel W. Roller was born in Green township, April 30, 1826, and died March 30, 1902. He was a son of Michael and Isabel (Calvin) Roller, and a grandson of John Roller, who came to Green township from Tennessee, as early as 1802. His son, Isaac Roller, was the first white male child

born in this township. All the early history of Green township shows the prominence of the Roller family. They cleared the land, made roads, built school houses and established places for religious worship, giving encouragement to every civilizing influence. Samuel W. Roller spent his whole life in Green township, and he was one day over one year old when his parents settled on the present farm, which is known as the Samuel W. Roller homestead. It is owned by his heirs and is operated by Charles J. Of the nine children of Samuel W. and Sarah E. Roller seven are living, as follows: Elvira J., who married Oliver S. Walter, residing at Greenford; Melissa, who is the widow of Dr. J. H. Calvin, late of Salem, Ohio; Arthur C., residing near Columbiana; Anna L., who married Jacob D. Cook, residing at Salem; Ida I., who resides with her mother at Greenford; and Charles J. and Ernest I., residing in Green township. The late Samuel W. Roller served a number of terms as trustee of Green township, elected on the Republican ticket. His widow resides at Greenford and is a consistent member of the Disciples Church.

Charles J. Roller grew to man's estate in his native place and was educated in school district No. 7. He has been accustomed to farm work from his youth and is considered one of the leading agriculturists and fruit-growers of this part of the county. His late father was also interested in growing fine fruit. On August 26, 1903, Mr. Roller was married to Irene Porter, who was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of A. Porter of that township.

In politics Mr. Roller is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party and he has served as township trustee, and in 1900 was township census enumerator. Fraternally he belongs to the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Leetonia, and the Chapter at Salem; is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Greenford Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Roller is a very popular citizen in his neighborhood, his best friends being those who have

known him from boyhood, which is a pretty fair test of character.

THOMAS A. CREED, owner and proprietor of the Creed Stock Farm, which consists of 112 acres, all of which with the exception of 11 acres lying across the line in Trumbull County, is situated in Youngstown township, resides on the old William Price farm, in Coitsville township, this property having formerly belonged to his father-in-law. He was born in Somersetshire, England, September 30, 1845, son of William and Harriet (Ames) Creed. His parents came to America when he was about three years of age. They settled in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, where William Creed rented farming land from the late Judge William Rayen, for 30 years. William Creed died aged 55 years, but his widow has survived to a venerable but not helpless age. She has reached her 89th year and when 85 years of age was able to enjoy her usual social life and to entertain her friends with instrumental music. She resides with a daughter, Mary J. Millikin, at Youngstown.

Thomas A. Creed was about 19 years old when his father died and he remained at home until he married, when he took charge of the William Price farm and worked for his father-in-law on shares for thirteen years. He then moved to Fosterville, in Youngstown township, and lived there on rented land for five years, but in 1888 he bought 118 acres from H. H. Stambaugh, taking possession of it in the following spring. Here he carried on general farming, stock-raising and dairying for fourteen years, but in the spring of 1903, came to the present farm. In a large degree Mr. Creed is a self-made man, having gained independence through his own industry and good management.

In 1871 Mr. Creed was married to Ella B. Price, a daughter of William B. and Matilda E. (McFarland) Price. William B. Price was born at Hubbard, Ohio, a son of James S. and Sarah Ann (Duer) Price, who were na-

tives of Connecticut. He remained in Hubbard until he was 17 years old and then came to Coitsville township, where he learned the blacksmith trade with Thomas McGeehan, subsequently entering into partnership with him. His wife, Matilda Elizabeth McFarland Price, is a daughter of William and Elizabeth McFarland, the former of whom was born in Ireland and was an early settler in Coitsville township. In 1831 William McFarland built the old stone house to which the parents of Mrs. Creed moved, from Coitsville Center, when she was five years old. The William Price farm originally contained 123 acres, but a large portion of it has been sold to the Youngstown Land & Improvement Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Creed have had four children, namely: William Price, residing on his father's farm in Youngstown township, who who married Cora Corll and has two children, Carl W. and Mabel Lucile; James S., who died January 31, 1901, aged 28 years; Matilda Caroline, who married Samuel Riblet, residing in Boardman township; and Cora P., who married James A. Thornton, and has one child, Dorothy Isabel. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Creed appear in connection with this sketch.



WILLIAM DICKSON McBRIDE, one of the prominent and influential farmers of Coitsville township, residing on his farm of 87 acres, located in section 20, was born in October, 1840, on his present farm, and is a son of John and Sarah (Dickson) McBride.

John McBride was born on his father's farm in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Samuel McBride, who was one of the early pioneers of Lawrence County, and remained at home until he reached his majority, when he came to Mahoning County, Ohio, and located on a farm in Coitsville township. He married Sarah Dickson, who was born near Lowellville, in Poland township, and they became the parents of two children: Wil-

liam Dickson and Achsa, the latter of whom is deceased. Both parents of Mr. McBride died on this farm.

William Dickson McBride was reared on his present farm, and with the exception of about eighteen months spent in Iowa, has always lived here and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is recognized as one of the township's most successful farmers and sterling citizens. Mr. McBride was married in 1875 to Sarah Elizabeth Cowden, who died in 1903. She was a daughter of Reynolds Cowden, and for many years was a popular school teacher. She is survived by her two children, Grace and Osie, both of whom are single and reside at home. Mr. McBride is a member of the Mahoning United Presbyterian Church.



WILLIAM SHIPTON, a well-known truck gardener of Coitsville township, residing on a tract of 30 acres located in section 14, was born at Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 5, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Permelia (McGill) Shipton.

Thomas Shipton was born in England and came to this country after reaching maturity, locating at Lowellville, where he engaged in gardening. He subsequently moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he also worked at gardening for many years. He served during the entire Civil War, enlisting as cannoneer in a company of light artillery from Illinois, and at one time was a prisoner in Libby Prison. His death occurred shortly after returning from the army. He married Permelia McGill, who was a daughter of Robert McGill, a farmer of Poland township, whose father laid out the town of Lowellville, which was at that time known as McGillsville.

William Shipton was but one year old when his parents removed to Springfield, Illinois, where they resided for about eighteen years, coming back to Mahoning County in 1873. After returning to Lowellville, Mr. Shipton engaged in gardening, until 1899,

when he came to Coitsville township and purchased his present place of 30 acres. He has erected three greenhouses, the largest 40x110 feet, and the other two are 38x50 and 18x50 feet respectively, which are all heated by a hot water system. He wholesales his products in Youngstown.

Mr. Shipton was married November 8, 1883, to Elizabeth Brockelsby, of Illinois. They have three children, namely: Charles Francis, who is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Coitsville Centre; Mella, who married George Vail, and Emma. Mr. Shipton is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

A F. FORCE, a substantial farmer of Milton township, Mahoning County, Ohio, residing on a farm of 75 acres, was born on his present farm, and is a son of William and Susan (Garee) Force.

William Force, the father of A. F. Force, was born about one and one-half miles north of the center of Milton township, and was a son of William and Margaret (Reeves) Force, natives of New Jersey, who drove from New Jersey to Ohio in a one-horse wagon and located in Milton township. Grandfather Force was a miller by trade and worked in what was known as the Old Mill at Pricetown, Milton township, which has disappeared. He subsequently located on the farm where his son William afterward lived, and he built the house in which his grandson now resides.

William Force, the second, spent his life in Milton township and always followed farming. He died in 1896, when in his 66th year. He was a Democrat.

A. F. Force was reared on his father's farm in Milton township and attended the local schools. In 1888 he was married to Lucy Strock, a native of Newton township, and a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Kistler) Strock, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Force have five children: Bales J., Susan, Erland, Lillian and Wilbur.

A BRAHAM ZIMMERMAN, the well-known proprietor of Maple Heath Farm, a fine estate consisting of 207 acres, located in section 34, Green township, was born December 14, 1825, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Witeleather) Zimmerman.

The founder of the Zimmerman family in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was John Zimmerman, who emigrated from Germany and settled there in 1725, securing much land in the neighborhood of New Holland. In 1802, John Zimmerman, grandfather of Abraham, came from Lancaster County to Mahoning County, Ohio, entering section 34, Green township, and in 1804 and 1805 the Zimmerman family in general settled on section 34, in the latter year building a log cabin in the midst of the woods.

Captain Joseph Zimmerman, father of Abraham, was born May 9, 1781, in Lancaster County, and died in Mahoning County in 1864. He was an officer in the war of 1812 and subsequently became one of the most prominent men of Green township. He married Elizabeth Witeleather, who was a daughter of John Witeleather, who was born in Germany, came to America and fought under General Washington in the Revolutionary War.

Abraham Zimmerman was reared on his father's farm, on which he still resides, attended the district schools during his boyhood and from early youth took an interest in farming and stock-raising. On May 23, 1850, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Elizabeth Shimp, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Samuel Shimp, who died in Franklin County. When Mrs. Zimmerman was 12 years old she accompanied her widowed mother and brothers and sisters to Mahoning County, and she was reared on a farm in Beaver township. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have had four children: Rev. Joseph C., deceased, formerly a well-known minister in the Lutheran Church; Samuel L., who died in childhood; John L., a prominent attorney residing at Springfield, Ohio; and Catherine

Isadore, who married Rev. E. W. Simon, who is pastor of the Lutheran Church at Akron. The only survivor of the above family is the son residing at Springfield. In November, 1900, Mr. Zimmerman was also bereaved of his beloved wife, to whom he had been united for over half a century. She was a woman of Christian life and was a devoted member of the Lutheran Church.

In politics Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat. For a number of years he was a trustee of Green township, and served three years as a justice of the peace, during which time he tried twenty-one civil suits. For more than sixty years he has been a member of the Lutheran Church at Washingtonville, has served as one of the deacons and has always been interested in the work of the Sunday school. In former years he was identified with the order of Odd Fellows. Probably no man in Green township is more generally respected and esteemed than is Abraham Zimmerman.

JOHN GAULT, a leading citizen of Jackson township, and a representative of one of its oldest families, was born December 27, 1836, in Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Marjorie (Ewing) Gault.

The early history of the Gault family settles in Pennsylvania, and it is probable that from that state the great-grandfather entered the ranks of the Patriot army, during the War of the Revolution, and the fact is substantiated that he was a personal friend of the great commander, General Washington. His son, Robert Gault, paternal grandfather of John Gault, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and migrated from there to the Western Reserve in 1800, settling in Jackson township in what was then Trumbull, but subsequently became Mahoning County. He married Charlotte Bowman, who was of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania. He

served in the war of 1812. His death occurred in October, 1814, and he was buried on Rocky River, near Cleveland.

The maternal grandfather of John Gault was John Ewing, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in company with his mother, one brother and two sisters, in 1800. They remained in Pennsylvania until 1804, when they moved to Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and for more than a century this family has been prominently identified with the affairs of this section. Andrew Gault, a brother to the father of John Gault, was the first white child born in Jackson township, and he married a daughter of John Ewing and a sister to the mother of John Gault, and she was the first female child born to white parents in Jackson township. The two families, Gault and Ewing, are close kindred.

Robert Gault, son of Robert and father of John, was born in Pennsylvania, and lived a long and useful life, mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in January, 1892. He married Marjorie Ewing in 1834, who was one of a family of twelve children born to John and Margaret R. Ewing. Her birth took place in 1816 and she still survives, bearing well the weight of her 91 years, and resides on the home farm, now conducted by her son Gibson J., where she has lived for seventy-two years. Robert and Marjorie Gault were parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity and nine still survive, the majority of them being residents of Mahoning County and among her best and most substantial citizens, namely: John, Alexander and Margaret, twins, Mary Ann, Andrew, Caroline, Martha J., Gideon, Samuel S., William, Gibson J., and Robert E.

Of the above family, Alexander, residing at Struthers, served gallantly as a soldier in the Civil War, and was a member of Company F, 41st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married (first) Elizabeth Forsythe, of Muskingum County. His twin sister, Margaret, married Thomas H. Bellard, and they reside in Ashtabula County. Mary Ann is the wife of J. A. Smith, residing at Struthers.

Andrew was a veteran of the Civil War, having re-enlisted after serving a term of three years, as a member of Company F, 4th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At Dallas, Georgia, he was wounded so seriously that he lost an arm and died from the effects of blood poisoning. Caroline died aged 18 months. Martha J., deceased, was the wife of D. A. Wilson, of Youngstown. Gideon, residing at Warren, was formerly a prominent farmer. He married Olive Mason, of Mecca, Trumbull County. Samuel S., a prominent farmer and large landowner in Ellsworth township, married Alice Williams. Gibson J., who is president of the Jackson township school board and a successful farmer and stock-raiser, resides on the old homestead and cares for his venerable mother. He married Harriet Duncan, of Berlin township. Robert E., who is also a successful farmer of Jackson township, married Jessie Dunlap, who was born in Michigan.

John Gault was educated in the district schools of Jackson township and at Canfield Academy. He has been interested in agricultural pursuits all his life and has resided on his present valuable farm of 166 acres since 1870. He is justly ranked with the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this section.

Mr. Gault was married (first) in September, 1861, to Louisa M. Johnson, who was a sister of Judge J. R. Johnson, of Youngstown. She was accidentally killed in a railroad accident in Medina County, Ohio, in September, 1888, and was survived by three children, viz.: Joseph G., Lula Olive and George F. Joseph G. Gault, the eldest son of John Gault, was born December 27, 1863, and completed his education at the Ohio Normal College. He married a schoolmate, Cora Bennett, and they live in Union County, where Mr. Gault is a successful farmer. They have three children: John B., Howard and Mary L. Lula Olive Gault graduated first from the Union school at Youngstown and completed the classical course at Hiram College, where she spent seven years in study. Subsequently she became the wife of Rev. J. E. Lynn, who is pastor in charge of the First Disciple Church

at Warren. They have two children, Emerson and Rachel. George F. Gault, the second son, was born August 9, 1879, spent three years at the Rayen High School at Youngstown and two years at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He married Floy Henry, of Ada, Ohio, and they have one child, Axia Marjorie.

John Gault was married (second) to Mrs. Sarah Jane (Davis) Sampson, in 1890, who died in 1899. Mr. Gault was married (third) to Mrs. Margaret J. (Copeland) Armstrong, of Columbiana County.

Almost since his youth Mr. Gault has taken an active interest in politics and has been identified with the Republican party. For a number of years he has been in service on the school board, and in 1882 he was elected a county commissioner of Mahoning County. His administration of the office so satisfied his fellow citizens that he was re-elected in the fall of 1885. He fills the office of justice of the peace in Jackson township, and in all public matters his advice is asked and his judgment consulted. On many occasions he has been a party delegate to the Republican county and congressional conventions and on one occasion he was a delegate to the state convention. He is a man of fine presence and affable manner and makes an excellent representative, both of his party and of his community. He is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church in this section. Both the Gaults and the Ewings were prominently identified with the founding of schools and religious edifices in the early days of their settlement here, dating back to the time when the only roads through the forests were the trails of the Indians.

ENSIGN N. BEARDSLEY, residing on his valuable farm of 133 acres, situated in section 24, Green township, is a successful farmer and dairyman and is also a representative citizen of this neighborhood. Mr. Beardsley was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio,

October 2, 1873, and is a son of Almus and Mary P. (Dean) Beardsley, the latter of whom died December 5, 1905.

The Beardsley family is of English extraction and the founders in America came to New England in colonial days. From there the sons and daughters in succeeding generations have spread through many states, the first one coming to this section of Ohio being Captain Philo Beardsley, the grandfather of Ensign N. He was a native of Connecticut and was a very early settler in Canfield township, where his son Almus was born January 2, 1829. The latter is one of the old and substantial citizens of that township. He was one of the early encouragers of the Grange movement and has been identified with the development of other interests. In politics he is a Republican.

Ensign N. Beardsley was reared in Canfield township and educated in the public schools and the Northeastern Ohio Normal College at Canfield. He was also a student for a short period in the agricultural department of the Ohio State University at Columbus. His one surviving brother, Hiram J., farming in Canfield township, and his one sister, Sarah T., who married W. C. Wilson, residing at Canfield, also enjoyed excellent educational advantages. Mr. Beardsley is considered a very capable farmer and an equally successful dairyman. In the latter industry he has well-fitted quarters and conducts his business along modern lines.

On May 6, 1895, Mr. Beardsley was married to Flora Stewart, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Josiah Stewart, late of Franklin Square, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley have had eight children, the four surviving being: Daniel S., Ruby, Noble W. and Almus L. Mr. Beardsley is a friend of education, and his children will have many advantages. In politics he votes generally with the Republican party, but claims a right to act independently when his judgment urges him to do so.

Mr. Beardsley has long been a member of Greenford Grange No. 1085, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is now master, and is

always ready to take part in movements looking to the development of better agricultural conditions. He is a member of the Disciples Church at Greenford.

ISAAC CATTELL, a prominent citizen of Beloit and a former assessor of Smith township, was born September 20, 1836, in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Ezra and Henrietta (Stanley) Cattell.

The Cattell family came to this part of Ohio from Pennsylvania, and James Cattell, the grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Goshen township. Ezra Cattell was reared in Goshen township, but after his marriage he settled in Smith township, on a farm then covered with the native forest, but which is the present site of a part of the busy town of Beloit. Ezra Cattell built his log cabin in what then seemed an outpost of civilization. He married Henrietta Stanley, who was a daughter of Thomas Stanley, who was one of the earliest settlers of Smith township, where he acquired large tracts of government land which became of great value as the country became settled. Both Ezra Cattell and wife died on the pioneer farm in Smith township, and of their children, the following survive: Thomas, residing at Beloit; Isaac; Esther, residing at Beloit, is the widow of Albert Cobb, formerly of Smith township; Binford T.; Alzada, residing at Alliance, who married John Johnson, while those deceased were: Hannah, Clark, Albert and Ezraetta. In political sentiment, Ezra Cattell was a Republican. He was a leading member of the East Goshen Friends Church. In his death Smith township lost one of its best and most exemplary and useful citizens.

Isaac Cattell was reared and educated in Smith township, growing to young manhood as his father's assistant in his agricultural operations. He has always resided in Smith township, where, at various times, he has assumed duties of a public character. For several years he was assessor of the township and

for a number of terms was assistant assessor.

On August 26, 1862, Mr. Cattell was married to Rebecca A. Pettit, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 15, 1834. She is a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Atterholt) Pettit, the former of whom was a native of Philadelphia, and the latter of Columbiana County. When she was about thirteen years of age, her parents moved to Green township, Mahoning County, and subsequently to near Alliance, where they died. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Cattell was a prominent citizen of Columbiana County for many years and was one of the early judges, the name of Judge Atterholt being found on many of the township's important early documents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cattell both are members of the Friends Church at Beloit, of which he has filled its various offices.

L H. E. LOWRY, a member of the law firm of Gibson & Lowry, with offices on the seventh floor of the Dollar Bank building, at Youngstown, was born at Lowellville, in 1863, and is a son of James J. and Margaret (Smith) Lowry. James J. Lowry resides on the farm on which he was born, 82 years ago. He is a son of William Lowry, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and it was his grandfather, Robert Lowry, who brought the family to America, and in 1804 settled at Poland Center, Mahoning County.

L. H. E. Lowry attended school at Lowellville, and later at Hudson Academy, and took the freshman year at Adelbert College, Cleveland. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated there in 1888, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently he read law with Attorneys C. D. Hine and John H. Clark at Youngstown, until admitted to the bar, in December, 1889, immediately afterward beginning to practice at Youngstown. Mr. Lowry continued alone until January 1, 1906, when he formed a partnership with

Hon. W. T. Gibson, under the firm name of Gibson & Lowry.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the Republican party and has served as secretary of the Republican county central committee. Mr. Lowry is interested in several prosperous business enterprises of this county, and is a director of the Lowellville Savings and Banking Company.

In addition to membership in the Mahoning County and the State Bar Association, Mr. Lowry is a member of Hillman Lodge, No. 481, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and of St. John's Commandery, No. 20, K. T. He is a member of the Lowellville Presbyterian Church and belongs to its board of trustees.

WILLIAM C. ELDER, general farmer and stock-raiser, resides on a valuable farm of 118½ acres, situated in Goshen township, lying in section 17, on which he has resided since its purchase in 1870. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1832, and is a son of George and Margaret (Cessna) Elder.

William C. Elder was reared on the old home farm in Bedford County, on which his grandfather, James Elder, lived and died. He attended the district schools near his home and after completing his education, he engaged in farming and stockraising and before coming to Mahoning County, did a large amount of shipping. In 1870, he settled on his present farm, which he has greatly improved.

On June 19, 1862, Mr. Elder was married to Ellen Baylor, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 11, 1842, and is a daughter of Peter and Mary (Kelley) Baylor, the former of whom was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Columbiana County, Ohio. Peter Baylor left his native state in boyhood, having been left an orphan, and for a number of years worked at farming in Green township, Columbiana

County, and then moved to Van Buren County, Michigan. After some years there he returned to Ohio and settled at Salem, where he died in his 86th year. His widow survived to be 90 years of age and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elder. To the latter were born six children, as follows: Estella, who married S. E. Mackintosh, residing at Salem; George N., a resident of Goshen township; Espey A., a resident of Goshen township; Warren B., residing at Canton; Bessie, who married Lewis S. Campbell, residing in Green township; and Clyde, residing at Salem, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Elder is a Democrat and has served as school director and as judge of elections. He has served as one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which both he and his wife belong. They are well known, kind and hospitable people, and have a wide circle of friends through Goshen township.

CHARLES H. SHREVE, a well known citizen and prosperous agriculturist, residing on his well cultivated farm of 63½ acres, in section 19, Goshen township, was born in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 7, 1864, and is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Stanley) Shreve.

The father of Mr. Shreve was born in Goshen township and the mother in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio. They spent their lives here, Mr. Joshua Shreve dying after a long and useful life in 1895, and his wife in 1905. They were worthy people, who, in daily walk and conversation proclaimed their adherence to the principles taught by the religious body to which they belonged, the Society of Friends. The Shreve family was established in Goshen township by Stacy Shreve, the grandfather of Charles H., he having come here at a very early date, from New Jersey. In political sentiment, Joshua Shreve was a Republican. He was reared in Goshen township but removed to Smith township after his marriage.

Charles H. Shreve was reared in Smith township, securing a good education in the district schools. He has always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and having been accustomed to farm life since childhood, thoroughly understands every detail which goes to make farming a success. He settled on his present farm in 1903.

On November 27, 1890, Mr. Shreve was married to Lonora Cattell, who was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, and is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cattell, who are now residents of Beloit, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shreve have one son, Clifton C., who was born July 15, 1896. Mr. Shreve and wife are members of the East Goshen Friends Church, of which he is an overseer and a trustee. He casts his vote, in political contests, for the candidates of the Prohibition party. Mr. Shreve is an intelligent, broad-minded man, who is a friend of the public schools and who served on the school board while living in Smith township. He is a worthy representative of a family that has been identified with the development and improvement of Mahoning County, for a long period.

SJ. DILL, vice-president and general manager of the Youngstown and Southern Railway, now in course of construction between Youngstown and Leetonia, Ohio, is a man whose railroad experience covers many years and in different sections of the country. He was born, reared and educated in the state of New York.

From a clerkship in a store, Mr. Dill engaged in an ice business in Jersey City, New Jersey, and then took up railroad work at that point, with the Pennsylvania system. Two years later he went with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with which corporation he remained in train service for six years. He then accepted the position of division superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway, of New York City, remaining there five years. Thence he went to the super-

intendency of the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Jackson Railroad, for two years, subsequently becoming general superintendent of the Michigan Traction Company, with which he remained for a year and a half. Mr. Dill was then called to his present position as general manager of the Youngstown and Southern Railway. This line will have been completed as far as Leetonia, by the autumn of 1907, and will be fully equipped as an electric railway. A connection will be made at Leetonia with the Youngstown and Ohio River Railroad, thus connecting with Salem, Lisbon and East Liverpool, and cementing the transportation interests of Columbiana and Mahoning Counties.

In 1892 Mr. Dill was married to E. Janette Flood, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have four children: Leland, Herbert, Robert and Grace Margaret. Mr. Dill has invested in real estate at Youngstown, purchasing a handsome home at No. 827 Michigan avenue. He is a member of the Masons and the Elks and belongs also to the Youngstown Club.

ABRAMHAM GREENAWALT, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Damascus, has been a resident of this little city since 1892, when he removed from his valuable farm of 129 acres in Smith township, which he still owns. Mr. Greenawalt is also an honored survivor of the great Civil War. He was born February 23, 1834, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Conner) Greenawalt.

The parents of Mr. Greenawalt were natives of Pennsylvania, from which state they came to Ohio, in 1835, settling in Columbiana County, near Washingtonville. There the father engaged in farming for many years before his death. He was survived by his widow for some years. Of their five children, Abraham is the only one living.

Abraham Greenawalt remained on the home farm assisting his father, until he was 18 years of age, in the meantime securing a

district school education. He then learned the trade of bricklayer, one he followed for many years, but later, when he settled in Smith township, Mahoning County, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. When the Civil War was precipitated on the country, the army was mainly made up, in the North, from a class of men who, previous to enlisting, had always lived quiet, peaceful lives. Among those who went out from this section of Ohio, was Abraham Greenawalt, who, in August, 1862, entered Company G, 104th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with cheerful courage until he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina. During this long period of hard marching and more or less continuous fighting, Mr. Greenawalt fortunately escaped injury, although he participated in some of the most serious battles of the whole war. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland and took part in the siege of Knoxville, the battle of Franklin, and the several days of fighting included in the battle of Nashville, and the campaign around Atlanta, being under fire the greater part of the time. The 23rd Army Corps, of which his regiment was a part, was at Raleigh, North Carolina, when the noted Confederate general, Joe Johnston, was compelled to surrender to the Federal forces.

After his honorable discharge from military service, Mr. Greenawalt came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was paid off, and then lived for a short time at Salem, but settled, in 1866, on farming land he had purchased in Smith township. He there became one of the substantial, reliable citizens, took an interest in public affairs, served several years as township trustee, two years as assessor and in 1900, was appointed land appraiser in Goshen township. In 1892 he retired from farm labor and since then has been a leading citizen of Damascus, has served as an active promoter of the town's best interests, and since May 5, 1903, has been a justice of the peace.

Mr. Greenawalt was married (first) to Jane Miller, of Smith township and they had five children, the two survivors being: Emor

M., residing in Wichita County, Kansas, and John J., residing at Alliance, Ohio. Mr. Greenawalt was married (second) to Mary J. Phillips, who was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Nathan and Anna Phillips, who came from Pennsylvania when Mrs. Greenawalt was eight years of age. A granddaughter of Mr. Greenawalt, Blanche, daughter of Emor M., has resided with her grandfather for the past fourteen years, since she was four years old, and is a very amiable and engaging young lady. Mr. Greenawalt is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a valued comrade in John C. Fremont Post, G. A. R., of Alliance, Ohio.

MRS. SARAH RHODES, a most highly respected resident of Greenford, widow of Cyrus Rhodes, who died December 26, 1904, was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 4, 1830, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Baker) Bush.

The father of Mrs. Rhodes died in 1880. He was a native of Germany and had come among the early settlers to Green township. He was a weaver by trade and in connection with farming, worked more or less at his loom until his death. He married Mary Baker, who died when Mrs. Rhodes was small and she is the only survivor of their family of five children.

Mrs. Rhodes as a girl attended the public schools of Green township, and has always been considered a woman of great intelligence and excellent judgment in the ordinary affairs of life. On August 7, 1851, she was married to Cyrus Rhodes, who was born November 18, 1826, in Green township, Mahoning County, and was a son of Henry and Sarah (Cochet) Rhodes. The latter were natives of an eastern state and came to Green township at so early a period that they were obliged to make their own path through the unbroken forest, marking the trees on the way in order

to find an opening again to civilization. No children were born to Cyrus Rhodes and wife, but they reared two infants to maturity, both of whom became as dear to them as their own. Their adopted son, Lafayette Rhodes, residing in Green township, married Caroline Hively, of Green township, and they have two children, Sarah M. and Otis O. The adopted daughter, Eliza Parmelia, who died in the spring of 1899, married Dwight Kelley, residing now at Youngstown, and they had five children, namely: Ruby M., Ada M., Charles R., Clark L. and Honor D.

After their marriage, Cyrus Rhodes and wife settled on a farm in Green township, where Mr. Rhodes carried on general farming. He was a man of prominence in the county and served six years as infirmary director and a number of terms as trustee of Green township. He took an active part in town politics and his influence was always lent to advance the best interests of his community. He was a Republican. For many years he was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church at Greenford, in which he was a deacon. After a half century of happy married life, Mr. Rhodes passed away, a man who was beloved and revered in his family and respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Mrs. Rhodes still owns her farm of 100 acres, situated in Green township. She is a valued member of the Lutheran Church at Greenford.

MYRON I. ARMS, vice-president of the First National Bank at Youngstown, Ohio, and president of the General Fire-Proofing Company, also of Youngstown, is one of the representative business men of this city. He was born January 30, 1854, a son of Myron I. and Emeline E. (Warner) Arms.

The father of Mr. Arms was long one of the prominent business men of this section, a large iron manufacturer, with many and important interests. During the Civil War these were so large that on three occasions he paid

for substitutes to enter the service because he could not release himself from his business responsibilities. Later he entered the service himself and died in 1864 as a result of exposure in the field. He was the father of six children.

After completing his education Myron I. Arms began his business career as a teller in a bank, but subsequently became interested in iron manufacturing at Niles, Ohio. His interests have extended and for some time he has been vice-president of the First National Bank at Youngstown, having been president of the General Fire-Proofing Company since 1901.

Mr. Arms married Almira Hitchcock, a daughter of the late Wm. J. Hitchcock, and they are the parents of one child. They have a beautiful and home-like residence at No. 639 Wick avenue, Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Arms are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Arms is affiliated with the Republican party, but takes no very active interest in politics. He ranks among the foremost business men of the city.

REV. GEORGE B. MALMSBERRY, proprietor of Hillview Farm, a finely located tract of 63 acres of fertile, well improved land in Goshen township, has been a minister in the Society of Friends, for the past forty years. He was born March 23, 1841, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Sarah H. (Brantingham) Malmsberry.

The grandparents of Mr. Malmsberry were Benjamin and Jane Malmsberry, who came to what is now Mahoning County, from New Jersey, and settled in Goshen township, when but few other pioneers had ventured into the wilderness which then prevailed. Benjamin Malmsberry selected his farm near the present site of the town of Garfield, this land now being the property of M. L. Pettit. There he built his log house and began the developing of a farm from the forest. In religious

faith he was a Quaker and his was a powerful influence in establishing firmly in this section, the Society of Friends. Benjamin Malmsberry and wife, in the course of nature, passed away and their remains lie in the quiet little burying ground of the East Goshen Church.

James Malmsberry, father of George B., was reared and educated in Goshen township, in which he passed the greater part of his life. He married Sarah H. Brantingham, of English descent, and they reared a family and they, too have passed away.

George B. Malmsberry was reared in Goshen township and in his boyhood attended the district schools. He also enjoyed educational advantages in private schools, his early instruction having been supplemented by a life more or less intellectual in its activities. For a long period Mr. Malmsberry has been an acceptable minister in the Friends' Church and has served as regular pastor of both the East Goshen Church and of the Mottown, Portage County, Church. He is widely known, and his counsel, advice and example, as well as his deep and earnest religious instruction, are highly valued by his people. In character he is an honest, upright, God-fearing man, fearless in denouncing wrong and ready at all times to speak for the right.

Mr. Malmsberry married Tazetta Cattell, who was born in Mahoning County and is a daughter of Joseph and Annar Cattell. Mr. and Mrs. Malmsberry have two children, namely: Arvine J. and Sarah A. The latter is the wife of Walter J. Ellyson, residing in Butler township, Columbiana County. Arvine J. Malmsberry was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 5, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and at Damascus Academy. He owns an excellent farm of 60 acres, situated in section 19, Goshen township, and is also senior member of the firm of Malmsberry & Stanley, balers and pressers of hay and straw. This firm does a large business and owns a modern hay press. Arvine J. Malmsberry married Alice Cobbs, who was born in Goshen township and is a daughter of Elihu and Mary A. (Stanley)

Cobbs, who reside at Salem. Of this marriage have been born three children: Russell E., Loren G. and Charles A. Mr. Malmsberry is an elder in the East Goshen Friends Church. Like his esteemed father, he is a Prohibitionist.

Rev. George B. Malmsberry has resided on his present property since about the close of the Civil War. As its name appropriately describes it, the farm is admirably situated as to view, and it shelters some of the most highly respected and beloved residents of this section. Mr. Malmsberry is a pleasant conversationalist, and his recollections of the changes which he has witnessed in the face of the country in this vicinity are very interesting.

F. KISTLER, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, with offices in the Maloney block, was born in 1864, near Cornersburg, Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph Kistler.

His grandfather, John B. Kistler, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was an early settler and a prominent farmer of Mahoning County. Joseph Kistler was born in this county and died when the subject of this sketch was 10 years old.

U. F. Kistler was reared on the farm in Boardman township where he received his primary education, later attending school in Canfield. For ten subsequent years he taught school in Mahoning County, and then read law with R. B. Murray, of Youngstown. After his admission to the bar, in 1894, he immediately began the practice of his profession. In 1902 he entered into partnership with F. L. Oesch, under the firm name of Kistler & Oesch. Mr. Kistler is a member of the Mahoning County Bar Association and the Mahoning County Library Association. Mr. Kistler has a beautiful country residence at Lanterman Falls. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH R. TABER, postmaster, dealer in boots and shoes, and one of the leading citizens of the village of Canfield, was born February 3, 1859, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph Addison and Isabella (Keckley) Taber, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter is still living on the old home place in the village of Pekin, Carroll County, Ohio.

Joseph R. Taber was reared in Carroll County, Ohio. His primary education, which was received in the district schools; was supplemented by a course at the Grand River Institute in Ashtabula County, after which he taught in the business department of the Austintown Institute for two years. In 1888 he came to Canfield and taught the business department of the Northeastern Ohio Normal College for thirteen years. In 1900 he bought out G. B. Shellhorn, who conducted a boot and shoe store, and has since been engaged in that business which he manages in connection with his duties as postmaster of Canfield, taking charge of the postoffice on April 11, 1905. Since 1900 Mr. Taber has been clerk of the village. He is a Republican in politics, and served as mayor of Canfield for two years, during 1894-5. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Taber married Nettie A. Bartholomew of Vienna, Ohio, and has two children: Mildred and Mabel.

WILLIAM BEIGHT, merchant, who has been established in the mercantile business at New Middletown since 1887, was born on the old Jonathan Beight homestead, in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 11, 1866, and is a son of Jonathan and Bietta (Lipp) Beight.

The Beight family came to Springfield township among its earliest pioneers. John Beight, the great-grandfather, with his son, John Beight, came from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1802, and located in Springfield town-

ship, where he secured about about a half section of land from the government, paying \$1.25 an acre. The land was cleared enough at first to enable the father and son to build a log cabin of the most primitive description, without either windows or floors. This structure stood on the farm for many years. Grandfather John Beight married a member of the Rhodes family, also pioneers. Jonathan Beight, father of William, was born on the Beight land but on a farm adjoining that on which his son was born, in December, 1828. When he married he bought 57 acres of the homestead land to which he subsequently added until he had 140 acres, which he operated for some years, but later disposed of all of it to his sons. He married Bietta Lipp, who was born in April, 1828, in Stuttgart, Germany, and is a daughter of Gottlieb Lipp, who came to Springfield township when Mrs. Beight was five years old. A family of ten children have been born to Jonathan Beight and his wife, as follows: Israel, residing in Springfield township; Louis, a resident of Springfield township; George, who died aged six years; Emanuel and Jonathan, Jr., both residing in Springfield township; Lydia, who married Francis Haller, residing in Springfield township; William; Tillie, who died young; Rebecca, who married Clarence Creps, residing with her parents; and Annie, who married Sylvester Burkey, and resides a short distance east of New Middletown.

William Beight was reared in Springfield township, where he attended the public schools during boyhood, later became a student at the Northeastern Ohio Normal School at Canfield, and completed his education at the Spencian Commercial School at Cleveland. For two years he was interested in a mercantile business at New Springfield, under the name of J. Hoffman & Co., following which he came to New Middletown. Mr. Beight commenced business at his present location, a two-story building, and he utilizes all the space, his stock being a very heavy one. For the first six years he had his brother, E. M. Beight, as a partner, but then bought the latter's interest and the firm name was changed from Beight

Bros. to William Beight. His stock includes dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and he supplies a large percentage of the citizens of New Middletown as well as the adjacent country.

Mr. Beight has not only been a successful merchant, but he has a number of other interests which he ably controls. A man of foresight and judgment, he has invested largely in real estate, particularly at Youngstown, in which city he owns seven valuable residence properties and also has an interest in the Pfau & Faunce Realty Company. He owns a one-fourth interest in a three-story store and apartment building which is being erected on Phelps street.

In September, 1887, Mr. Beight was married to Emma Fauser, who was born at Petersburg, Mahoning County, and is a daughter of Frederick and Lucy (Martin) Fauser. Mr. Fauser still survives and resides at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beight. The latter have one son, Judson Frederick, who was born February 11, 1888. In politics, Mr. Beight votes with the Democrats. Fraternally he belongs to Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias.

JOHAN H. MILLER, a leading business man of Salem, who conducts a greenhouse at No. 17 West Main street, operates two other similar establishments on his farm of 25 acres, which is situated in Goshen township. Mr. Miller was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1845, and is a son of Joseph C. and Delilah (Hanks) Miller. The father of Mr. Miller came to Ohio in the spring of 1882 and resided in various parts of Mahoning County. His death took place in Berlin township.

John H. Miller came to Mahoning County in the spring of 1864, and until the following fall he worked as a farmer, in Ellsworth township. He then went back to Bedford County, only to return to Mahoning in the spring of 1865, and from then until 1872 he was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits in Green and

Goshen townships. About that time he bought 25 acres of land in section 13, Goshen township, and started immediately to improve the property, which he continued to do as long as he resided upon it. He started his nursery and greenhouses and when he saw a good opening for the business, in 1881, he moved to Salem and erected his present establishment in the city; his business now requires the resources of all three greenhouses.

Mr. Miller married Rosa D. Bowman, who was born in Goshen township, and who is a member of an old and prominent family of this section. Her father was the late Christian Bowman. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children, as follows: George H., residing in Goshen township; Rachel, a public school teacher in Mahoning County; Esther, residing at home; John G., residing at Salem; Emily, residing at home; and Abel R., a resident of Salem.

Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat. While living in the country, he served as school director in district No. 6, and always has done all in his power to advance the interests of education in his community. He belongs to Salem Lodge, No. 305, of the Elks, and is serving in the office of chaplain. Since he was eight years of age Mr. Miller has been entirely dependent upon his own efforts and he may justly be called a self-made man.

NORMAN W. HOLE, M. D., a leading physician and one of the representative citizens of North Jackson, was born May 23, 1869, near Augusta, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Caleb and Sophia (Miller) Hole.

Caleb Hole was born about 1827, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is still living at the advanced age of 80 years. His parents, John and Catherine (Hanna) Hole, came from Virginia to Ohio, and were among the early pioneers of the state. Catherine (Hanna) Hole, grandmother of Dr. Hole, and the grandfather of the late Senator Mark A. Hanna, were

brother and sister. Sophia (Miller) Hole, mother of Dr. Hole, survives, in her 68th year. Her parents came to Mahoning from Columbiana County, Ohio. By a previous marriage, Mrs. Hole had two children, and two children were born to her marriage with Caleb Hole, viz.: Anna Lula, who died aged 22 years, was unmarried; and Norman W.

Dr. Norman W. Hole received his early education in the district schools of Carroll County, Ohio, and was reared on a farm. When about 17 years old his father removed to Damascus, and there he graduated from the academy. He subsequently spent three years in the Western Reserve Medical College, and later entered the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, now known as the Medical Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Cleveland, where he graduated with the class of 1898. In the following autumn he located in North Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, and embarked in the practice of his profession, and has become one of its eminent exponents in this section. Dr. Hole is president of the North Jackson Telephone Company. His fraternal relations include membership in Lodge No. 343, Knights of Pythias, of North Jackson, and the Maccabees, of Rosemont, Mahoning County. Religiously, he is connected with the Disciples Church at North Jackson. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, but is extremely liberal in his views. At present he is a member of the Jackson township school board.

Dr. Hole was married June 10, 1896, to Ellena Cobbs, a daughter of Amasa and Anna M. (Schaeffer) Cobbs, of Beloit, Ohio. Her grandfather, John Schaeffer, who still resides near North Benton, Ohio, is probably the most aged man in North Benton, having entered his 102nd year. He settled there when all that section was a dense forest. The paternal grandparents were Linsey and Anna Cobbs. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hole: Bertha Anna, Donald Norman, and Alfred C. Dr. Hole has a bright and intelligent family. They enjoy a beautiful and comfortable home in North Jackson.

JAMES PORTER McNEILLY, a leading citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on his valuable farm of 85 acres, was born on this farm February 1, 1844, son of James and Elizabeth (Trimble) McNeilly.

The father of Mr. McNeilly was born in 1804, in Ireland, and was married there at the age of 20 years. In 1827 he brought his family to Mahoning County, Ohio, settling first in Jackson township, but later removing to the present farm in Ellsworth township. His children were eight in number, namely: John and Robert, deceased; William, residing in Wayne township, Ashtabula County; Margaret and Eliza, deceased; Samuel A., residing in Ellsworth township; Mary, deceased; James Porter, subject of this sketch; and Martha, who is the widow of Frank Fitch, and a resident of Ellsworth township. The father of the above-mentioned family, when he settled here, built a log house on this farm, and in that his children were born. Here also the mother died in November, 1870, aged 72 years.

James Porter McNeilly grew to manhood on his present farm, and was educated in the district schools and the Canfield Academy. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and the longest time he has ever passed away from his old home was the period, during the Civil War, in which he served in the Federal Army. He enlisted in 1864 in Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving his term of enlistment he returned to the farm, and for some years spent the winter seasons in teaching local schools.

On February 2, 1871, Mr. McNeilly was married to Jerusha Fitch, who is a daughter of Richard and Nancy (Webb) Fitch, and a granddaughter of Richard Fitch, who came to this section in 1806, in company with his brothers, William and Charles Fitch. The mother of Mrs. McNeilly was six months old when her parents, John and Sallie Webb, came to Mahoning County. The children of Richard and Nancy Fitch were: Francis, deceased; Jerusha, now Mrs. McNeilly; Addie, residing in Ellsworth township; and Colbert, who is deceased. Richard Fitch died aged

73 years, and his widow aged 77 years, both being residents of Ellsworth township.

To Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly were born two children: Francis Fitch and Fannie Alberta, the latter of whom was born October 21, 1879, and died February 20, 1881. Francis Fitch McNeilly, the only son, was born January 13, 1876, and died after a short but severe illness, in April, 1899, aged but 23 years. On September 28, 1898, he was united in marriage with Glenadore Noble, who is a daughter of Henry and Lucy Noble, of Rosemont, formerly of Rock Creek, Ashtabula County. The untimely death of Mr. McNeilly was a heavy blow to his loving family and was felt as a bereavement to the community, which had watched him develop from a manly youth into a man of sterling character. His friends were many, for he possessed a beautiful, sunny disposition which attracted all to him, and those who knew him only in a business or social way, were impressed by his unusual ability, his excellent judgment and his personal integrity. There are many who still miss his hearty, cheerful greeting and the cordial grasp of his hand. His peaceful resting place is in the quiet shades of the Ellsworth cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly reside in their comfortable nine-room residence, one of the many improvements he has put on the farm. Mr. McNeilly has been a lifelong Republican. He is a member of Kirkbride Post, No. 600, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Berlin township.

DANIEL I. RICHARDS, a prominent citizen of Goshen township, who served eighteen consecutive years as a justice of the peace, resides on his valuable farm of 77 acres, which is situated in section 23. Mr. Richards was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 12, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Brown) Richards.

Samuel Richards was born in Warren County, New York, and came to Mahoning County in 1830, settling on the farm in Goshen township now occupied by his son Daniel,

where he continued to live until his death in 1854. He was a son of Daniel Richards, a native of the state of New York. In the early days he was one of the pioneer school teachers and being a man of more education than many of his neighbors, he took a leading part in public matters. He was a Whig in politics and he served as one of the first clerks of Goshen township. He married Lydia Brown, who was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and of their children the following survive: Stephen B., residing at Salem; Daniel I.; George A., residing at Elmira, New York; Hannah B., wife of Emmett Snode, residing in Stark County; and Huldah E., a resident of Goshen township.

Daniel I. Richards was reared in his native township and its schools provided him with a common school education. He has always given attention to agricultural pursuits and in addition to general farming he carries on extensive dairying. His valuable herd of Jersey cows includes a number of registered cattle.

On January 16, 1883, Mr. Richards was married to Emma Fred, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late Thomas Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have five surviving children, namely: Herbert F., Lola M., M. Grace, Lewis S., and Thomas W. Mr. Richards has given his children excellent educational advantages, one daughter, M. Grace, at present being a student in the Elmira Female College, at Elmira, New York, and the standing of the family has assured them pleasant social connections.

Politically Mr. Richards has been identified with the Republican party ever since his majority, and he has frequently been called on to serve in office, for eighteen consecutive years, as mentioned above, being a justice of the peace, and also a member of the township board of trustees. On numerous occasions he has been sent as a delegate to important conventions, being in the confidence of the leaders of his party. He is a man of progressive ideas and has always encouraged agricultural movements which promise to promote the welfare of the farming community, and is a charter member of Goshen Grange, Patrons of Hus-

bandry. He is a member of the Society of Friends at Salem. Mr. Richards is a type of the self-made man, in that he was left with heavy responsibilities at an early age, being but 11 years old and next to the eldest son, when his father died.

HORACE W. SPEAR, who is largely identified with the fruit industry in Goshen township, is also a successful agriculturist, residing on a valuable farm of 85 acres, which is situated in section 32. Mr. Spear was born at Salem, Ohio, February 17, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin W. and Elizabeth (Ware) Spear.

Alexander Spear, the grandfather of Horace W., was probably born in Scotland, but he was residing in Pennsylvania at the time of the birth of his son Benjamin, in 1822. The latter came to Ohio and for about twenty years practiced medicine at Salem. On account of failing health, he turned his attention to the growing and handling of fruit, and in 1865, in order to advantageously engage in this industry, he moved to Garfield, Ohio. He owned a fruit farm in Goshen township, and for a number of years he was profitably engaged in buying and shipping. During his last ten years in Ohio he conducted his business under the firm name of B. W. Spear & Son, Horace W. being his partner. The firm was dissolved in 1890, when Dr. Spear and his wife moved to Pasadena, California, where they still reside. Dr. Spear has passed his 84th birthday.

Horace W. Spear was eight years old when his parents moved to Garfield, where he entered the public schools, and he later spent a short time at Mount Union College, at Alliance. He carries on general farming, but has his father's tastes, and in the season pays much attention to the handling of fruits. He owns a warehouse at Garfield and buys and ships hundreds of barrels of apples all over the country. He is a well-known dealer all through the fruit belt and is a very highly valued citizen of Mahoning county.



HON. IRA F. MANSFIELD

Mr. Spear married Isabella Stanley, who is a daughter of John and Hannah Stanley, former residents of Salem, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Spear are members of the Presbyterian Church at Salem.

In politics Mr. Spear is a Republican. He has served for two terms as trustee of Goshen township and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, taking an interest in all her public affairs. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, at Sebring, Ohio.

IRA FRANKLIN MANSFIELD. The Mansfield family is of ancient origin and honorable achievement in all the walks of life down the line from remote periods in the pioneer past to the changed conditions of the progressive present. Though there are now representatives of the name in the various States of the Union, they radiated from one common center in the ancient Wallingford of Connecticut, where the connection clustered for many generations. The family is traced back to Sir John Mansfield, who was born and died in Exeter, Devonshire, England. His son, Richard Mansfield, was born in Exeter, England, in 1609, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, and died January 10, 1655. He married a Miss Gilham.

Their son, Major Moses Mansfield, was born at New Haven in February, 1639, married, in 1664, Mercy Glover, and in 1697 married Abigail Yale. He was a picturesque personality in the early Indian wars, and went out as Major-General of the State militia, defeating the Indians in King Philip's war, and in his honor the name of the aboriginal town of Nawbesetuck was changed to Mansfield.

His son, Jonathan Mansfield, was born in New Haven, February, 1686, married, in 1708, Sarah Alling, and, later, Abigail Dorman, and died in January, 1775.

Moses Mansfield, the son of Jonathan, was born in Wallingford in 1709, married, in 1734, Mary A. Kierstead, and, in 1748, Rachel

Ward, and died in 1754. He was known as "Schoolmaster."

John Mansfield, the son of Moses, was born in Wallingford in 1748, and married, in 1775, Ester Lewis. He was widely known as "Captain Jack," and his memory is proudly cherished by his descendants for his distinguished services as a soldier and a patriot. He served for thirty-nine years in the military forces of Connecticut, being at different times a member of the Second, Fourth and Sixth regiments and securing promotion to commissioned officer in each. He entered the Revolutionary War in February, 1775, fought through all the terrible years "that tried men's souls," and at its glorious termination held a commission as captain, which was conferred under circumstances that reflected great honor upon the family name. It was received from the hands of General Washington himself, and states specifically that it was given in reward for "coolness, firmness, and punctuality" displayed by leading the "forlorn hope" that stormed and captured redoubt No. 10 at Yorktown, Virginia. This patriotic officer, twice wounded, was retired on a pension in 1814, and died in June, 1823.

He left a son named Ira Mansfield, who was born in Wallingford, in 1776, and married Sukey Kirtland. They settled at Atwater, Ohio, in 1803; he was a member of the militia taking part in several Indian conflicts, and died in 1849.

Isaac K. Mansfield, son of Ira Mansfield, was born at Atwater, Ohio, in 1809; he married, in 1838, Lois H. Morse. Early in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Poland, Ohio; he was also a commission and forwarding merchant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died in 1850.

Ira F. Mansfield, son of Isaac K. Mansfield, was born in Poland, Ohio, in 1842. Besides passing through the common school grades he had one year's course at Poland College. His schooling was suddenly ended by his suspension for violating the school rules by attending a dancing party at President William Mc-

Kinley's home, after which he learned the moulder's trade with Van Brocklin & Jones at Youngstown, Ohio. But this occupation was changed by the outbreak of the Civil War. It was not to be expected that a descendant of soldiers and patriots would hold aloof at such an hour, and so we find young Mansfield at his Poland home, in August, 1862, as having enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry. Two months later they were in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Company H lost every officer, and, though badly wounded, Sergeant Mansfield took command of the company and was early promoted to second lieutenant. At the battle of Chickamauga he was made first lieutenant, and for "conspicuous bravery" in the charge and capture of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, was assigned as quartermaster on General Thomas's staff of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of captain. His military service included Sherman's March to the Sea, the campaign through South and North Carolina and Virginia, with the final review at Washington, D. C., in 1865.

On his return to Poland, Ohio, Mr. Mansfield took a half interest in the Brick Store, but soon sold it and purchased the Cannel Coal Mines in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Besides making various improvements there, Mr. Mansfield carried on a general store, and was postmaster. He is the owner of a large fruit orchard and has 200 acres of land at Negley, Ohio, with large railroad mines and fire clay works. He was justice of the peace for twenty-five years and married over eight hundred couples. In 1887 he removed to Beaver, Pennsylvania, where his activities include those of president of the Beaver College, also of Griersburg Academy; vice-president of the Rochester National Bank, and director of Wabash lines of railroads. He was representative in the Pennsylvania legislature for ten years, and has reached the 32nd degree in Masonry.

On the 11th of December, 1872, Ira F. Mansfield was united in marriage to Lucy E. Mygatt. The children of this union are: Kirtland M., Mary L., and Henry B.

Mr. Mansfield is also a leading authority

on botany, having for several years chap-eroned a club of lady school teachers in camping, and made a systematic study of wild flowers, insects and fossils. He has published a work on the wild flowers of Beaver county, with notes and many illustrations. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the A. A. A. Society of Washington, also several botanical clubs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

SHANNON JEFFERSON CLEMMENS, one of the most prominent citizens of Jackson township, who is engaged in general farming on a fine farm of 115 acres, was born July 9, 1859, in Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Lipkey) Clemmens.

Nicholas Clemmens, the paternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and among his treasured possessions was a cane, presented to him by Gen. George Washington. The maternal grandparents were Lipkeys, and the maternal great-grandmother was a Miss Crow.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Clemmens was Daniel Clemmens, who came to this county from Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers of this township and located on the farm now owned by D. R. Johnson.

George Clemmens, father of Shannon J., was born in Jackson township, in 1828, and died in February, 1903, aged 75 years. He married Elizabeth Lipkey, who was also born in this township and is now in her 75th year. She resides on the old home farm with her son, Elmer E. Clemmens. Four children were born to George and Elizabeth Clemmens: William Wesley, who died aged 19 years; Charles A., who is one of the trustees of Jackson township, and a prominent farmer, married Josephine McMahon; and Elmer E., who married Dora Moody, resides on the old home farm in this township.

Shannon J. Clemmens was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of his

native township. He has always followed farming and first began housekeeping near his old home on his father's farm. In 1889 he purchased and located on the farm where he now resides, and is recognized as one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of this township, growing a great many hogs, cattle and sheep. His fine home is of the latest type of architecture and is equipped with all modern conveniences, and he has made many improvements on the place, including a large barn, 42 by 53 feet.

Mr. Clemmens was married August 13, 1885, to Bertha McMahon, a daughter of John C. and Margaret (Carson) McMahon. They have one child, Neva Marie, aged nine years, who attends the public schools of North Jackson.

Politically, Mr. Clemmens is a Republican and has served for two years as a member of the school board of Jackson township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clemmens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Jackson, of which he is also a trustee and steward, and in which he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Clemmens is a stockholder in the North Jackson Telephone Company.

D P. COOPER, president of the J. A. and D. P. Cooper Company of Struthers, and also president of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company, is one of the leading men of Mahoning County and belongs to one of the old and honored families of this section. Mr. Cooper was born on his father's farm in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Buchanan) Cooper.

The Cooper family came originally from County Antrim, Ireland, the first settler locating in 1760, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. There David Cooper, grandfather of D. P. Cooper was born, who subsequently married Rebecca Armstrong, and they were the pioneers of the family in Ohio. David Cooper was a civil engineer in Frederick

County, Maryland, and he made his first visit to Coitsville township, Mahoning County, in 1798. He returned to Maryland but came back to this section in 1800, and purchased 400 acres of land offered by the Connecticut Land Company. He built the usual pioneer log cabin, perhaps with more care than was necessary at a later day, but as this was very early, protection had to be provided from both Indian visitors as well as wild animals. It is said that through port holes in his house he frequently shot game, as it wandered near. David and Rebecca Cooper reared a large family, their names as preserved being as follows: James, Jane, Rebecca, John, Sarah, David, Eliza, Margaret, Polly, William, Robert and Armstrong, the only survivor being William Cooper, who is a farmer of Coitsville township. David Cooper died May 23, 1855, aged 94 years. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a member of Porter's Battalion, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Robert Cooper, father of D. P. Cooper, was born July 23, 1827, on the farm his father secured in Coitsville township, on which he spent his whole life and died November 12, 1906. He married Catherine Buchanan, who was born on her father's farm in Poland township, Mahoning County, October 21, 1831, and died June 28, 1893. She was a daughter of John Buchanan, who married Rebecca Applegate, whose father, James Applegate, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving with the Private Rangers, from Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He also served in the War of 1812, and died June 20, 1820, in Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio. Robert and Catherine Cooper had the following children: David Perry; Rebecca Laura, who married S. B. Calton, of Girard, Ohio; Sarah J., who was a professional nurse, died in the line of duty, in March, 1907; and John A., who is a farmer and stock-raiser in Coitsville township.

David P. Cooper remained on the home farm until he was 18 years of age and up to this time had been afforded but few educational opportunities; his father, like many other men of his day, regarding any schooling be-

yond the acquisition of the primary principles, unnecessary as long as there was land to clear. The young man apprenticed himself for a term of three years with the Siegfried and Lenley Company, now the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Company, and as he was ambitious, during this period he employed his evenings in advancing his education. During the first two years he attended the Fourth Ward night school and came under the instruction of Professor Wilson, and in the last winter he was a student in the business college conducted by W. A. Hull.

The following three years Mr. Cooper spent working at his trade as a journeyman wagon and wood-worker in eastern factories, and upon his return to Coitsville he engaged in a carriage business on his account, and after about 10 years he entered into partnership with J. A. Cooper, his cousin. They entered into a carriage and wood-working business at Struthers, and in 1892 they incorporated the J. A. and D. P. Cooper Company, a business concern that is known all over the country at the present time as the Cooper Gear Works, of Struthers, manufacturers of carriage gears. Mr. Cooper has been president and general manager of this company ever since it was incorporated.

Mr. Cooper has gradually enlarged the scope of his investments and interests, and as a stockholder, is connected with a number of other prospering concerns. Since the organization of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company, in 1901, he has been at its head.

On Christmas eve, 1877, Mr. Cooper was married to Mary A. McClellan, who is a daughter of Capt. David and Mary A. (Murray) McClellan, the former of whom was killed while leading a charge at Stone River, during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had four children, namely: Ralph, who is superintendent of the J. A. and D. P. Cooper Company, married Ina Faith Stewart, and they have one child, Mary Ina; Dahl B., who is a graduate of the Harvard Law School in the class of 1907; Mary, who is a graduate of the Rayen High School; and David Perry, who died February 13, 1904, aged five years.

Mr. Cooper has long stood as an honorable

and successful man of affairs and that he has been the architect of his own fortune but commends him to his thoughtful fellow-citizens. He is noted for his public spirit and for his hearty co-operation in all that concerns the welfare of the section in which he has his home.

SAMUEL JAMES, a well-known and prosperous farmer, was born in Goshen township, October 28, 1837. His ancestors were Quakers who came from London, England, to America about 1680 in the time of the religious persecutions of Charles II. They settled in New Jersey, afterwards going to Virginia, where they lived for generations.

John James, the grandfather, crossed the mountains from Virginia to Ohio in 1801. He entered a half section of primitive forest land in Goshen township, Mahoning County, and with his wife, Martha (Bangham) James, of Brandywine, Pennsylvania, settled upon it as a pioneer. Abel James, the eldest of their 10 children, was born in 1802. He married, in 1825, Hannah Garwood, of Culpeper, Virginia. They settled on a hundred acres of his father's homestead which was subsequently their home. A family of five children was born to them: Emeline, Phebe, Lydia, Samuel and Hannah K.

Abel James was a man of prominence in his community, public-spirited and progressive. His early political sympathies were with the old Whig party, whose leaders in this section of Ohio were Ben Wade and Joshua R. Giddings. Later he became a Republican. He was active in the anti-slavery movement of the '50's, and his home was often visited by the anti-slavery agitators of that time. The neighboring old Quaker town of Salem was famous as a stronghold of the advocates of universal freedom, and was one of the most active stations of the "Underground Railroad," which conveyed slaves to freedom in Canada. Abel James's two surviving children are Hannah K. and Samuel. The former, who was for years a teacher in Cleveland, and principal of one of the public schools of that

city, is the widow of the late R. O. Campbell, of Salem, Ohio, in which place she resides.

Samuel James, subject of this sketch, married Nancy Margaret Wharton, daughter of the late William C. and Margaret (Davis) Wharton, the Whartons being one of the oldest and most prominent families of Smith township. He became a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, retaining the old home farm until 1896, when he retired to a small but valuable farm of 20 acres in Smith township. He still retains, however, the old homestead in Goshen. Mr. James is highly esteemed as a man of ripe judgment and personal integrity, keeping in touch with local, national, and world progress.

ELIAS KENREICH, who resides in section 16, Green township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm of 230 acres, is one of the substantial men of this part of Mahoning County. He was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 15, 1831, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Dustman) Kenreich.

The Kenreich family is of German extraction and the father of Elias Kenreich was born in Lancaster County, and the mother in Washington County, Pennsylvania, of parents who were born in Germany. Extended and detailed mention of this prominent Green township family will found in the sketch of Noah S. Kenreich, in this volume.

Elias Kenreich was reared with his brothers and sisters in Green township and they attended the district schools together. Elias chose farming as his occupation and has never regretted the same, having met with very satisfactory success in the cultivation of his land and the raising of his cattle and stock. It has required a great deal of hard work to place his large farm of 230 acres in its present fine condition, but in his labors he has been assisted by his capable sons, and they now own a valuable property.

On April 1, 1875, Mr. Kenreich was married to Mary Keyser, who was born October 8, 1854, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Heisy) Kyser, the former of whom was born in Mahoning and the latter in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mrs. Kenreich was reared mainly in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, where her parents moved in her childhood and where both died.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenreich have been born ten children, as follows: Rev. Charles H., who is a Lutheran minister, located at Scranton, Jackson County, Mississippi; Emma A., who is a popular music teacher in Green township; William W. and Walter F., both residing in Green township; Paul G., attending the Lutheran College at Winfield, Kansas; and Mary A., E. Augustus, Bertha L., Martin G. and Victor L., all residing in Green township.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenreich are members of the Lutheran Church at Youngstown. Mr. Kenreich has always been active in religious work and is ever ready to lend his influence to advance moral movements. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

URIAH WATSON YEAGER, a substantial citizen and a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, operating one of the best-cultivated farms in Ellsworth township, consisting of 200 acres, belongs to old pioneer stock of Mahoning County. He was born on the homestead farm in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 22, 1872, and is a son of William and Magdalena (Brobst) Yeager.

Both the Yeager and Brobst families came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and probably from Lehigh County, settling in Ellsworth township when the country was yet undeveloped. William Yeager, father of Uriah W., was born January 16, 1835, in Canfield township, Mahoning County, and is a son of Christian Yeager, born in 1807, who died in 1891, aged 84 years. The grandmother of Uriah W. Yeager was a member of the Miller family.

She died in 1852. Christian Yeager and wife had three children: William; Nathan, who owns the old Yeager place on which his father first settled; and George, who resides in Austintown, in the second house from Smith's Corners.

The mother of Uriah W. Yeager was born at Smith's Corners, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1836, and died of pneumonia, February 20, 1907. Her parents were Daniel and Magdalena (Fullwiler) Brobst, the former of whom died in 1804, in his 98th year, and the latter, in June, 1852. The children of Daniel Brobst and wife were: Charles, residing at Youngstown; Rachel, residing at Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Betsy Handwork, deceased, formerly of Beardstown; Mrs. Amanda Hammond, residing at North Baltimore; Mrs. Susan Strock, residing in Austintown; Magdalena, deceased; Daniel, who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and was a flag-bearer at the fall of Vicksburg; Mrs. Lucy Snyder, residing at North Baltimore; and Mrs. Mary Dustman, deceased, formerly of North Baltimore.

There were 12 children born to William Yeager and wife, as follows: Heman, residing in Berlin township, engaged in farming, married Ella Clay; Jomandis, residing in Ellsworth township, engaged in farming, married Clara Clay; Annie, who married John Burkey, residing in Ellsworth township; Edward, who died aged 37 years, resided on his farm in Wood County, Ohio, unmarried; Liberta B., who married John Kale, residing at Wingston, Wood County; Perry, who died in infancy; Charles, residing in Hancock County until recently, when he moved to Wood County, where he is engaged in farming, married Retta Ire, of the former county; Jefferson, residing at Beardstown, Wood County, unmarried; Uriah W.; Dallas, residing at Beardstown, engaged in farming for his brother; Rachel, deceased, who married William Musser, of Poland township; and Sherman, residing at Newton Falls, Trumbull County, married Martha Danforth. The father of the above mentioned family still survives.

With the exception of one year during

which he worked at the water works plant at Youngstown, Mr. Yeager has been engaged in farming ever since he finished going to school, and his present land has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He raises corn, oats and wheat, and every year turns out a large amount of live-stock, hogs, cattle and sheep. In 1902 he erected a residence which contains eight rooms, with halls and closets, which is a fine type of the modern rural home, and in 1904 he still further improved his place by building his substantial barn. Mr. Yeager is unmarried. His family has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he is liberal and supports those candidates he deems best qualified for office.

DAVID CRUMRINE, one of the representative men of Goshen township, who has resided on his excellent farm of 82 acres, which is situated in section 4, since the spring of 1899, is also a survivor of the Civil War. Mr. Crumrine was born in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 23, 1831, and is a son of John and Susan (Burget) Crumrine. The father of Mr. Crumrine was born in Pennsylvania and was of German extraction. He settled in Berlin township before much clearing had been done and built his pioneer cabin in the woods which were then inhabited by wild animals. The parents of David Crumrine have long since passed away.

David Crumrine was reared in Berlin township and obtained his education in the early schools. He followed farming as he grew to manhood and that has been his main occupation in life. During the Civil War he served in answer to the call for 100-day men, entering Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, holding the rank of corporal. He is a member of Kirkbride Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 600, at Berlin, and served as its commander for almost three years.

In 1854 Mr. Crumrine was married to Asenath Cook, who was born in Goshen town-

ship, April 12, 1833, and is a daughter of Job and Mary Ann (Swain) Cook. Job Cook was born in New Jersey and was a son of Jacob Cook, who came to Mahoning County at an early day and settled in Green township, near New Albany. The Cooks have always been prominent and substantial people. Of their children, three survive: Matthias S., residing at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Asenath, Mrs. Crumrine; and John B., residing in Mahoning County. Job Cook formerly owned the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine reside. He was a Whig in his political sentiments in early days, but later became a staunch Republican. He was one of the liberal supporters of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine, namely: Carrie V., who married Homer Woolf, residing at Atwater Station; Mary P., who married Wilfred Smith, residing at Tyrrell Hill, Ohio; Eva, residing at home; and J. L., residing at Cleveland. On January 26, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine celebrated their golden wedding. This was a happy occasion long to be remembered by the devoted children, grandchildren and close friends who were permitted to be present. It was particularly enjoyable for there are, as yet, no broken links in the family chain.

Mr. and Mrs. Crumrine are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a wide acquaintance as both families have been prominent so long in Mahoning County, and they have many friends who honor and esteem them for themselves.

GALLUS GRIM, a successful agriculturist and prominent resident of Poland township, whose fine farm of 134 acres is situated about one-half mile southeast of Struthers, and in one part adjoins the corporation line, was born at Wittenberg, Germany, December 29, 1828, and is a son of Barney and Catherine Grim. The father was a small farmer and also car-

ried on shoemaking. Both he and wife died in Germany.

Gallus Grim attended school in his boyhood in his native land, and then entered a grist mill, where he continued to work for twelve and a half years, leaving, in 1853, when 25 years of age, to come to America. As his father had died when he was but 14 years of age, and he was the eldest son of a widow and one of seven children, he escaped compulsory army service. He settled first at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he worked several years as a teamster and then in the same capacity for a couple of years at Greenville, when he came to Coshocton, Ohio, and became a coal miner. After two years, about 1858, Mr. Grim came to Mt. Nebo, Mahoning County, where he worked in a coal bank for a protracted period. He providently invested his earnings in land, in 1863 buying his first 50 acres. He continued to buy parcels of land and to keep up improvements, and in the panic of 1873, bought a farm which adjoined his former one, selling it at a largely increased figure at a later date. In 1890 Mr. Grim bought 83 acres adjoining his first purchase, of the Anderson heirs, on which he made many improvements including the building of a handsome residence, which is occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Theodore Mack. His oldest surviving son lives on the old home place adjoining the second farm, and on it Mr. Grim has two dwelling houses, the new residence having been completed in 1905. The two farms are operated together by Mr. Grim's son and son-in-law. During his active years, after retiring from mining, Mr. Grim carried on farming and stock-raising.

In 1858 Mr. Grim was married to Lena Voglebarger, who died May 21, 1891. They had three children, namely: John, who died aged six years; Catherine, who married Theodore Mack; Christopher, who married Catherine Welch, has two children, Gallus and Mary.

Mr. Grim and family belong to the Catholic Church at Struthers. The son-in-law, Mr. Mack, is a member of the church council. Mr.

Grim stands very high in the estimation of those who know him. His success in life is the direct result of industry, frugality and good management.

JOHAN J. THOMAS, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Youngstown, with offices at No. 122 East Wood street, has been a resident of this city since 1882. He was born in England, but was brought to America when a babe of six months, by his father, Rev. John M. Thomas, who was a minister in the Congregational Church.

Dr. Thomas lived in New York city for a time and prepared for the work of his profession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1881, and immediately entered into practice. From a short but successful period of practice in Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomas came to Youngstown, and in the 24 years of residence here he has gained an enviable reputation for professional skill and has made many personal friends. He is a valued member of the Mahoning County and the Ohio State Medical Societies. He is also a member of the consulting board of the city hospital, lecturing on obstetrics. For a period of 15 years, from 1891 until 1906, he was city police surgeon. In 1888 Dr. Thomas was married to Mary Davis, and they have three children, namely: Arthur, Helen and Louise. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

HUGHES SWARTZ, who has been a long resident of Berlin township, has followed farming on his present farm of 84 acres almost since the close of the Civil War. He was born November 18, 1833, in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Dorothy (Lenard) Swartz.

Daniel Swartz was a native of Ohio and

his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, residing both in Ohio and Kalamazoo County, Michigan, his wife dying in the latter State. He died at Alliance, Ohio. They reared a family of five children: Hughes, William A., Charles, Jemima and Ann Elizabeth.

Hughes Swartz passed his boyhood days in Berlin township. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 155th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he was also mustered out when his term of service expired. After the war he engaged in farming, and in 1875 purchased 71 acres of his present farm, to which he subsequently added 13 acres. He made many improvements, built a new barn and remodeled the house, and has carried on general farming ever since.

Mr. Swartz was married at the age of 25 years, to Hannah L. Dustman, who was also born in Berlin township, and is a daughter of Daniel and Catherine Dustman, old settlers of Mahoning County. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swartz: Daniel and Charles P., both of whom died unmarried.

Mr. Swartz is a Republican and has served as township supervisor. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Berlin Center.

JACOB F. KEEFER, one of Milton township's representative farmers, residing on a farm of 126 acres, was born in 1844, north of Youngstown, in Liberty township, on what was known as Church Hill, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Nier) Keefer.

Jacob Keefer was born in 1802, in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage in 1827 came to Ohio, locating first in Caulfield township, Mahoning County. He then removed to Liberty township, where he resided until the death of his wife, Rebecca (Nier) Keefer, who was born in 1802 and died in 1872. He afterwards went West, where his death occurred in 1886. He and his wife had 10 children, but three of whom are now living.

Jacob F. Keefer grew to manhood in Lib-



SAMUEL A. RICHARDS

erty township and at the age of 22 years, he engaged in farming on a tract of 65 acres which he had purchased from his father. He subsequently sold this and in 1876 came to the township of Milton. Here he purchased his present farm of 126 acres, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Mahoning River, and has since been engaged in farming. He was first married in 1866, to Sarah Huffman, who died in 1872. Three children were born of this union, all of whom are deceased. In 1873 Mr. Keefer married for his second wife, Mrs. Mary (Bowman) Gamber, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1904 at the age of 70 years, leaving one child, Samuel Gamber, a son by her former husband. Mr. Keefer has an adopted daughter, Bertha, a cultured young lady, who was born in Milton, Ohio, in 1883. She is unmarried and keeps house for Mr. Keefer.

DUNCAN McDONALD, a well-known agriculturist, engaged in general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, resides on his excellent farm of over 73 acres, which is situated in section 28, Goshen township. Mr. McDonald was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 25, 1846, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Scarlet) McDonald.

The grandfather of Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland, and settled in Virginia, where Charles McDonald was born. The latter was married in Jefferson County, Ohio, and when his son, Duncan, was four years of age, he came to Mahoning County, settling in Goshen township on a farm which is now owned by George Long. Both he and his wife died in this township. The two surviving members of their family are: Duncan and Cora, the latter of whom married William Venable, residing in Goshen township.

Duncan McDonald grew to manhood in Goshen township, obtaining a district school education. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits all his life, putting into use

the training he received from boyhood, and reaping both pleasure and profit.

Mr. McDonald was married (first) to Luesa Blackburn, of Goshen township, who, at death, left one son, Hervey H. On January 14, 1885, Mr. McDonald was married (second) to Mary Blackburn, who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Blackburn, former prominent residents of this township. They have two daughters, Bertha E. and Rachel M. Mr. McDonald is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends at Damascus, Ohio.

SAMUEL A. RICHARDS, manager of the Struthers Furnace, located at Struthers, and vice-president and a director of the Struthers Savings and Banking Company, was born July 9, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Hellawell) Richards.

William Richards was born in Wales, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of 18 years, came to America as a journeyman worker, remaining for a time in Cleveland and later working in the shops at Akron, Ohio, where he also ran a shop of his own for a short time. In 1845 he removed with his wife and child to Niles, Ohio, and a year later, to Brier Hill, which is now a part of Youngstown. Here he did the blacksmith work for the Warner & Philpott blast furnace. In 1851 he purchased a farm near Girard, Ohio, and built a shop on his land, where he did blacksmithing and boilermaking. He was recognized by this time as a highly skilled workman and in 1853 he undertook the management of the Warner-Philpott furnace, at Brier Hill, which was then known as the Eagle Furnace, retaining the superintendency until 1855, when he took charge of the James Wood Furnace, also at Brier Hill, on a contract.

Mr. Richards continued to operate under this lease until 1860, when the Brown-Bonnell Company took the lease and William

Richards entered into a contract with them that expired in 1864. In 1863 he entered into a co-partnership with George C. Rice and a Mr. Berger, and they bought and repaired an old furnace and mill at New Castle, starting into business there as Reis, Richards & Berger. In the meanwhile, as Mr. Richards, on account of taking on himself new business responsibilities, was not able to complete the full period of his contract with Brown and Bonnell, he showed great confidence in his son, Samuel A., by putting him in as superintendent to fill out the remaining year. After William Richards had sold out his holdings at New Castle, he took his wife, daughter and son and made a trip to Europe, spending a whole summer in seeing the sights of the Old World, returning in the autumn to the farm at Girard.

In 1866 William Richards entered into partnership with David Tod, William Ward and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., and they opened the blast furnace at Girard under the name of the Girard Iron Company, the furnace being located on the farm of Mr. Richards. He continued superintendent of the Girard furnace until 1870, when he sold out all his interests and going to Warren, Ohio, bought the Packard and Barnum Rolling Mill. He erected a blast furnace in connection with the mill, and the works were operated under the name of William Richards & Sons, the junior members of the firm being Samuel A., William Richards, Jr., and L. G. Lewis, the latter being a son-in-law. Prior to this venture, Mr. Richards had been remarkably successful in all his business enterprises, but during the panic of 1873 the firm met with serious losses as did almost every other in the same line, and it resulted in an assignment being made in 1875. This business embarrassment probably shortened the life of Mr. Richards, who died in March, 1876. His iron operating had been mainly in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and all through this region he was well known and universally respected. For years he had been an authority and under him an army of iron workers had been trained. His memory is still preserved as of a man whose

energy and enterprise did much in the direction of developing iron interests, and also of one whole personal integrity was never impeached.

Samuel A. Richards was educated in the common schools of Girard, Ohio, and the Warren High School, where he was graduated and during the winter of 1865-6 he took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, at Cleveland. He was anxious to perfect his business education, and in order to learn something concerning the principles and methods of banking, he entered the employ of the Wasson, Everett & Company Bank, at Cleveland, where he remained for six months in the capacity of bookkeeper.

About this time the furnace which was later known as the Girard Iron Works, was being constructed by his father and other capitalists of Girard, and he left Cleveland and joined his father in order to give him his assistance. Subsequently, as mentioned above, he became a member of the firm of William Richards & Sons, at Warren, Ohio, and after the failure of this enterprise, he went to Cleveland, September 1, 1875, as superintendent of the Cleveland Iron Company furnace, remaining with that company until its failure in 1878. In July, of that year, he went to Preston County, West Virginia, where he took charge of a furnace for one year, and in July, 1879, he entered the employ of the Edgar Thompson Company, in the blast furnace department at Braddock, Pennsylvania, as chief accountant, with the understanding that he was to be promoted upon the first opportunity.

In January, 1880, he accepted the superintendency of the blast furnace department of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, Illinois, where he remained for five years, resigning in 1885 in order to go into a commission business at Chicago. However, he had been so long connected with furnaces and identified with iron interests, that the new line did not satisfy his ambitions and he soon closed out his commission interests. For the succeeding seven years, Mr. Richards traveled all over the United States, in the interests of the owners, both individual and corporate, of furnace

properties, visiting these and discovering existing troubles, and remaining until they were in good working order and had become paying properties. He had an office at Chicago and acted also as an ore examiner and timberland estimator, his advice being that of an expert. It was while in this line of work that he met with a serious fall in the Tennessee Mountains, in 1890, dislocating his knee and making necessary the use of a crutch for more than a year, this being the real cause of his discontinuing the business. In 1892 he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and took charge of the West Duluth furnace, but the panic of 1893 closed that property. He then returned to the district in which his father had been so large an operator, and in association with W. C. Runyan, who is now president of the Struthers Furnace, leased and operated the Sharon furnace, for eighteen months. In 1896 they purchased the Struthers furnace and Mr. Richards came then to Struthers as its manager. The officers of the Struthers Furnace Company are: W. C. Runyan, president; George L. Fairbanks, vice-president; A. Grossman, secretary and treasurer; and S. A. Richards manager.

In 1869 Mr. Richards was married to Mary Shoenberger, of Warren, Ohio, and they have had four children, namely: Harry T., assistant superintendent of the Struthers Furnace and a member of the village council, who married Sarah R. Homer and has had two children—Mary, deceased, and Florence M.; Jules G., foreman of the Struthers Furnace, who married Lily Clark; Lucy M., who died aged 13 years, and a child that died in infancy. Mr. Richards' portrait is presented in connection with this article.

HOWARD F. BARDO, whose fine farm of 75 acres, situated in section 4, Goshen township, shows the effects of careful cultivation, is one of the leading agriculturists and enterprising citizens of this section. He was born in Goshen township, Mahoning County, January 20, 1866, and is a son of David and Sarah J. (Regal) Bardo.

David Bardo, father of Howard F., came to Mahoning County from Pennsylvania, when a young man, and has been a resident of Goshen township for many years. He was born in Pennsylvania 83 years ago, and is a son of John Bardo. He is one of the venerable members of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, where his place is seldom vacant during religious services.

Howard F. Bardo was reared on his father's farm in Goshen township and was educated in the local schools. He has devoted his attention almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He is one of the nine survivors of his parents' family, as follows: Charles, residing at Benton, Ohio; Howard F.; Chauncy A., residing at Canfield; Susan, residing in Goshen township; Amos, residing in Berlin township; Lewis, Elizabeth and John, all residing in Goshen township; and Ettie, wife of Frank Waithman, residing at Patmos, Ohio. In 1886 Howard F. Bardo was married to Eva Strawn, who is a daughter of John S. Strawn, of Goshen township, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bardo have two children, Nora and Herbert.

Mr. Bardo is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in public matters. He has satisfactorily served as judge of elections in Goshen township. He is a member of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church and for 10 years has been one of the church stewards.

JAMES C. BIRMINGHAM, general contractor and extensive dealer in real estate, at Youngstown, is ranked with the leading business men of this city. He was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1873, but has been a resident of Youngstown since he was four years of age.

After completing his education in the Youngstown schools, Mr. Birmingham engaged in a general advertising business in partnership with his brother. The firm does business under the style of Birmingham

Brothers, James C. being the general manager. The business is an extensive one, covering sign writing, novelty advertising, souvenir cards and general contract work in printing. The brothers own a large amount of city realty and the firm is recognized as a reliable concern in this line.

On April 22, 1903, Mr. Birmingham was married to Anna E. Boyle, who is a daughter of John Boyle, of this city, and they have one child, James C., Jr. Mr. Birmingham and wife belong to St. Columba's Catholic Church.

In 1898, early in the agitation caused by the trouble with Spain, Mr. Birmingham enlisted in Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to the South, which was one of the first to be ordered to Porto Rico. The troops were about to embark on a transport, when the order was countermanded. Mr. Birmingham was then assigned to the hospital service and, with two assistants, established and managed the hospital of Company F, at Fernandina, Florida. After the war was over, he returned to Youngstown and resumed business. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has served as a member of the Republican executive committee of the city. At one time he was a member of the city council. In all his efforts he has proven himself an able business man and a loyal, public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES A. CLEMMENS, one of the leading citizens and substantial farmers of Jackson township, was born July 16, 1851, in Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Lipkey) Clemmens.

The paternal grandfather, Daniel Clemmens, came to Mahoning County from Pennsylvania, at a very early period, and was one of the early settlers of Jackson township, locating on the farm now owned by D. R. Johnson. He was a son of Nicholas Clemmens, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He preserved a cane presented to him by Gen. George Washington. The maternal grandparents were Lipkeys and Crows.

George Clemmens was born in Jackson township in 1828, and died in 1903, aged 75 years. He married Elizabeth Lipkey, who survives and is in her 75th year. They had four sons born to them, namely: Wesley, who died aged 19 years; Charles A.; Shannon J., who is a member of the school board of Jackson township, married Bertha McMahon, a daughter of John McMahon, of Jackson township; and Elmer E., who is a resident of Jackson township, married Dora Moody, whose parents came from Maryland.

Charles A. Clemmens grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township. Mr. Clemmens owns a valuable property of 85 acres, and has followed general farming all of his life and is considered one of the most successful farmers in the township. He was married in 1873 to a daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Tod) McMahon. Three daughters and one son were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clemmens: Maud, who married Albert Bagnell, of Youngstown, has two children, Helen, aged two years, and Eugene, aged three months; Gertrude, who married Rue Jones, of Jackson township, has one child, Charles; Alberta, residing at home; and Ernest, who attends the public schools.

Mr. Clemmens is a Republican in politics and all of his ancestors were of the same political faith. Since 1902 he has served continuously as township trustee. He is a member of Lodge No. 343, Knights of Pythias, at North Jackson.

JOBSON J. GAULT, a prominent citizen and successful agriculturist and stock raiser of Jackson township, was born December 6, 1852, in Jackson township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Marjorie (Ewing) Gault.

The father of Mr. Gault was born in Jackson township, in 1814, and died in January,

1892. He was a son of Robert Gault, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to the Western Reserve in 1800. Robert, second, married Marjorie Ewing, who was born in June, 1816, and who still survives at the age of 91 years. Extended mention of both the Gault and Ewing families may be found in the sketch of John Gault, published elsewhere in this volume.

Gibson J. Gault attended the public schools of Jackson township, Youngstown and Canfield until about 19 years of age, when he settled down to farming on the old place which has been the home of his venerable mother for 72 years. He owns a valuable farm of 140 acres and devotes his main attention to the raising of horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, making a specialty of the latter. For eight years, from 1883 until 1891, he was engaged in sheep-raising in Coffee County, Kansas, but then returned to the homestead and resides in the comfortable old residence which has weathered the storms of 60 years.

Mr. Gault was married September 17, 1879, to Harriet Duncan, who is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Osborne) Duncan, who formerly resided in Berlin township, Mahoning County. Joseph Duncan was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio, in 1873, aged 52 years. In about 1840 he was married to Mary Osborne, of Trumbull County, who died in 1899, aged 73 years. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Gault, James Duncan, died in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents were John and Isabella Osborne. Mr. and Mrs. Gault have two children, viz: Paul M., who is in the signal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is a graduated electrical engineer of the Ohio State University; and Mary Marjorie, who is a member of the graduation class of 1908, at the Rayen School, at Youngstown.

Politically, Mr. Gault is affiliated with the Republican party and is a valued member of the school board of Jackson township. His attitude toward higher education is shown in the unlimited advantages he is offering his children. He belongs to Lodge No. 343, Knights of Pythias, at North Jackson. Both

he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The venerable mother of Mr. Gault is the oldest resident of Jackson township. Her 91 years have bridged a vast epoch in the Nation's history. She continues her little self-appointed daily tasks and enjoys meeting old friends to whom she can talk of the days of long ago.



MARTIN C. HIGGINS, president of the city council of Youngstown, Ohio, and one of the most prominent labor leaders of the Mahoning Valley, was born in 1875, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Martin J. Higgins.

Martin J. Higgins was one of the pioneer iron men of the country and was known in various sections. In association with A. J. Moxam, he opened up and subsequently developed the great iron industry at Birmingham, Alabama. At one time he was superintendent of the manufacturing plant of the Coleman-Shields Company, at Niles, Ohio. He was well known in labor circles and was the personal friend of many advanced thinkers on social questions, notably Hon. Tom Johnson, of Cleveland.

After completing his education, M. C. Higgins entered the employ of the Coleman-Shields Company, at Niles, Ohio, as a shipping clerk and went from there to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he was connected for one year with large motor works, and then came to Youngstown. Here he became interested in theatrical matters and has been an organizer of a number of successful companies now on the road. For the past two years he has been manager of the Eagle club.

Mr. Higgins is prominently identified with the labor organizations of the Mahoning Valley. He is president of the Central Labor Union and has been a delegate from the Stage Hands' Local Union. For a number of years he was secretary of the United Labor Congress. As the labor candidate, he was elected president of the city council, of Youngstown,

in November, 1905, and his administration of the office has made so favorable an impression on all parties that he is being urged to consent to a nomination for mayor.

Mr. Higgins is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and belongs also to the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of St. John and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also a member of the International Order of Stage Employees and of the United Labor Congress. Mr. Higgins is a member of the Catholic Church.

He married, April 22, 1907, Miss Margaret C. Morton, a native of Youngstown and daughter of George Morton.

TILMAN HALL, a substantial citizen and well-known agriculturist of Goshen township, residing on his valuable farm of 126 acres, situated in section 19, has been located here since 1866. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 18, 1831, and is a son of William and Hannah (Wharton) Hall. The Halls settled in Jefferson County at a very early date. The father and grandfather were born there, but the mother of Mr. Hall was born in Pennsylvania.

Tilman Hall was reared in his native county and attended school there and subsequently at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where the Society of Friends conducted a boarding school at that time. His main business in life has been farming, but in his earlier years he taught school for a time in Jefferson and Harrison counties. For some years after marriage, Mr. Hall resided on a farm near Mount Pleasant, but in 1866 he moved to Mahoning County and established his home in Goshen township. Mr. Hall placed his land under a good state of cultivation and it proved fertile and productive, and after the discovery of a fine vein of bituminous coal running through it, its commercial value was greatly enhanced. This vein has been successfully worked and for a number of years has been producing coal.

On March 29, 1855, Mr. Hall was mar-

ried to Mary Eliza Kinsey, who was born January 22, 1837, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Binns) Kinsey, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in England. She was an infant when her parents settled in Harrison County, where she was reared and married. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had six children, namely: Alice A., deceased; Ezra, deceased; Charles H., residing at Washington, D. C., an employe in the U. S. Treasury Department; Eunor W., residing at Portland, Oregon, where he is connected with the postoffice department; Ira K., residing at Cleveland, where he is foreman of the Wire and Steel Company; and George B., a resident of Alliance, Ohio, connected with the Alliance Banking Company. At the time of the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, on March 29, 1905, in Goshen township, Mr. and Mrs. Hall had the pleasure of gathering their children once more beneath the home roof, beautiful, peaceful Sunnyside Farm.

Mr. Hall has been one of the elders in the Friends' Church for over a quarter of a century and he has served in the various church offices, as clerk and as Sunday-school superintendent. Mrs. Hall is a very interested member of the Foreign Missionary Society connected with the East Goshen Friends' Church, the whole family having been prominent in the affairs of this religious body for many years. Politically, a Prohibitionist, Mr. Hall has served his township in office at various times, having been both treasurer and trustee.

HADDEUS F. WOODMAN, one of Youngstown's prominent business men, who resides at 20 Scott street, was born in New York State, and came to Ohio with his parents when but one year old. He came to Youngstown in 1869 and engaged in the mercantile business in which he continued until 1888, when he went to Chicago and became secretary and treasurer of the Lakeside Nail Company.

which was located at Hammond, Indiana. He afterwards became president of this concern and in 1903 sold out and returned to Youngstown, Ohio. He is director of the Mahoning National Bank, and is also director of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Woodman also has other business interests, being a stockholder in various other enterprises. He is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, also the Youngstown Club and the Mahoning Golf Club.

JOHAN McKINNEY, a leading citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on a farm of 145 acres, was born April 10, 1832, in County Donegal, Londonderry, Ireland, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Thompson) McKinney.

The paternal grandfather was Samuel McKinney, who died in Ireland, but three of his sons came to America. Samuel and William, settling at Braddock, Pennsylvania. The third, who located in Texas, was one of the 72 who fell in the battle of the Alamo. He had previously served as a soldier in the British Army in the East Indies.

John McKinney, father of John, was born in Ireland on a farm on which he was reared and on which both he and his wife died. They were the parents of five sons: Robert, Andrew, James, John and Samuel. Robert went to New Zealand, where he died. He was a Presbyterian minister and pastor of one church for 48 years. His daughter visited the Ohio relatives, in 1906, remaining six months. Andrew resides at Clarksville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. James died in Ireland, in 1907. Samuel practiced medicine at Mineral Ridge, Mahoning County, for a number of years prior to his death.

John McKinney, subject of this notice, came to this country in 1856 and located first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years, coming to Mahoning County in 1859, and settling in Ellsworth township. In this year, Mr. McKinney embarked in the mercantile business at Ellsworth

and continued in same until 1874, when he invested in 145 acres of land about one-quarter mile south of Ellsworth, but he has resided in the village of Ellsworth for the past 48 years, mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was one of the most successful farmers of the township. For a number of years he has been retired from active business. Mr. McKinney has seen a great many changes take place since locating here, and he has always shown a deep interest in the progress and material development of this section. In 1862, Mr. McKinney returned to Pittsburg, and married Martha Hare, who was a daughter of James Hare, who died in Ireland. Mrs. McKinney died February 7, 1907, at the age of 72 years. They had one child who died in infancy. Mr. McKinney is a Republican in politics, and was serving as postmaster under President Lincoln at the time of his assassination. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Ellsworth.

GEORGE B. KINSEY, who, for the past 30 years has resided on his present farm of 82 acres, which is situated in section 20, Goshen township, is one of the leading men of this locality, in all that pertains to good citizenship. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 6, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Binns) Kinsey.

The father of Mr. Kinsey was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was a son of Aaron Kinsey, who was of English extraction. The mother was born in England and was six years of age when she accompanied her parents to America. They resided for a time in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and then came to Ohio and settled in Harrison County.

George B. Kinsey was reared in Harrison County, Ohio, and for a short time attended a most excellent private school conducted by the Society of Friends, to which religious body his parents belonged. Prior to coming to Mahoning County, he taught school for a short time. On May 1, 1879, Mr. Kinsey was

married to Anna E. Pettit, who is a daughter of Daniel R. and Rebecca W. Pettit, former residents of Goshen township, both now deceased.

In politics, being identified with the Republican party, he was elected clerk of Goshen township, for several years, on that ticket. Like the other members of his family, Mr. Kinsey is a member of the Society of Friends. Possessing the sterling qualities of mind and character that he does, it is not remarkable that he enjoys, in large degree, the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated so long.

ALBERT R. SHINN, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm, consisting of 225 acres of land located in both Mahoning and Columbiana Counties, has resided at No. 108 East Sixth street, Salem, since the fall of 1902. He was born in Perry township, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 3, 1841, and is a son of Abraham and Susanna (Phillips) Shinn.

The Shinn family was founded in Columbiana County by William B. Shinn, the grandfather of Albert R., who came to Ohio in 1811, from New Jersey, when Abraham was a small boy. William Shinn settled on the spot which is now the site of the Metzger House, it then being in the dense woods which covered all this land. At that time Salem had but a few indifferent buildings. Mr. Shinn can trace a fine military ancestry. Abraham Jones, a great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, and Robert P. Phillips, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was a son of Robert Phillips, who was also a soldier in the great war for independence.

Abraham Shinn was born in New Jersey. For a number of years during his active life, he operated a grist and sawmill in Perry township, a short distance from Salem, and later engaged in farming. He was a very familiar figure in this section and was a man whose

advice was often consulted concerning public affairs. He married Susanna Phillips, who was born in Pennsylvania.

Albert R. Shinn was reared in Perry township and attended the district schools. He spent some time at Moore's Academy, at Salem, and later a year at Hiram College, during the period when the late James A. Garfield, President of the United States, was at the head of the educational institution, having been educated there himself. During the time of the Civil War, Mr. Shinn was heavily engaged in the stock industry, buying cattle for the United States Government and was a partner with Webb & Phillips, a firm then having headquarters at Chicago. From 1858 until 1865, Mr. Shinn continued this partnership, since then being engaged in farming and stockraising on his own account.

On the Maple Grove Stock Farm may be found a fine herd of Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, many of them being registered. They are animals worth going far to see and whose money value is to be figured in thousands of dollars. In his efforts to introduce stock of this kind, Mr. Shinn is to be set down as a public benefactor. The business is conducted under the firm name of A. R. Shinn & Son. Harry A. Shinn being the partner and the manager of the farm.

On September 13, 1866, Mr. Shinn was married to Eliza Schilling, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah A. (Lewis) Schilling, the latter of whom was born in Delaware, and the former in Wurtemberg, Germany. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Schilling lived in Stark County, Jacob Schilling being proprietor of a general store at Linaville, but both died at Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn have the following children: Donna A., wife of T. J. Thomas, residing at Greenville, Pennsylvania; Mary E., who married John W. Lease, residing at Salem; Lucy H., who married Frank J. Yengling, residing at Salem; Arta E. residing at home; Harry A., residing on the farm.

Prior to moving to his present residence, Mr. Shinn lived for a number of years on the



LOUIS HELLER

Maple Grove Stock Farm, and while located in Perry township he was a member of the school board. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Shinn is a member of the Disciples Church at Salem.



W J. FITZ SIMONS, general manager of the Finished Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, occupies a very important position with one of the great corporations of the times.

The Finished Steel Company, of this city, was organized on May 15, 1895, and on June 1, following, the plant was sold to the Fitz Simons people, of Cleveland. The officers are: T. G. Fitz Simons, president; R. F. Fitz Simons, of Chicago, vice-president; James R. Fitz Simons, treasurer; and W. J. Fitz Simons, general manager. T. G. and J. R. Fitz Simons are in charge of the plant at Cleveland, and R. F. Fitz Simons is the Western agent and is located at Chicago. The company manufactures all special shapes of drawn steel products, the four staples being round, flat, hexagon and square. They have 50 employees at the Youngstown plant.

W. J. Fitz Simons was married in 1899, to Helen G. Conley, of Cleveland, and they have three children, Helen, Susan and W. J., Jr. Mr. Fitz Simons is connected with various business organizations and he belongs to the fraternal order of Elks.



PROSSER S. CAMPBELL, president of the Campbell Bros. Company, at Youngstown, dealers in coal, stone, feed and builders' supplies, and owners of a valuable stone quarry, is one of the city's representative and successful business men. He was born at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1869.

Mr. Campbell was reared from infancy, in Mahoning County, and was educated at Hazelton and Youngstown. For some three

years after completing his education, he was connected with the Hazelton postoffice and then was employed in the shipping department of the Andrews Brothers rolling mills. He remained at the mills about eight years, going then to the Youngstown Engineering Company for 18 months before engaging, in May, 1902, in his present enterprise. The Campbell Bros. Company was incorporated in May, 1905, with a capital stock of \$10,000, with P. S. Campbell as president, and B. R. Campbell, a brother, as secretary and treasurer, the title of the firm having formerly been Campbell Brothers. The business is one of large scope. Employment is given 20 men and ten teams are kept busy. Mr. Campbell is also interested in the Pennsylvania Fuel Company.

In 1899, Mr. Campbell was married to Lida Davis, of Youngstown. They have two children, Mary Louise and Elizabeth. With his family, Mr. Campbell belongs to the Presbyterian Church.



LOUIS HELLER, president of the Heller Brothers Company, president of The Hiwannee Lumber Company, director of The Home Savings & Loan Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the leading business men and public spirited citizens of this community. Mr. Heller was born in Switzerland in the year 1855, and was reared in the planing mill and lumber business, his father being an extensive contractor and mill operator.

In 1880 the name of Heller first became prominent in the business circles of Youngstown, two brothers, Louis and Adolph Heller, establishing a general contracting business here. In 1888 they bought out the planing mill and lumber yard of Ellis & Cunningham, at the foot of Market street. Their business increasing every year, they acquired the plant formerly known as the Mower & Reaper Works, and in 1902 selling the same to The Wm. Tod Company, they bought the place known as the Eagle Furnace Company's prop-

city at the end of the West Rayen avenue and Furnace street, on which they built their present large planing mill, equipping same with all modern appliances, establishing an up-to-date lumber yard, and placing themselves in a position to do the largest contracting business in the Mahoning Valley. The Heller Brothers Company was incorporated in 1891, with a capital stock of \$40,000.00, which has been increased to \$200,000.00. The officers of the company are: Louis Heller, president; Adolph Heller, vice-president; and Joseph T. Murphy, secretary and treasurer.

Louis Heller was married in Switzerland to Ida Graack, and they have four children, namely: Louis, Jr., with the Heller Brothers Company; Rosina, Walter and Ernest, still in school. Mr. Heller and family belong to the First Reform Church. A portrait of Mr. Heller may be seen on an adjoining page of this volume.

DAVID STEINER, who has been a resident of Youngstown for the past 21 years, is one of the most successful and prominent members of the Mahoning County Bar. He was born in 1875. Mr. Steiner is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. Having the misfortune to lose an arm when a boy, he started in life as a newsboy in Youngstown, and later in New York City. His parents moved to Youngstown when he was a lad of ten years. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the High School in 1896. He at once entered the New York Law school from which he graduated in 1898. Returning to Youngstown he studied for two years in the office of M. A. Norris & Wirt and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in December, 1900. He immediately located in Youngstown and with the exception of a few months when he was associated with Mr. Esterly, has practiced alone. His reputation is that of a lawyer of ability and a counsellor whose advice may be safely followed. Mr. Steiner has long taken an active interest in politics. He is a member of the Modern Maccabees, the

Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Pathfinders. He is also a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Steiner's parents, who are still living, are residents of Youngstown, where his father is engaged in the tailoring business.

WILLIAM MARLOW, deceased, was one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Goshen township, and was an honored survivor of the great Civil War. He was born in England, June 3, 1831, and died at his home in Massillon, Ohio, August 17, 1906, being in his 75th year at this time.

Thomas Marlow, father of William, emigrated with his family from England to the United States, in 1841, his father, William Marlow, having emigrated still earlier and settled in what is now Goshen township, Mahoning County. His log cabin was one of the first to be built in the dense forest that then covered all this present smiling agricultural expanse. For a time, Thomas Marlow and family lived alone in Goshen township, and then moved to an equally unsettled portion of Ashtabula County, and there the late William Marlow was mainly reared and lived until he entered the Federal army. His father had purchased a great deal of land and he assisted in its clearing. The whole family endured many pioneer hardships and were deprived of all the luxuries and many of the necessities which make modern life comfortable.

On October 6, 1862, Mr. Marlow enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company E, Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, a part of the Army of the Potomac, and remained in the service until he was honorably discharged, June 27, 1865, at Petersburg, Virginia. During this long period in the army, Mr. Marlow participated in a number of the greatest battles of the war, fighting at Fredericksburg, Stoneman's Raid, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, and numerous other engagements of minor importance, and was at Appomattox, at

the time of General Lee's surrender. At all times he was a brave and cheerful soldier, doing his full duty. He was a valued member of the Trescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salem, Ohio.

At the close of his military service, Mr. Marlow returned to Ohio, and later went to Michigan, where he resided for several years, after which he returned once more to Mahoning County and settled in Goshen township, where he resided for a number of years. His death removed one of Goshen township's valued citizens.

Mr. Marlow was married twice and the two surviving children of his first marriage are: John, residing in California, and Dora, residing near Cleveland. He was married (second) to Mary A. Hinchman, who was born in Goshen township, April 14, 1833, and is a daughter of Henry and Tamson (Spencer) Hinchman. Her father was born in New Jersey and came to Mahoning County with his father, Henry Hinchman, among the very early settlers. Mrs. Marlow still survives and is a lady well known and most highly esteemed. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY O. BONNELL. Closely identified with all of the prominent business interests of Youngstown, and of the whole Mahoning Valley, the late Henry O. Bonnell attained his eminent position in the business world through force of merit, rising step by step from the lowest position in his father's mill, to the control of thousands of employes and immense industries which influence the markets of the world. He was born January 11, 1839, at New Lay, Yorkshire, England, and was a son of William and Sarah A. (Scott) Bonnell. Biographical mention of his father, and also of his brother, W. Scott Bonnell, may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Before Henry O. Bonnell was old enough to choose his own career, his parents had emigrated to America and the father had estab-

lished himself in a mill business at Youngstown. Henry was the eldest child and his educational opportunities were meager, being practically confined to a little desultory instruction in the neighborhood schools and one term at Youngstown. When he entered his father's mill, there were other lads of the same age admitted, but few of these displayed Henry's ability or fidelity and very few were as rapidly promoted for merit. Upon the death of his father he was in a position to take a prominent place in the recognized firm of Brown, Bonnell & Company, becoming its vice-president. This position he retained until 1879, when the company disposed of its interests but only to reorganize under different conditions. Later in the same year, Mr. H. O. Bonnell, in association with a number of Mahoning County capitalists, purchased what was known as the Valley mill plant, situated on Crab Creek. The new firm, of which Mr. Bonnell was a senior member, operated this plant under the firm name of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company until 1886, when the company was incorporated, Mr. Bonnell becoming president and general manager. This responsible position he continued to fill until his death, which took place on January 16, 1893.

Although Mr. Bonnell's name was probably most prominently connected with the above named great corporation, he was equally efficient in many other great enterprises. He was president of the Hubbard Rolling Mill Company, president of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Manufacturing Association, chairman of the Youngstown Coke Company, a director in the Ohio Steel Company, a director in the Lakeside Nail Company, of Hammond, Indiana, and a director in the First National Bank at Youngstown. Wherever placed, Mr. Bonnell proved himself a forcible, keen, judicious business man, abreast of the times in all things and an authority in all matters with which he had to deal. His devotion to work was phenomenal, and probably to this, in a measure, must be attributed the cause of his death.

In October, 1870, Mr. Bonnell was mar-

ried to Mary Julia Botsford, who was a daughter of Archibald and Eliza (Lynn) Botsford, old residents of Poland. Four children were born of this marriage, three daughters and one son. The son died in New York City, March 2, 1886. The eldest daughter Mary, resides with her mother at the beautiful family home, No. 689 Wick Avenue, Youngstown.

Mr. Bonnell was never a politician. His interest in public affairs was constant and intelligent, but never centered in the advancing of a political party without reference to the qualifications of the candidate. He was too broad-minded for that. Youngstown has great cause to recall him as one of its liberal benefactors. He was interested in art, in literature and in many of the higher things of life, to which he gave attention in his later years, and his city profited thereby. To philanthropic objects of all kinds he was generous but it was not the character of the man to herald his benefactions abroad. Personally he was genial, sincere, kind and appreciative and, while the whole Mahoning Valley bore testimony to his virtues, at his death, only those who knew him best, realized his real worth.



W. H. BUECHNER, M. D., surgeon to the Youngstown City Hospital and to the Erie Railroad Company, is one of the city's best qualified surgical practitioners. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in May, 1864, and is a son of the late Dr. W. L. Buechner, who died at Youngstown in September, 1904. In the latter's death Mahoning County lost a valued citizen, and a skilled physician and surgeon who was known and trusted all through this section of the State. Born in Germany, he was educated in his own land, coming in 1854 to Youngstown, where the rest of his life was spent.

W. H. Buechner spent his boyhood attending school at Youngstown, and completed his literary education in the Rayen High School. He read medicine with his distinguished father

and then entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated in 1885. After a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, he spent four years in Europe, during three years of this time being assistant to Professor Von Volkman, the celebrated surgeon at Halle, Germany. Here at the University Hospital he had exceptional advantages for study, 10,000 surgical cases being treated annually. In 1890 he returned to Youngstown, and since then has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He is a valued member of the Mahoning County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations. He is very prominent in Masonry, being a 32nd degree Mason and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, at Youngstown, and to the other branches at Cincinnati. He also belongs to the Elks.



ABEL P. LLOYD, one of the substantial and leading farmers of Canfield township, and owner of 218½ acres of land in Mahoning County, was born August 18, 1844, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Catura (Peterson) Lloyd.

Benjamin Lloyd, who was born and reared on his father's farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was a son of David Lloyd, whose father came to America from Scotland at a very early period. Benjamin had one sister, Benamina, who married Joshua Stevenson, both of whom are deceased. When a young man, Benjamin came to Ohio with his parents who settled in the timber lands of Goshen township, Mahoning County, in a log cabin. He was married in this township to Catura Peterson, who was born in New Jersey and who came to Ohio with her father, Abel Peterson. They reared a family of seven children: namely: Joel, a resident of Texas; David, who died in the Civil War; John, who resides in Goshen township; Abel is the subject of this sketch; Eliza, married Robert Campbell, both

being now deceased; William, resides in Goshen township; James is a resident of Michigan. Benjannin was one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of Goshen township and at the time of his death, which occurred when in his 84th year, was the owner of 150 acres of valuable farm land. His wife died at the age of 86 years.

Abel Lloyd was born in an old log house on his father's farm in Goshen township, where he was reared. He attended school at Goshen Center, it being one of the first frame schools erected in this locality. He remained at home until his marriage in 1875 and four years later bought his present farm of 96½ acres from the Phillip Lynn estate, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming. Mr. Lloyd resides in a large eight-room frame house which he had built in 1902, and he also owns a tract of 122 acres in Boardman township, just opposite from his home.

Mr. Lloyd was married in 1875 on Christmas day to Lucinda Cronick, who was born in 1857 in Berlin township, and is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Knauff) Cronick, both of whom are deceased, the latter dying when her children were all quite young. Mrs. Lloyd was one of a family of seven children: Lydia Ann (Mrs. William Walker); Sarah, who married Frank Barber; David; Emmanuel; Lucinda, now Mrs. Lloyd; Joseph, and Amanda (Mrs. John Recker). Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Nellie and Effie. Nellie first married Joseph Shaffer, by whom she had one child, Pearl; she subsequently married Marcus Rice and lives at home with her parents; Effie died in 1902 aged 18 years. Politically Mr. Lloyd is a Republican and has served as supervisor of Canfield township.



GEORGE WASHINGTON RIPPLE. general contractor and farmer, residing on his valuable farm of 235 acres, which is situated in Austintown township, about eight miles southwest of Youngstown, was born on his father's farm in Austintown township, Mahoning

County, Ohio, October 7, 1843. His parents were Samuel and Eve (Gilbert) Ripple.

The Ripple family was established in Mahoning County by John Ripple, the grandfather of George W., who came to this section from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he had formerly owned a large farm. His first settlement was made in Poland township, but in 1827 he sold his farm there and moved to Austintown township, he, Mr. Russell and Mr. Kirkpatrick being the first three settlers. They had many hardships to meet and overcome, the country then being in such a wild state that often, in clearing their land they had to protect themselves from wolves which roamed in great bands through the forests. John Ripple married Susan Harroff, who, with him lived to old age, their lives having been filled with the events which all pioneers encounter. They died in Austintown township, good and worthy people. They had a family of eight children, as follows: Samuel, William, George, John, Amanda, Lydia, Betsey and Leah, all of whom are deceased, with the exception of Leah, who is the widow of Daniel Craver.

Samuel Ripple, father of George W., was born in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 11, 1814, and he grew to manhood on the Austintown township farm. He followed agricultural pursuits and did considerable contracting at various times, in the line of stone work for bridges. He assisted his father greatly, being the eldest, in clearing up the pioneer farm, and his son remembers one method used. Instead of cutting down trees and extracting the great roots by hand labor, there being no machinery yet invented for that purpose, the workers would so deaden the trees that a strong wind would blow them down. A long time would frequently pass before the blackened stumps could be taken out of the soil.

Samuel Ripple was married (first) to Eve Gilbert, who was a daughter of Jacob Gilbert, who was also a pioneer of this township. She died in 1893. The children born to this marriage were: John, George W., Samuel, deceased; Jacob, Jeremiah, who was never heard from after starting for the Klondyke regions

in 1901; Angeline, who married Jacob Ohl; Catherine, who is the widow of John Planton; Susan, who married Newton Petry; Mary, who married Peter C. Schrum; Sarah, deceased, who married Nicholas Harber; and Lydia Margaret, deceased. Samuel Ripple was married (second) to Mary Ann Rorak, who was born in Austintown township, and died October 29, 1906. There were seven children born to this union, namely: Grant, who died in infancy; Emery Dow, Sankey S., Moody; William, deceased; Hattie, who married William Green; and Lorinda, who died in childhood. Samuel Ripple died on his home farm, April 19, 1888.

George W. Ripple attended school during his boyhood, walking a distance of two and one-half miles, but from the time he was old enough to share in the labors of the farm, his work was laid out for him, and as his father was a very practical man, he carefully attended to it, growing into manhood thoroughly prepared for future usefulness. He has engaged in general farming and for many years has done a large amount of contracting, especially stone work, in Mahoning and other counties. He started out in life for himself with very little, but he has always been most industrious and an excellent manager. He is a stockholder in the Dollar Bank, Youngstown, Ohio, and a stockholder in the Mineral Ridge Manufacturing Company, of Mineral Ridge.

In October, 1864, Mr. Ripple was married (first) to Elizabeth Miller, who came to Ohio with her parents from Pennsylvania. There were five children born to this marriage, as follows: Orpha, who died in infancy; Sherman, deceased, who married Minnie Brenner and left four children, Cleo, Harry, Laura and Florence; Cornelia, who married Chauncey Brobst and has one child, Herman; Ella, who died in infancy; and Birdie, who married Grant I. Crum, and they have one son, Myron George. Mr. Crum has resided with Mr. Ripple since he was 15 years of age and is his partner in the contracting business. The mother of the above mentioned family died in September, 1878.

Mr. Ripple was married (second) to Sarah

E. Rorak, who was born in Austintown township July 18, 1859, and is the only child of James and Mary E. (Pennell) Rorak. James Rorak was born in Ireland and came to America in his youth, settling in Austintown township, where he married. He enlisted for service in the Civil War and fought bravely through many battles, but was subsequently captured by the Confederates and confined in Andersonville Prison, where this gallant soldier, with thousands of his unlucky comrades, perished from starvation and privation. His widow survived some years and died at Youngstown.

Mr. Ripple has always resided in Austintown township and is one of its most reliable and prominent men. He is chairman of the U. E. Church board of trustees, having been a member for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican and has been township trustee for a long period. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias at Jackson.

J. HAMILTON, attorney at law, at Youngstown, is also one of the very prominent business men of this city, being president of the Valley Investment Company, president of the Auditorium Company, secretary of the Mahoning Lumber Company and associated with several other corporations both as stockholder and officer. Mr. Hamilton was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania. His parents came to Mahoning County, Ohio, when he was quite young and this locality has been his home ever since. He was mainly educated at the Washington and Jefferson College, coming to Youngstown in 1888. After a short period of clerking in the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, he began the study of law, under the preceptorship of A. W. Jones and W. S. Anderson, and was admitted to the bar on June 4, 1891, immediately entering into practice. Early in 1902, Mr. Hamilton became associated with the firm of Wilson, McNab & Hamilton and so continued for three years. On June 1, 1906, this partnership was dissolved and since

then Mr. Hamilton has practiced alone. He enjoys the reputation of being a very able attorney. He is identified with numerous important business interests in addition to those already named.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Hamilton was married to Sarah Louise Fownes, a daughter of the late Benjamin Fownes, who was a prominent hardware merchant at Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have two children, Margaret Fownes and William. Mr. Hamilton belongs to the Elks, the Youngstown club and to the Mahoning Golf club. His business location is in the Dollar Bank Building.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, one of the members of the Fred Hoffman Sons, dealers in lumber and proprietors of a planing mill at Youngstown, was born in this city August 19, 1869, and is a son of Fred and Theresa (Geidner) Hoffman.

The father was a native of Germany, who came to America in 1850 when about 10 years old. He was reared to manhood in Youngstown and early in life engaged in the lumber business in which he continued for a period of 40 years. He originated and established nearly all of the lumber and planing mill plants in the city of Youngstown. A short time previous to his death, which occurred in 1905, he established the business now conducted by his sons at their present location. His wife is still living.

Joseph Hoffman, our subject, was reared in Youngstown, his native city. Here he was educated and was practically brought up in the lumber business. On the death of his father, he and his two brothers, Frank C. and Louis J., succeeded to the business of their father, Fred Hoffman, under the firm name of Fred Hoffman Sons.

Mr. Hoffman was married in 1901 to Margaret Ryan and they have one son, Herbert J. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is religiously

connected with the St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

COL. LEMUEL T. FOSTER, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Youngstown, who is almost the oldest continuous resident here, has been very prominently identified with the agricultural development and the political affairs of this section. He was born near Rochester, New York, October 23, 1824, and is a son of Jonas and Lavina (Pierce) Foster.

The Foster family is of English extraction and its founder in the American Colonies was Timothy Foster, who settled in the vicinity of West Salem, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, with six of his stalwart sons.

Richard Foster, son of Timothy, who is distinguished as having been a "minute man" at Lexington, was born either at Boston or Salem, Massachusetts. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle, he removed to the eastern part of the State of New York, locating in Washington County, where he bought 1,000 acres of land. A part of this estate is still held by the family. In Massachusetts he had married a member of the Titus family and they reared nine children. The sons, on attaining manhood, scattered to different points, one establishing his home in Canada.

Jonas Foster, son of Richard, was born at Hebron, Washington County, New York, May 18, 1792. He was reared on his father's large estate and lived to the unusual age of 92 years, dying January 8, 1883, at the residence of his son, Col. Lemuel T. Foster. When the War of 1812 broke out, Jonas Foster entered the army as a file major and was later promoted. After the close of the naval campaign on Lake Champlain, he returned home and accepted from his father the gift of a 250-acre tract of land, married and settled down to farming. Later he removed to the vicinity of the home of his brother Titus,

in the Black River Valley, disposing of a portion of his land. In 1823 he located near Rochester, New York, where he lived a short time. He soon became interested in the tales told of the wonderful richness of the still unsettled lands in Ohio and of the business opportunities offered in the great lumber regions then surrounding the little hamlet of Youngstown.

On August 31, 1825, Mr. Foster's emigrant wagon reached Youngstown, and with Mahoning County his interests remained throughout the rest of his long life. He located in Youngstown township near where his son now resides. He ran sawmills, bought and sold property and was a type of the energetic, enterprising man, whose example is a stimulus most desired in any new locality. In 1852 he bought a tract of land not far from Youngstown, containing 151¼ acres of land, for which he paid the sum of \$5,000. Here he carried on extensive farming and stock-raising until the close of his active life. Early in his manhood he was an old line Whig and later became a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

On June 29, 1820, Jonas Foster was married to Lavina Pierce, who was born December 13, 1797, in Otsego County, New York, and was a daughter of Abraham and Lavina (Stoddard) Pierce, who were married in 1794 at Norwich, Connecticut, and had two children: Stoddard and Lavina. Abraham Pierce was an uncle of Franklin Pierce, who became President of the United States.

The Stoddard family traces its ancestry as far back as the time of William the Conqueror. The founder of the family in America was Anthony Stoddard, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1639. He became a man of large affairs and great importance. He was a member of the General Council at Boston in 1650, 1659 and 1660, and for the following consecutive twenty years.

Mrs. Lavina (Stoddard) Pierce, mother of Mrs. Jonas Foster, was a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman, the grandmother of Hon. John Sherman and his no less distinguished brother, General William Te-

cumseh Sherman. Mrs. Pierce's brother, Major Amos Stoddard, it will be remembered, was appointed by President Jefferson to the high office of commissioner, with powers to exchange treaties with Napoleon Bonaparte in the matter of the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. Upon his return to America after performing this mission with great diplomacy, he was made the first Territorial Governor of Louisiana. During the war of 1812 he was major of artillery; in 1813 he was ordered to transport the troops under his command to the eastern border of the State of Ohio, and in the journey camped in Boardman township and then proceeded to Fort Meigs. It is sad to relate that so brave a man and so distinguished a statesman should have been felled by a splinter from the wall of the fort, which had been struck by a cannon ball. Lockjaw followed. In many ways he was a remarkable man, possessing a marvelous memory and standing mentally far above his contemporaries. The family of Colonel Foster has many interesting articles connected with their Stoddard kindred, and one of these is an original deed, made on parchment, which conveys to Philip Stoddard a grant of land; it bears date of August 20, 1662, and the signature of King Charles II. of England. Another object of interest is a letter from Major Stoddard to his mother, Mrs. Foster, while he was Governor of Louisiana. This letter, dated June 16, 1804, at St. Louis, gives a description of the Socco dinner given in honor of the Spanish and French ambassadors and officers.

The children of Jonas and Lavina (Pierce) Foster were seven in number, as follows: Abby Phebe, born at Johnstown, New York, in 1821, and now residing at Portland, Oregon, who is the widow of George H. Haskell, whom she married in 1839; Delia L., born in 1823, at Johnstown, who married Josiah Dunlap, and died December 10, 1860; Lemuel T.; Adeline D., born at Youngstown, in 1827, who married E. W. Wood—both now deceased—(E. W. Wood was a colonel of the 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fought at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, the seven days' fight before Richmond, White



MR. AND MRS. LOUIS GLUCK

Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill); Sarah Stoddard, born in 1829, and now residing in Boardman township, who married (first) James W. Eckman, and is now the widow of Benjamin McNutt; Laura Amanda, born in 1831, who married Clark Wood and died in 1886; and Oriinda S., born November 18, 1841, who is the wife of James Crandon, of Niles, Ohio.

Lemuel T. Foster was 10 months old when his parents came to Mahoning County, where he was reared under the same conditions, and as a boyhood companion, as was the late President McKinley, with whom a cordial friendship lasted through the latter's life. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Foster became immediately concerned in military affairs, and ably assisted in organizing the First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was elected colonel of this regiment, but a change of plan caused the regiment to be withdrawn. Later he was made captain of Company L, 17th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in many of the serious engagements of the war, notably the taking of Island No. 10, and spent a large part of his time in successfully recruiting for the colored regiments.

After his return from the army he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and in developing the resources of his large property in the vicinity of Youngstown, on which he raised many fancy Shorthorn cattle. He organized the Foster Coal Company, which has mined many thousands of tons of coal from his land and is still a rich deposit. From youth Mr. Foster has been an interested factor in political life, and probably has known personally as many public men in Ohio as any other citizen. He has frequently been a delegate at conventions and assisted in the nomination of General Fremont for President, and of Salmon P. Chase for Governor. In 1877 he was nominated for congress by the Greenback party, was a candidate in 1878 and in 1880, and again was prominent in 1891 as the Populist party's choice for the state senate. In local offices he served nine years as a justice of the peace and six years as township trustee.

Colonel Foster was united in marriage on

March 11, 1869, to Florence E. Lanterman, who was born near Youngstown in 1843, and died June 19, 1873, leaving two children, Una L., who married (first) Hosea W. Simon, and (second) William Bakody, of Youngstown township; and Ina Wood, who married John Kennedy, of Youngstown township. Colonel Foster was married (second) September 11, 1878, to Susanna B. Alexander, born March 28, 1848, a daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Baird) Alexander, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are: Charles L., an expert electrician, a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, who is with the Westinghouse Company, at Cleveland; Lida L. and Alice Wood, both of whom were educated in Boston and later at Oberlin College; Grace A., who is a student of Vassar College, class 1908; and Bessie B., a student at Rayen High School.

LOUIS GLUCK, a prominent citizen of Mahoning County and an ex-county commissioner, resides in a beautiful modern home which stands on the corner of Wilson avenue and Pearl street, Youngstown. Mr. Gluck was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in the town of Buoch, Oberant Waiblingen, August 7, 1841, and is a son of Christian and Caroline (Frank) Gluck.

Christian Gluck was a blacksmith by trade and owned his own shop at Buoch, Oberant Waiblingen, and when his son Louis was 14 years of age, he took the latter in as his helper and taught him the business. When Louis was 19 years old his father died and the mother then rented the shop to a master blacksmith. The property finally passed out of the family, as all the members subsequently came to America, following Louis, who was the first one to try his fortunes in this country. The mother died in 1882, at Youngstown. The children, seven in number, were as follows: Christiana, who married John Doepping; Louis, subject of this sketch; Fredericka, the first of the daughters to cross the Atlantic.

who married David Weimer; Caroline, who married Philip Shantz; Frederick, residing in San Jose, California, a carriage manufacturer, who followed his brother Louis, to the United States; Christian, who died at Pittsburgh; and Paulina, who married George Baum, of Allegheny.

As mentioned above, Mr. Gluck was instructed by his father in his trade, which was manufacturing plows, axes, stone-cutting tools and like implements, no horseshoeing being included, as there were no horses in the village in which the shop was located. After working for three years at his father's forge, he worked out as a bound boy for two years, being apprenticed to a practical horse-shoer. He not only received no pay, but his father had to pay the horse-shoer a premium of \$10 in gold. He worked for the two years contracted, and then had to take an examination and make new horse shoes, before what is called in Germany, the boss or master blacksmith, there being one of these officials in every county appointed to examine workers and find out the full extent of their ability. It is this system of thorough education which has frequently been called to the attention of American employers.

Mr. Gluck had now reached the age of army service and he complied with the law and entered a regiment in which he was drilled for six weeks, when he was relieved of further duty on account of being the eldest son of a widow. Mr. Gluck then went out as a journeyman blacksmith and worked at Baden and Wertemberg, and also in Switzerland up to September 1, 1866, when he returned to his home and took charge of his father's old shop for a few months. He soon found that he knew too much and was too good a workman to spend the rest of his life in the little mountain village, and in a few months he closed up his affairs and started for America, promising to pave the way for the rest of the family, which he subsequently did.

Mr. Gluck landed on American soil in December, 1866, and went to Rochester, New York. It is probable that he was sadly disappointed at first, as the city which he selected

had no opportunities to offer him in the way of employment, and after fruitlessly searching for four weeks, he came on to Youngstown, Ohio. In this city he found his first employer in Charles Grude, who was located on the corner of Champion and Front streets, with whom he remained for two months, and then entered the machine shops of Homer Hamilton, as a blacksmith, working there for two months. Mr. Gluck then moved to Brier Hill and for four years was employed at the Middle furnace there and became prosperous, but the exposure and exhausting work subjected him to a heavy cold that resulted in illness and his physician gravely cautioned him concerning his subsequent following of his trade. Mr. Gluck went then to Pittsburgh, where he married and then took charge of a garden owned by his father-in-law, David Pleniger, at Allegheny, where he continued for six years. At the close of this period he returned to Youngstown and opened up a grocery store at Brier Hill, in 1877, which he successfully conducted until 1881, when he gave up mercantile business, but still retained his property at that point, and then moved to his farm in Coitsville township. In 1880 he purchased 108 acres of choice farming land to which he has added until his farm now includes 182 acres, and is recognized as one of the best-improved pieces of agricultural property in the township. All the buildings on his property he has erected himself and they are up to the highest standard of farm structures, not excelled in any way by any other in Coitsville township. Mr. Gluck devotes some of his land to general agriculture and raises much live-stock. He continued to reside on this farm until November, 1903, when he built his handsome residence on the corner of Wilson and Pearl streets, Youngstown, where he has resided until the present. Mr. Gluck owns considerable other property, including a second residence on Pearl street and three desirable vacant residence lots. He has other business interests and at present is engaged in closing up the estate of the late George H. Dingley, of which he is one of the executors.

On January 30, 1870, Mr. Gluck was mar-

ried (first) to Louisa Plienigen, who died February 15, 1874, while residing at Allegheny. She was a daughter of David Plienigen, a prominent citizen and capitalist of that section. There were two children born to this marriage, namely: Albert and George. The former married Emma Kurz and they have one child, Ernest. The latter married Ida Spatholt, of which union there are two children, Carl and George. Mr. Gluck's older sons are prominent business men at Youngstown, partners in the well known hardware firm of Gluck Brothers Company, situated on Market street.

Mr. Gluck was married (second) September 26, 1875, to Caroline Lenz, who is a daughter of Jacob and Christina Lenz. They have four children, namely: Lucy, who married John Spatholt, and has two children, Margaret and Dora; Mary; Anna, and Louis. Mr. Gluck and family are among the leading members of the German Lutheran Church at Youngstown. He has always taken an active interest in the benevolent and charitable work of this religious body.

During his whole period of American citizenship, Mr. Gluck has been a supporter of the Republican party and for many years has been identified with its councils in Mahoning County. In 1884 he was elected to the important office of county commissioner, and served so creditably and satisfactorily that he was re-elected and served a second term, the whole period covering six years and two months. His personal popularity and the public confidence in his ability and integrity resulted in his running ahead of his ticket, leading by over 1,000 votes. Since retiring from the office of commissioner, Mr. Gluck has consented to serve in no other. He has come to the time of life when he feels like taking relaxation and he proposes that in the summer of 1907 it shall take the form of a visit, in company with his wife, to his old home in Germany, returning as a man of substance and prominence to the village he left forty years ago, a youth with but little capital beyond his trade and his enterprise. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gluck are presented with this biographical mention.

AUGUST D. C. KROECK, a leading business man at Austintown Center, where he is engaged in the manufacture of wagons and is a dealer in hardware, farm implements and harness, was born near the Rhine River, in Germany, October 7, 1847. His parents were Wehant and Catherine (Hood) Kroeck.

The father of August Kroeck was born in Germany and became a farmer. He married Catherine Hood and comfortably provided for his family until his death at the age of 65 years. His widow came to America in March, 1870, but died in the following February, aged 65 years. They had six children, namely: Andrew, deceased; August; Charles; Wilhelm, residing in Germany; and Philip and Minnie, twins, the latter of whom married Carl Brandt.

The boyhood of August D. C. Kroeck was passed on the home farm, and up to the age of 13 years he attended school. He was then apprenticed to a local wagonmaker, with whom he worked for three and one-quarter years, receiving no compensation except his board. After this he was paid one dollar a week, and he continued to work at the trade until he started to America in 1868. After a voyage of twenty-three days he landed in the United States and came immediately to Youngstown. Finding himself hampered more or less by his ignorance of the English language, he made the learning of it one of his first interests. He worked in different lines, as a mason, in a rolling mill and a lumber yard, and thus met many workmen from whom he soon acquired a speaking knowledge of the strange tongue. After this he came to Austintown, where he went to work at his trade in the big shop then located at Taylor's Corners. When it burned down he returned to Youngstown and worked up to the spring of 1870 in that city and at Sharon and Berlin. After his marriage he settled at Austintown, opening a shop, although he had no ready capital. Evidently he presented a very honest appearance, as he was able to secure a bill of goods on credit from a business house at Warren, and thus was able to begin in a small way

a business which he has developed into one of large proportions.

Mr. Kroeck met all his bills, and thus kept his credit good, and as his mechanical skill became known, his trade increased until he found it necessary to enlarge his accommodations, and from repairing go into manufacturing wagons. He had the business foresight to start a store for the sale of his wagons and for goods along the same line, as harness, farm implements, factory buggies and other goods of like nature, and now his trade territory covers Mahoning County and distant points, a few years since he having sold a large bill consigned to Cuba. Mr. Kroeck's success marks the progress of a self-made man. In addition to his shop and store, he owns a 22-room hotel building and a fine 10-room residence at Austintown. His place of business is well known all through this section, as he handles all the standard makes of agricultural implements, including the Syracuse, Oliver, Gale and Imperial plows, cultivators, planters, mowing machines and modern farm tools of every kind. There is still another reason, and that is that Mr. Kroeck has established as good a name for honesty and fair dealing as he has for the excellence of his goods.

On March 13, 1870, Mr. Kroeck was married to Susanna Smith, who was born December 1, 1849. Her father died in Germany as the result of an accident in a coal mine, and her mother subsequently married Henry Young, with whom she came to America; later they both died in Austintown township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two children, Philip and Susanna. Of Mrs. Smith's subsequent marriage to Mr. Young there were seven children, as follows: August, Lewis, Elizabeth, Julia, Lena and Rose (deceased), and William (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Kroeck have five children, namely: Catherine, who married Orvil Harroff, residing at Alliance; William, who assists his father in the carriage shop and also conducts the hotel, married Daisy Diamond, and they have one son, Randall; Andrew, residing at Lowellville, married Jennie Foot;

Charles and Lewis, both of whom work in the shop, all of the sons being practical men and good citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Kroeck belong to the Reformed Church.

JOHNS S. ORR, one of the old business men of Youngstown, a funeral director and embalmer for the last thirty-six years, with business location at Nos. 25-26 Phelps street, was born in 1842, at Mt. Jackson, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Orr was reared in his native place and at New Brighton until he was 17 years of age. In 1859 he came to Youngstown and began work as a carpenter, having previously learned this trade. He continued thus employed until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company A, 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Orr was seriously wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, after which he was made division foragemaster and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Upon his return to Youngstown he resumed work at his trade and so continued until 1869, when he embarked in a furniture business and also began that of undertaking. About three years later his furniture store was burned and since then he has given his exclusive attention to undertaking and embalming.

In 1863 Mr. Orr was married to Sarah Montgomery, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Montgomery. They have four children: Edith Maud, who is the wife of C. H. Kennedy, cashier of the Commercial National Bank; Sarah Bessie, who is residing at home; Nettie A., who is the wife of Dr. James C. Orwig, of Glenville, Ohio; and Fred Montgomery. The latter is his father's associate in business. He is a graduate of several embalming institutions, including the Massachusetts College of Embalming.

Mr. Orr is identified prominently with the Masonic fraternity. He is a 32nd degree Mason and has passed through all the offices in the Commandery. He belongs to the fol-

lowing representative bodies: Western Star Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; Youngstown Chapter No. 93, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 20, K. T.; Lake Erie Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Royal Order of Scotland; and Al Koran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Orr belongs also to the order of Odd Fellows, to the United Workmen and to Tod Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Youngstown.

A J. GILLESPIE, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, practicing in the United States District, Circuit and Supreme courts, and a member of the Mercer County, the Allegheny, and the Philadelphia Bar Associations, was born March 9, 1861, at Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late A. D. Gillespie.

A. D. Gillespie was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was reared on the paternal farm. His educational opportunities were only those afforded by the district school, but he prepared himself for the law and was admitted to the bar in young manhood. For a number of years he practiced his profession, subsequently taking his two sons into partnership under the firm name of A. D. Gillespie & Sons. He was more or less of a political factor in Mercer County, though he did not aspire to political honors. In 1885 his friends urged his candidacy for judge. For ten years he served as one of the burgesses at Greenville. His death occurred there in 1902, at the age of 80 years.

Eugene P. Gillespie, brother of A. J., and for a number of years, up to the time of his death, a member of the Mercer County bar, was educated in the University of Toronto, Canada, and at Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, then studied law in his father's office. In 1890 he was elected to congress from the Greenville district, which was composed of Mercer, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence counties, and served with distinc-

tion. His death was caused by an accident on the Bessemer Railroad in 1899.

A. J. Gillespie was reared in his native place and was educated in the University of Toronto, Canada, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia and then returned to Greenville and entered into partnership with his father and brother, in the firm mentioned. He continued practicing law at Greenville until November, 1905, when he located at Youngstown and formed a partnership with Mr. Guthman, under the style of Gillespie & Guthman, which still continues.

Mr. Gillespie is the kind of citizen who is deeply interested in public affairs and local interests. For seven years he served as city solicitor of the borough of Greenville, and in 1904 his friends insisted on his accepting the nomination for judge in the 35th judicial district of Pennsylvania. After due consideration, however, Mr. Gillespie declined the honor.

In 1888 Mr. Gillespie was married to Ida M. Murray, who is a daughter of the late Henry Q. Murray, of Hartstown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and has passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery.

Although Mr. Gillespie has removed from Greenville to a wider field of business at Youngstown, he is still largely interested in real estate in the former city, is a stockholder in the People's Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, and owns a magnificent farm of 200 acres in Mercer County. His present residence is at No. 154 Warren avenue, Youngstown.

SAMUEL A. McNEILLY, a prominent citizen of Ellsworth township, residing on his valuable farm of 225 acres, was born in the northern part of Ellsworth township, two miles north of his present home, in Mahoning County, Ohio, November 15, 1839, and is a son of

James and Elizabeth (Trimble) McNeilly.

The parents of Mr. McNeilly were born in County Down, Ireland, about 1800, and both died in Ellsworth township, the father in 1848 and the mother in the fall of 1868. They were married in Ireland and when they came to this section they were among the earliest settlers. The timber on the land was so dense that James McNeilly could not build his log cabin until he had felled some trees. During the early days on the farm, wolves howled around the cabin at night so that the inmates could scarcely sleep. Later Mr. McNeilly built a frame house, and with the assistance of his sons, cleared up a farm. Eight children were born to James McNeilly and wife, four sons and four daughters, namely: Robert, who died in 1890; Margaret, deceased, who married E. P. Miller, residing in Ellsworth township; William, residing in Wayne township, Ashtabula County, who married Lois Beardsley, now deceased; Eliza, deceased, who married Ward Dean, residing in Ellsworth township; Samuel A.; and three others, who are deceased.

Samuel A. McNeilly was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. In 1861 he was married (first) to Mary Smith, daughter of Walter and Mary Ann Smith, the latter being of Scotch extraction. Walter Smith was born in Connecticut and came to Ellsworth township in 1806, where he purchased 15 acres of land and started the first tannery in Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had four daughters and three sons, namely: Eliza, Laura, Martha and Mary, Fitch, Samuel and Walter. Fitch died while studying for the ministry. Samuel Smith, deceased, was sheriff of Mahoning County in 1861. Walter Smith was either the second or third volunteer to enter the Federal army from Ellsworth township and was the first to be brought home dead in the following fall.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly had children as follows: Walter, who has been a railroad mail clerk at Chicago since the election of President Harrison, married Eva Price, of Youngstown, and has three children, Ruth,

Donald and Lenora; Helen, who married John Schaffer, residing in Ellsworth township, has one child, Pauline; Mary E., who married Frank Ressler, residing in Ellsworth, has one daughter, Elizabeth; and Charles, whose business is that of a steel blower, resides at Youngstown, and married Gertrude Wehr.

During the Civil War Mr. McNeilly was a member of the military organization known as the Home Guards. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and since 1862 has resided on his present farm. He owns two farms, and both are valuable on account of their productiveness and also because on one of them both oil and gas have been found. At present he is mostly interested in raising horses, cattle and sheep. He is regarded as one of the township's most substantial men.

Mr. McNeilly's first wife died in 1897, and he was married (second), in 1905, to Mrs. Susan Gretsinger, who is a daughter of the well-known and beloved evangelist, Rev. Excell, who still survives, aged 85 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty-seven years. Politically a Republican, he cast his first vote for President Lincoln.

WILLIAM BONNELL McELEVY, dealer in real estate, stocks and bonds and insurance, with quarters in the Dollar Bank building, at Youngstown, is one of the city's representative business men. He was born in 1866, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and was 15 years of age when he came to Youngstown.

Mr. McElevy was educated at the public schools and was a student in the Rayen School. During the early years of his business life he was in the iron trade for a time and for five years was assistant superintendent of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company. He then went to Chicago as secretary and treasurer of the Lake Side Nail Company, at Hammond, Indiana, and later was a broker in coal, coke and

pig iron. He spent ten busy business years in Chicago and then left that great metropolis and returned to Youngstown. Here he embarked in a general insurance and real estate business. He deals also in stocks and bonds and handles safe investments. In his insurance risks he represents these companies: North British and Mercantile, of New York; the Girard, of Philadelphia; the New Brunswick, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; the Providence Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia; the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, of London; the American Surety Company, of New York; and the Etna Indemnity Company. Mr. McElevey is also interested in other business enterprises of this locality.

For a number of years Mr. McElevey has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He belongs to the Youngstown Club and to the Mahoning Golf Club.



MORDECAI L. PETTIT, a prominent citizen and well-known and successful agriculturist, who has served Goshen township for three consecutive years as assessor, resides on his excellent farm of about 50 acres, which is situated in section 30. Mr. Pettit was born January 29, 1860, at Damascus, Ohio, and he is a son of Daniel R. and Rebecca W. (Garretson) Pettit.

Daniel R. Pettit was born in Ohio and was a son of Daniel Pettit, who came to Mahoning County from Pennsylvania. The former was a merchant and kept a general store at Salem and Damascus, removing late in life to his farm near Garfield, Ohio, where he died in 1876. He married Rebecca W. Garretson, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they had eight children, the survivors being: Annie E., who married George B. Kinsey, residing in Goshen township; William H., residing in Goshen township; Joseph E., residing at Salem; Adella B., widow of Otto Bechtold, residing at Cleveland; and Mordecai L. and Laura, residing in Goshen township.

Mordecai L. Pettit was about seven years of age when the family moved from Damascus to the farm near Garfield, which is now the property of H. W. Spear. He continued to reside there until the death of his parents, about ten years later, attending the Garfield schools, and, for three years, the Damascus Academy. He then began to teach school, a useful field of activity he worked in for the next twenty-two years, during a part of the time teaching only in the winter seasons. Since his marriage he has resided on his well-kept farm and has taken much interest in its development.

On March 28, 1895, Mr. Pettit was married to Mrs. Anna W. Malmsberry, who was the widow of the late Charles B. Malmsberry, of Goshen township. She is a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Morgan) Pidcock, formerly of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have one daughter, Rebecca. Religiously they belong to the Society of Friends. Their circle of social connection is very wide and their hospitable home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings. Mr. Pettit is one of the township's progressive but also thoughtful citizens. He is always ready to assist in furthering enterprises which he is assured will be of permanent value to the community at large, but looks with little favor on schemes of a speculative character. In political sentiment he is a Republican.



R. F. THOMPSON, architect, with offices at No. 225 East Federal street, Youngstown, has been a resident of this city for over a quarter of a century and has been interested in the material development of a large part of its most attractive portion. He was born in 1844, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Thompson learned the carpenter's trade, in early manhood, with his brother, William G. Thompson, in Illinois, where he remained three years, in the meantime acquainting himself with the rudiments of his present profession. During the Civil War, he served

three years, mainly in the South and South West.

Upon his return to Cleveland, Mr. Thompson was made superintendent of construction for R. R. Herrick & Horace Fuller, and remained with them for five years, during which time he continued his study of architecture. He then entered upon architectural work, with Joseph Ireland, of Cleveland, and three years later, came to Youngstown to superintend the construction of the Commercial National Bank and also the magnificent residence of the late C. H. Andrews. He decided to locate here permanently and opened an office in which he remained alone until 1892, when he admitted his son, E. R. Thompson, to partnership. The work of this firm extends all over this portion of Ohio and the larger number of the ornate, beautiful residences and substantial business blocks at Youngstown, have been erected from their designs.

In 1866, Mr. Thompson was married in Louisiana, to Mary DeAntagnan, who was born in France, and they have three children, namely: John J., of Buffalo, New York; Anna M., wife of M. Jewett Megown, of Youngstown; and E. R., who is associated with his father.

As an enterprising citizen, Mr. Thompson has always taken an active interest in city affairs. He has served for four years on the board of city commissioners. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES B. WELLS, executor and trustee of the estate of Thomas H. Wells, a large capitalist who was a pioneer developer of the great coal industry of the Mahoning Valley, has been identified with several great companies during his residence in Ohio. He was born on January 1, 1862, at Brooklyn, New York, and is a son of the late Lindsey J. Wells, who was an architect and engineer at Brooklyn, where he died in 1897.

Charles B. Wells was reared and educated

at Brooklyn. In young manhood he came to the mines at Mineral Ridge, Mahoning County, where he was an employ of the Tod-Wells Company, until 1889, when he removed to Niles and then was employed for one year, with Henry Wick. Thence he went to the Ohio Steel Company as cashier and chief clerk. In October, 1905, he resigned his position in order to accept his present responsibilities and to better look after a number of other enterprises in which he is interested, both at Youngstown and at Niles. He is a member and an elder in the Presbyterian Church in the latter city. He has established his business quarters at No. 213 Federal Building, Youngstown.

Mr. Wells was married October 26, 1887, to Miss Ella I. Jones of Mineral Ridge, a daughter of David P. Jones, grandfather of Isaac Halford. Her mother was Sophia (Halford) Jones. The father was a native of Wales and the mother of England.

ROBERT A. MANCHESTER, a leading business man at Canfield, dealing in hardware, stoves, farm implements, paint and furniture, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this section. Mr. Manchester was born August 13, 1838, in a hewn log house in Dublin, two miles southwest of Canfield, Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Wilson) Manchester.

Benjamin Manchester, the grandfather of Robert A., was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Isaac Manchester, and was the first of the family to come to Ohio. He settled in the deep woods in Canfield township, which was then in Trumbull County, and there reared children by two marriages, those of the first being: Mary Ann, Philip, James and Isaac. His second marriage was to Margaret McGowen, and the children born to that marriage were: Eliza, Phebe, Martha and Robert, all of whom are deceased. Benjamin Manchester died in 1857. For many years he had



MRS. HETTIE J. CLARK

been a man of consequence in his neighborhood and served as township trustee.

Isaac Manchester was young when his father settled in Canfield township, and he grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the best schools the neighborhood afforded. He was twice married, and after the death of his first wife he went to Indiana, where he was married a second time and subsequently returned to Ohio and died in Canfield township in 1886. His six children were all born to his first marriage, as follows: Hugh A., who is serving as mayor of Canfield; Robert Asa; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Isaac Fory; John; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Smaltz; and Benjamin O.

Robert Asa Manchester remained at home until his marriage, assisting on the farm and going to school as occasion offered, and when he was 19 years old he taught a term in Green township before joining his uncle, George Rank, in Indiana. The latter owned a farm of 1,200 acres, all in one tract, and Mr. Manchester remained working there for one year, when he returned to the home farm in Canfield township and also assisted his uncle, Robert Manchester, in sawing shingles. After his marriage he worked for his father-in-law for a number of years on the farm and then invested in partnership with his brother-in-law, Edward Burgett, in a sawmill, which they operated until it was accidentally burned down. The owners did not rebuild and Mr. Manchester returned to agricultural pursuits, renting land until 1895. In this year he moved to Canfield and went into partnership with his two sons, who had established the present business two years previously. The firm is known as the Manchester Company and it is located on West Broad street, where a large room is utilized to show their goods of which they carry a large stock. A specialty is made of roofing and plumbing.

On November 14, 1861, Mr. Manchester was married to Anna E. Bowman, who was born March 10, 1844, in Goshen township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of the late Col. Josiah and Sarah (Strong)

Bowman. Colonel Bowman secured his title as a member of the State militia. He was an early settler in Goshen township and there both he and his wife died. Their children were: Allen; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Cessna; Anna E.; Amelia, who married Edward Burgett; and Jefferson D.

Mr. and Mrs. Manchester have had the following children: Seymour O. (residing at Niles, Ohio, where he is in the hardware business), who married Mary Bloxom and has two children, Carl and Sarah; Clement, residing in Ellsworth township, engaged in farming, married Mary Lower and has four children, Warren, John, Fern and an infant; Sarah Ella, who married Clement Tate, and has six children, Robert, Thela, Clara, Elizabeth, Bryan and Orrin; Josiah Isaac, residing in an elegant residence on West Main street, Canfield, in partnership with his father, married Gertrude Stille and has three children, Harry S., Robert Asa and Anna; and Allen, also associated with his father, who married Lulu Spaulding and has two children, Charlotte and Pearl.

Politically, Mr. Manchester is a Democrat and on numerous occasions his fellow-citizens have called him to office. He served as township clerk of Ellsworth township and has also been assessor and township trustee. With his family, Mr. Manchester belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as trustee.

MRS. HETTIE J. CLARK. In Mrs. Hettie J. Clark, of Youngstown, is found a lady who has been closely connected with the works of charity and philanthropy during the larger part of her life, and who is nowhere more thoroughly admired, respected and beloved than in this city. Mrs. Clark was born April 10, 1839, at Red Stone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of the late Rev. John Tune Smith, who formerly was one of the most prominent ministers of the Christian Church in Ohio.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Clark were natives of England. Their two children, a son and daughter, were early left orphans and were adopted by good families in Maryland. John Tune, the son, was reared at Baltimore. In 1842, at which time he was minister in the Disciples, or Christian Church, he brought his family to Ohio and from that time on, until the close of a saintly life, was a faithful minister and expounder of the teachings of Christ as expounded by Alexander Campbell. Dr. Smith died in the spring of 1861, at Hiram, Ohio, aged 57 years. At this point centered many of the interests of this church in the state and here its largest educational institution flourished. In later years it came into the lime-light of the world as the former home of James A. Garfield, President of the United States. It was Elder Garfield who preached the funeral sermon over the remains of his friend and former co-worker, Dr. Smith. The mother of Mrs. Clark survived until the summer of 1874.

Of the seven children born to Rev. John T. Smith and wife, these survive: Mrs. Edith Robbins, who has survived her husband and three children, Joseph Trimble, physician and surgeon, who served four years in the Civil War; Frances, who conducted a large business of her own, at Akron, Ohio, and now resides in Long Beach, California; Clayton Cheyney, a distinguished clergyman of the Christian Church; and Mrs. Hettie J. Clark, the especial subject of this biography. William Hayes was lieutenant of the 14th Ohio Battery, and died shortly after his resignation, in 1863, from disabilities received in the service. John Henry was a corporal of the 6th U. S. Infantry and was honorably discharged after three years' service, having fought in thirty-five battles; his death took place just one month after his discharge.

Hettie J. Smith was mainly educated at Hiram College, and while there came under the direct instruction of James A. Garfield, at that period president of the college, for whom she always entertained feelings of esteem and veneration. She was a young woman of unusual promise, and was but 16 years of age when

she began to teach school, subsequently becoming a successful and popular educator. Her career in the school room was terminated by her marriage, but she has never entirely retired to the privacy of domestic life, her talents, inclinations and ambitions having led her along more conspicuous paths.

On May 9, 1867, Hettie J. Smith was united in marriage with Dr. M. S. Clark, who has long been an eminent medical practitioner in Mahoning County. The three children of this marriage were: Clayton A., born September 25, 1874, who died February 10, 1887; James A., born June 10, 1878, who died September 23, 1879; and Louis P., who was born July 9, 1880.

Since the age of 12 years Mrs. Clark has been a member of the Christian Church and through all the succeeding years she has been one of the active and efficient workers in the cause of Christianity. In her own religious connection she has been of the greatest service and many responsibilities have been placed upon her willing shoulders. For some years she served as chairman of the First Christian Church finance committee; was secretary of the missionary society and served as its president for several years; served one year as president and also as secretary of the 22nd district; and was superintendent of children's work in Ohio for some years, during which period she made many admirable and effective addresses. Since the organization of Central Christian Church she has served as secretary and president of the auxiliary of the C. W. B. M., and is at the present time its superintendent. She has taught in the Central Christian Sunday school since its inception and has also taught in the First Christian Church Sunday school. In Youngstown her work among the city poor is well known; she has long been a welcome and familiar figure at the City Hospital, at the Young Men's Christian Association, and wherever there is need of a woman's sympathy or understanding help. She has always been an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps and has held almost all of the local offices. Her life is filled with the performance of helpful duties for others and no

name is held in greater reverence in this city, where it is best known. She attends to the many calls made on her time and to the demands of an immense correspondence, incident to her many interests, at the office and home of herself and Dr. Clark, Nos. 816-818 Elm street, Youngstown. A portrait of Mrs. Hettie J. Clark is presented on a neighboring page of this volume.

GEORGE EVELYN KNESAL, one of Petersburg's leading citizens, and a member of the prominent hardware firm of Knesal Bros, was born April 23, 1873, in Springfield township, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah E. (Moore) Knesal.

The father of Mr. Knesal was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1828, and was brought to America in 1832. In 1856 he married Sarah E. Moore, who was born just across the Pennsylvania line, within three miles of Petersburg. Both parents survive and Mr. Knesal had the privilege of attending their golden wedding, October 9, 1906. Of their eleven children, George E. is the youngest.

George E. Knesal attended the Petersburg schools and before entering into business he took a course at the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1892. When the firm of Knesal Bros. was organized, in December, 1903, Mr. Knesal became a partner and has been identified prominently with this successful business ever since. He has interests in the First National Bank at East Palestine, and in the Unity Township Telephone Company. With his brother, John M., he has been a member of the Petersburg orchestra and the Petersburg band since their organization, the family being one of marked musical talent.

On February 19, 1902, Mr. Knesal was married to Jennie G. Miller, who was born at Petersburg May 17, 1874, and who is a daughter of John F. and Mary (Zieger) Miller, the former of whom conducts the leading general store at Petersburg. She is a granddaughter

of John H. and Elizabeth (Ilgenfritz) Miller, and a great-granddaughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Seidner) Miller, the former of whom was one of the earliest settlers in Springfield township. Mr. and Knesal are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In national affairs, Mr. Knesal supports the candidates and policies of the Democratic party, but in local politics he considers frequently the man, rather than the party. Like other members of his family, he is always ready to work for the best interests of the town. He is a member of Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias, at Petersburg.

B. VAN ALSTINE, proprietor of the Youngstown Lumber Company, is one of the city's leading business men and is identified with many of the prospering concerns which handle large capital and serve to bring this city into great prominence as an industrial center. Mr. Van Alstine was born in Canada, where he was reared and educated.

When about 19 years of age, Mr. Van Alstine went to Connecticut and after two years went to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he remained about two years longer, during the greater part of this time working at the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1866 he came to Youngstown and worked at his trade and as a general contractor until the fall of 1875, when he went into the lumber business. He became associated with three others and they bought a planing mill and lumber yard and established the Youngstown Lumber Company. Since then various changes have been made in the composition of the firm, but Mr. Van Alstine has always retained his interest, and since 1898 he has been sole proprietor. He does a general planing mill business on a large scale, has immense lumber yards and gives employment to from twenty to twenty-five employees.

In addition to the above mentioned business, Mr. Van Alstine is interested in the Pfau & Faunce Realty Company, of which he is a

director, and in the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company, in which he is a stock holder, as he is also in the South-West Land Company and in other business concerns. An astute and honorable business man, he is a valued member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.

In 1868 Mr. Van Alstine was married to Susanah Wehr, of Youngstown, and they have three children, Blanche W., Jessie and Ruth. The family belong to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Van Alstine being a member of the board of trustees.

EDWARD LOUIS KNESAL. On account of the large distilling interests centered at New Middletown, the position of storekeeper and gauger for the government is a very responsible and important one. Since March, 1901, this office has been held by Edward Louis Knesal, who was born at Petersburg, Ohio, July 31, 1867, and is a son of John George and Henrietta (Whitmyre) Knesal.

John George Knesal was born in Germany and was eight years old when he was brought to America by his parents, who located at New Springfield, Ohio. Of their eleven children seven survive, as follows: Henrietta, who married Samuel Koch, residing in Detroit, has a daughter who is older than our subject; Charles, residing at Greenport, Long Island, New York, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Alice, who married C. M. Morse, who was engaged in ministerial work until his health failed and then learned stenography and is now court stenographer at Beaver, Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Emma, who married Dr. Joel Cooperrider, residing at Brownsville, Ohio; Lizzie, who married John Shiller, residing at Petersburg; Edward Louis, and Nora, who married Duncan Livingstone, residing at New Middletown.

After completing his education in the schools of Petersburg, Edward L. Knesal learned shoemaking, a trade he followed for fifteen years in connection with conducting a

shoe store. For three years prior to coming to New Middletown, in January, 1901, he was in business at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. He was officially connected with the government offices at New Springfield before he was transferred to New Middletown, but this place has been his home ever since he entered the service. His territory includes the 18th District of Ohio.

On April 21, 1890, Mr. Knesal was married to Kate Shillinger, who was born at New Middletown, and is a daughter of Jonathan and Louisa (Hahn) Shillinger, the former of whom conducted a store at New Middletown for many years and for twenty years was a justice of the peace. Mrs. Shillinger still survives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Knesal. The latter have had three children, the one survivor being Charles Morse, who was born June 22, 1895. The two older children were twins, who died at birth.

Mr. Knesal and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petersburg. He has always been interested in Sunday school work and at one time was superintendent of this Sunday school, being the youngest official of that kind in the conference. He has also been church trustee. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias, at Petersburg. Mr. Knesal is one of the city's energetic and reliable citizens. He is serving as a member of the board of education.

WJ. PARRY, one of Youngstown's successful business citizens, who is engaged in a general roofing and spouting business, was born in Pennsylvania in 1863, and was reared both in Mercer County, that state, and in Trumbull County, Ohio. Early in life he worked in the coal mines, in which occupation he continued for about five or six years. In 1880 he came to Youngstown and learned the slater's trade, at which he worked for a period of 13 years with Mr. Blunt. He then followed this trade for some time in various other

places, and finally engaged in the general roofing business, locating on Oak Hill avenue, where he remained until March, 1904. Afterwards he moved to 738 Mahoning avenue, where he is at present located. Mr. Parry was married in 1884 to Lillie J. Dando, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they have three children: Edward P., who is in business with his father; Lorinda and George. Mr. Parry is a member of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church and was for two years district steward, and for five years a member of the finance committee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Golden Eagle, of the Foresters, and of the Maccabees.

LEWIS J. JACOBS, court constable at Youngstown, and one of the older continuous residents of this city, was born in 1832 in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Nicholas and Isabella (Brown) Jacobs.

Nicholas Jacobs was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Mahoning County shortly before the birth of his son, Lewis. His wife, Isabella, was born in Virginia. Nicholas Jacobs was a ship carpenter in early life, but after settling in an agricultural district, became a farmer and continued one until his death.

L. J. Jacobs was mainly reared in Coitsville township, but in his boyhood had, on various occasions, lived in Youngstown, acting as a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1861 he settled at Youngstown and worked as a carpenter until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, 155th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War and was out four months, mostly in Virginia and North Carolina. Upon his return from the army, Mr. Jacobs worked on the farm in Coitsville township for two years, but in the spring of 1867, he returned to Youngstown and resumed work at his trade. Later he accepted a position on the police force and remained in official life for two years, when he again returned to his trade,

working at it until he was appointed superintendent of the city market. He served in this capacity from 1888 to 1891, again returning to his trade for some years. In 1900 he was appointed to his present office, that of court constable.

In December, 1854, Mr. Jacobs was married to Sarah J. Armstrong, who died in May, 1870, four of her children surviving, as follows: W. L. Jacobs, manager of the Stambaugh-Thompson Company, of Youngstown; Carrie L., wife of John Heasley, of California; Elmer E., of Birmingham, Alabama; and Mark B., who is in the plumbing business at Youngstown. On April 9, 1874, Mr. Jacobs was married second, to Agnes Irons, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, who died in September, 1903. The three surviving children of this union are: Guy, who is clerk for the chief of police at Youngstown; Ralph I., who is employed at the Youngstown Post Office; and L. J., who is in the plumbing business.

Mr. Jacobs has always been considered a good citizen, one who has taken an active interest in public affairs and one who, on being placed in official position, has faithfully performed his duties. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and has belonged to the Youngstown lodge for thirty-eight years. He is also a member of Tod Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, one of the leading citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, who has now retired from business activity, belongs to one of the old and influential families of this part of the county. He was born on the old Williamson farm in Youngstown township in 1827 and is a son of Pyatt Williamson, and a grandson of Joseph Williamson.

Joseph Williamson came to Mahoning County in the spring of 1800, and cleared a tract of land, then bringing his family here from Washington County, Pennsylvania. Pyatt Williamson, the father, was born in

Youngstown township, Mahoning County, in 1801 and was one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers in the county. At the time of his death he was the owner of 225 acres of fine farm land.

Joseph Williamson, the subject of this notice, was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the old pioneer school house of Youngstown township. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in connection with farming. He was married in the fifties to Belinda Detchon, a daughter of Elijah Detchon, one of the old settlers of Boardman township, Mahoning County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williamson: Warren P., manager of the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Works; Martha B. and Mary B., who are twins. Politically, Mr. Williamson is a Republican. He is a member of the Central Christian Church.



MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, commander of the Asher Kirkbride Post, No. 600, Grand Army of the Republic, at Berlin Center, resides on a farm of 46 acres located on the township line between Berlin and Goshen. He was born in Berlin township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Shaw) Kirkbride.

Robert Kirkbride, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was married and came to Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1832, and was one of the earliest pioneers in Berlin township. He settled on a farm of 46 acres in Berlin township, which is now owned by John Hoyle. He remained on this farm the remainder of his life, dying in 1878 at the age of 78 years. His wife survived until 1883, dying aged 78 years. There were nine children born to Robert and Sarah Kirkbride: Nancy, Ferdinand, Mary, Frank, Watson, James, Joseph, Asher and Mahlon. Nancy married K. Morris. Ferdinand enlisted in Company D, 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from 1862 until the close of the Civil War. Mary married John Morris. James, who en-

listed at Berlin Center August 11, 1862, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, but served until the close of the war. Joseph, who enlisted at Berlin Center August 11, 1862, in Company H, 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was discharged after the battle of Perryville for disability. Asher, for whom the Grand Army Post at Berlin Center was named, was born in this township and at the age of 18 enlisted in Company H, 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Missionary Ridge.

Mahlon Kirkbride passed his boyhood days on the farm and at the age of 18 enlisted in Company G, 155th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months during the Civil War, when he was mustered out at Camp Dennison, and returned to Berlin township. Since then he has been engaged in farming on his present farm of 46 acres, the original purchase having been 30 acres.

Mr. Kirkbride was married in 1867 to Mary E. Botaw, a daughter of Thomas and Elma (Hutton) Botaw, the former of whom was a native of Goshen township, and the latter of Marlborough. Both the parents are deceased. Thomas Botaw, the grandfather of Mrs. Kirkbride, came to Goshen early in the 18th century with his future wife, Elizabeth Baum. They walked from Salem to Lisbon, there were married, and walked the distance back the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbride have had four children: Asher V., who married Mary Weaver; Chester T., who married Elizabeth Weaver; Sarah E., who died aged 27 years, and one an unnamed infant. Mr. Kirkbride is a Republican in politics, and has held various minor offices in both Goshen and Berlin townships.



GRANT S. WHITSLAR, one of the leading real estate men of Youngstown, was born in that city in 1864 and is the son of Dr. F. S. Whitslar, a pioneer dentist of Youngstown, who is now in his 82nd year. Mr. Whitslar was reared and educated in his native town, receiving a common school education. After

leaving school he did considerable reportorial work on the *Telegram* and *Indicator*, after which he was in the railroad mail service for four years, being the youngest clerk in charge on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For six years he was general passenger agent of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, of Chicago, Illinois, was manager of the Whaleback Steamship Company, of Chicago, for two years. After this he located in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was connected with the *Times-Democrat*, after which he returned to Youngstown, Ohio, and has since been engaged in the real estate business on an extensive scale. For the past five years he has been identified with the W. H. Park Land Company, and is also identified with various other enterprises of the city. In 1901 Mr. Whitslar was united in marriage with Minnie B. Welsh. He is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order.

J G. HANEY, of the firm of Rice, Haney & Medbury, general insurance, at Youngstown, is one of the representative business men of this city and is connected with a number of its important enterprises. Mr. Haney was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of the late Joseph G. Haney. When Youngstown was but a straggling village, with entirely undeveloped resources, Joseph G. Haney came here and embarked in a shoe business, which he continued during the active years of his life. He became a man of local prominence and for years was a justice of the peace in the growing city.

In 1871, J. G. Haney accompanied the family to Cleveland and there he completed his education, but in 1882 he came back to Youngstown. While in Cleveland he had been interested in the telephone business to some extent and was cashier for a time of the Cleveland Telephone Company. After returning to Youngstown, Mr. Haney embarked in the insurance business, in which he has continued

until the present. In 1891 the firm of Rice, Haney & Medbury was established and it has become the leading insurance firm of this section. The companies represented by this firm include these standard corporations: Insurance Company of North America; Home Insurance Company, of New York; Phoenix, of Hartford; Continental, of New York; Germania, of New York; Phoenix and Sun, of England; North British and Mercantile and Commercial Union, of England; Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York; Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland; and the Northwestern Life, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On September 18, 1895, Mr. Haney was married to Grace Mervin. Mr. Haney is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Elks and to the Youngstown and Rayen clubs. His business location is at No. 509 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown.

PAUL WICK was the youngest son of the family of twelve children born to Henry and Hannah (Baldwin) Wick. He was educated in the old Youngstown Academy, which stood on the site of the present public square. His first business enterprise was in the joint operation of a coal mine with his brother, John D. Wick. Later he was associated with other members of the family in the management of a mercantile establishment at Cleveland and still later devoted his attention to the developing of the resources and extending the trade of Youngstown. He was one of those who laid the foundation for the great iron industry, which has spread the fame of Youngstown throughout the world. Until 1866 he was concerned in a mercantile business at Youngstown as senior member of the firm of Wick & Goble. He then turned his attention to private banking, organizing the firm of Wick Brothers & Company, a banking house which has continued to the present time, having safely passed through every commercial crisis and gaining strength with each succeeding year.

Mr. Wick continued to be the head of this business until his death, which occurred June 13, 1890. He was also interested in the Ohio Iron & Steel Company, the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company and the Paul Wick Real Estate Company. In 1846 he was married to Susan A. Bull, a native of Vermont, who died in Youngstown in 1852, aged 56 years. To this marriage six children were born, among whom may be mentioned Myron C., George D. and Fred Wick, prominent business men of the city of Youngstown, and Harriet, the widow of John S. Ford. In 1885 he was married second to Mrs. Margaret L. Haney, of Youngstown. In his political sentiments Mr. Wick was always a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and as a man of high standing, known public spirit and large business interests, was more or less influential in shaping public movements in Youngstown. He served for some years as a member of the city council and for nineteen years was a member of the board of education. In church membership he was a Presbyterian, but his religion was wide enough and broad enough to cover other denominations, and in the dispensing of his charities he knew neither creed, color nor condition. Like most men of affairs, he was a man of practical views, but he was also keely alive to all that is beautiful and elevating in life.

John S. Ford is survived by his widow and one daughter, Helen, who reside in a beautiful home at No. 509 Wick avenue. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Ford also belonged and in which his Christian character was most highly appreciated.

NICHOLAS KNAUF, who resides on his well-improved farm of 55 acres, which is situated in one of the best sections of Ellsworth township, has long been considered one of the leading men of his community. Mr. Knauf was born July 14, 1854, on a farm in Ellsworth township, some miles west of his present home, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Goodman) Knauf.

Joseph Knauf, father of Nicholas, was born in Green township, Mahoning County, and was a son of Nicholas Knauf, who came to this section of the country with Henry Beard, when pioneer conditions still prevailed. Nicholas Knauf married a member of the Seachrist family and they became well-known residents of Green township. Among their children were: Joseph, Samuel, Jacob, Eli, John, Elizabeth, Lydia and Sarah, and of these Mrs. Elizabeth Bair, Mrs. Lydia Ewing, Mrs. Sarah Unger and Eli Knauf are living at the present time.

Joseph Knauf settled on the farm of which his son Nicholas now owns a part when the latter was small. In early manhood he married Hannah Goodman, who was a daughter of William and Julia Goodman, residents of Green township, and they had children, namely: Isaac, residing in Geauga County, married Tillie Webb; Nicholas; Frank, farming and operating a nursery and greenhouse, married Mary Winans; Martin, residing in the state of Washington, married Mary Kenreich; Elizabeth, who was married (first) to a Mr. Hively, and (second) to Jacob Toot; Lydia, who married John H. Lower, residing in Ellsworth township; and Alice, who died aged 20 years. The mother survives, but the father died in 1882.

Nicholas Knauf was educated in the district schools and the Union School at Canfield, attended an institution at Washington, Ohio, and completed his studies at Mt. Union College. For some years after attaining manhood he alternated farming and school teaching, according to the seasons, but after his marriage devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. In addition to carrying on general farming, he is much interested in raising strawberries, peaches and apples. He has made many improvements on his property, building a substantial barn and later his comfortable and attractive nine-room residence.

In 1886 Mr. Knauf was married to Lulu Esterly, who is a daughter of Eli and Clara Esterly, formerly of Green township, Mahoning County, and they have had five children, namely: Ethel M., a little miss of nine years;

Laura, deceased; Dorothy Alice, aged 4 years; William Nicholas, a sturdy boy of 2 years; and an infant.

Mr. Knauf has been active in township politics for a number of years and has served for a considerable period as trustee, being elected on the Republican ticket. He is a valuable member of the township school board and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the advancement of education in his community. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at Canfield.

A B. GILMORE, whose extensive operations in real estate at Youngstown have covered some fifteen years, has been identified with the interests of this city for almost a half century. He was born at Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Detchon) Gilmore.

The mother of Mr. Gilmore was of English ancestry. Her family settled in Boardman township, Mahoning County, prior to 1803. She died when her son was but four years old, and was survived by Mr. Gilmore for but little more than a year.

The subject of this sketch was thus left an orphan at a tender age. He was taken into the home of an uncle, Elijah Detchon, of Boardman township, where he remained until the marriage of one of his cousins, now Mrs. Joseph Williamson, when he went to live with her in Youngstown. There he was reared and educated and was a pupil in the High School at Youngstown. As soon as he was old enough he made himself useful in many ways, working at the kinds of employment then open to industrious youths and thus providing for his own support. He then made his way to Kansas, where he was employed for two years in a restaurant and bakery business. Upon his return to Youngstown, he embarked in a grocery business for some three years. Mr. Gilmore then began to deal in stock and for about 20 years was a large buyer and seller. Since closing out his stock business he has given his ex-

clusive attention to real estate and for the past 15 years has been one of the largest dealers in this locality. He has platted a number of streets in this city, and one place of 28 lots on which he built seven houses, and has disposed of the larger number of the lots. He handles only his own property and superintends its improvement.

In 1872, Mr. Gilmore was married to Mary J. McKinnie, of Youngstown, who is a daughter of James and Hannah McKinnie, who were among the early settlers of this section. They have two children, Ellen D., and Nettie H., young ladies residing at home, who are prominent in the city's social life.

For the past 20 years Mr. Gilmore and family have been members of the First Christian Church, in which he is an elder, having at various times been trustee and treasurer. He has fraternal connections with the United Workmen and the Heptasophs.

About 1798, the Detchon family came to America.

J OHN S. FORD, who for a number of years was prominently identified with many of the leading business interests of Youngstown, was born September 5, 1856, at Omaha, Nebraska, and died April 8, 1893, in Florida, whither he had gone in the hope of regaining his health. His parents were Gen. James H. and Arabella (Stambaugh) Ford, and his grandparents on the maternal side were John and Sarah (Bower) Stambaugh, early pioneers of Mahoning County.

After completing his education in the public schools of Youngstown, where he acquitted himself creditably, John S. Ford learned business methods with his uncle, the late John Stambaugh. He possessed the natural ability to successfully apply these business methods in his own business life. In the course of events he became interested in the commercial life of Youngstown, where he was one of the original promoters of what is now the Youngstown Dry Goods Company, formerly the firm of

Stitt & Schmidt. He became a prominent factor of this company and was president of the Opera House Company. He was also largely interested as a stockholder in the Union Iron and Steel Company and the Falcon Nail & Iron Company, both of Youngstown, and in various mining enterprises of the far West. He was unusually successful in business and had a particularly bright future before him, but was removed from the scene of his labors in the prime of life.

Mr. Ford was deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was always ready to contribute time, money and effort for the purpose of advancing the usefulness of this organization. It was mainly due to his efforts and assistance that the present beautiful building of the association was erected at Youngstown. There are other monuments to his memory, not less enduring though not built of stone or marble, but they are enshrined in the hearts of hundreds to whom, quietly and unostentatiously he gave encouragement, sympathy and material benefits, as the occasion demanded. Personally he was beloved, respected and admired, for he possessed the engaging qualities which inspire affection and regard. Although primarily a business man, travel in his own and foreign lands had broadened his outlook and brought about an appreciation of art, literature and music. To intimate friends and those who enjoyed the hospitality of his home he was known as a man of refined culture and engaging personality.

On June 8, 1887, Mr. Ford was married to Harriet Wick, a daughter of the late Paul and Susan A. (Bull) Wick, of Youngstown. Her father was born October 1, 1824, in Mahoning County, Ohio. He was a son of Henry and Hannah (Baldwin) Wick, who were married December 11, 1794, and soon thereafter took up their residence in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Henry Wick engaged in mercantile business until 1801, when he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, his father-in-law, Caleb Baldwin, having preceded him. He re-embarked in business here and in the follow-

ing year brought his family. His store on the southeast corner of the Diamond on the corner of Federal and Phelps streets, was a land-mark for over 40 years. Henry Wick died November 4, 1845, and was survived by his wife until 1849.

HENRY J. LEEWORTHY, general contractor, who is located at No. 16, Marion street, Youngstown, was born in England, February, 1867, and was five years old when he accompanied his parents to America. They located in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated.

Mr. Leeworthy was engaged in mill work until about 22 years of age and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he took up contracting, for a time being connected with the Valley Lumber Company. He has been in business at Youngstown for the past seven years, and has been interested in a large amount of the important building operations going on in the city, working as a general contractor. In 1889, Mr. Leeworthy was married to Susie E. Swift, of Warren, Ohio, and they have one child, Mabel E. Mr. Leeworthy belongs to the order of Foresters and the American Insurance Union. He is a prominent member of the Third Christian Church, being chairman and secretary of its official board. Both as a business man and a private citizen, he stands very high in the community.

JACOB WARREN, JR., a well-known citizen and representative farmer of Goshen township, who also conducts a modern dairy business on his fine farm of 90½ acres, which is situated in section 4, has been established on his present place since the spring of 1896. He was born May 5, 1870, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalena Warren.

The mother of Mr. Warren died in Switzerland when he was an infant, but his father still survives, having passed his 60th year, and resides in Smith township, Mahoning County. He brought his children to America, when Jacob was 14 years of age, and settled in Stark County, Ohio. There the youth grew up to manhood, and obtained his English education. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits and has given much attention to dairying. His farm is well stocked and his Holstein cattle are of the best blood. He gives them much care and takes a justifiable pride in them.

In March, 1896, Mr. Warren was married to Mary Warren, who was born near his old home in Switzerland. This estimable lady is a great help to her husband in carrying on his large business, she having been reared by a careful mother to be a good housekeeper. Mr. Warren takes no active interest in politics, but he may always be counted on to support measures in his township looking to the improvement of the public schools, the establishing of churches and the building of good roads. He believes in the growing of the best cattle and the use of good machinery and his example is followed by a number of his fellow farmers and dairymen. From his dairy many residents of Salem are supplied.



W. J. SCHOLL, president of The W. J. Scholl Company, at Youngstown, plumbers and gas fitters, was born at Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents, by way of the canal, to Youngstown, Ohio.

Until he was 13 years old, Mr. Scholl attended school, but then he was deemed old enough to earn his own living and he began work for John Manning, in a nursery. Later he worked for a year in the nail mill and then operated an engine in the Turner Spike Works for 18 months. In 1873, he first entered into the plumbing business in which he has been

interested ever since. After one year alone, he admitted Jack Semple to a partnership and later William Semple took the latter's place. In 1906, the latter sold his interest to Mr. Scholl. In 1900, the business had been incorporated as the Scholl-Semple Company and capitalized at \$60,000. W. J. Scholl became president; T. A. Harris, vice-president; and E. G. Cronick, secretary and treasurer. In the current year the name of the firm was changed to The W. J. Scholl Company. This company does a large business, having a plant at No. 116 Market street. It operates a machine shop and makes a specialty of high pressure heavy pipe fitting.

In 1885, Mr. Scholl was married to Della Davis, a daughter of Abraham Davis, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Mary, who is the wife of Morgan Whitehead, who is a grandson of Owen Evans, one of the Welsh pioneers of Mahoning County. Mr. Scholl is connected with the Masonic fraternity and is also an Elk.



SAMUEL W. ROLLER, formerly an extensive farmer and successful fruit-grower, of Green township, was one of the most highly esteemed residents of this section, in which his long and useful life of 77 years was passed. Mr. Roller was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 30, 1825, and died in the same place, March 30, 1902. His parents were Michael and Isabel (Calvin) Roller, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Virginia. Michael Roller, father of Samuel W., probably accompanied his parents to Green township as family records say that his brother Isaac was the first white male child born here.

Samuel W. Roller was reared in Green township and obtained a district school education, after which he devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In addition to farming and stock-raising, he was much interested in the growing of fruits and was one

of the best informed horticulturists in this section. On November 3, 1855, Mr. Roller was married to Sarah E. Hole, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 29, 1832, and is a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Armstrong) Hole. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Delaware. In their youth they had accompanied their respective parents to Columbiana County, where the Holes and Armstrongs are listed with the earliest settlers and most respected pioneers.

There were nine children born to Samuel W. Roller and wife, the seven surviving being as follows: Elvira J., who married Oliver S. Walter, residing at Greenford; Melissa M., who is the widow of Dr. J. H. Calvin, who was a prominent physician of Salem; Arthur C., residing in Columbiana County; Anna L., who married Jacob Cook, of Salem; Ida L., residing with her mother at Greenford; and Charles J. and Ernest L., both residing in Green township.

In political views, Mr. Roller was a Republican, and was elected to the office of township trustee on several occasions. Mrs. Roller resides with her daughter, at Greenford, where she has a wide social acquaintance and many friends. She is a member of the Disciples Church.

H W. DAVIS. Prominent among the business men of Youngstown is H. W. Davis, who has, perhaps, been more extensively engaged here in handling valuable real estate than any other individual. He is manager of the South End Lumber Company and other important business connections. Mr. Davis was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1843, and is a son of Ebenezer Davis.

Ebenezer Davis died in 1876. He had crossed the plains to California, in 1849, met with good success and on his return, located at Youngstown, where he was a coal operator for a number of years.

H. W. Davis was reared and educated in his native city. He entered the Brown-Bonnell rolling mill when little more than a boy, and

remained with that firm for 11 years. Mr. Davis then embarked in an insurance and real estate business, the former branch of which he has discontinued. He deals mainly in city property, buys large tracts and plats and after improving, sells to great advantage. He has erected fully 150 residences in this city and has done much to add to the beauty and value of every tract of land that he has handled. Aside from his personal business he has been one of the city's most progressive and enterprising men. He promoted and organized the Mahoning Abstract Company; promoted and helped organize the Banner Electric Company, of which he is still a stockholder; was one of the reorganizers of the Mineral Ridge Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of coal mine supplies, a very successful enterprise, of which he is a director and stockholder; he also promoted the South End Lumber Company, of which he is the manager. On September 10, 1887, he was married to Lenora Thulen, who is a daughter of Henry Thulen, an old resident of this city. They have two children, Helen and Fred.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Republican and a prominent member of the party in this section. In 1889, he was elected recorder of Mahoning County, and in 1895, he was again elected to the same office. At the late Republican State convention held at Columbus, he was sent as a delegate from this section.

REV. CHARLES F. MIDDLETON, who belongs to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is also one of the representative business men of Goshen township, largely interested in the sawmill industry. Mr. Middleton was born December 1, 1862, on the farm of 35 acres on which he resides and owns, which is situated in Goshen township, not far from the village of Patmos. He is a son of Levi S. and Elizabeth (Meridith) Middleton.

The parents of Mr. Middleton were born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and came to Mahoning County some 60 years ago, settling

on the farm in section 4, on which their son resides, when all this land was covered with forest. Levi S. Middleton became one of the township's most useful citizens and when his death occurred the whole community felt the loss. His widow still survives, having reached her 86th year. Of their children, six survive, namely: Elwood O., residing in Montcalm County, Michigan; Beulah, wife of George Hinchman, residing in Goshen township; Conley T., a resident of Marshall County, Indiana; Eliza J., wife of Samuel E. Bradshaw, residing in Goshen township; William L., residing at Patmos, Ohio, which is the home also of his venerable mother; and Charles F. Levi S. Middleton was a member of the Friends Church.

Charles F. Middleton was reared in Goshen township and all his early associations center around his present home, on which he has lived all his life. His education was obtained in the public schools at Patmos, and his theological training has been secured through a thorough course of religious reading and a close study of those subjects which pertain to the advancement of the human race. During his younger years he lived on the farm and assisted in its development, but later found himself better fitted for work in other directions. He learned the carpenter's trade and for a time engaged in contracting for stone culvert work, afterwards becoming interested in lumbering. For several years he bought timber and cut and hauled logs, and for the past four years has been operating a portable sawmill. He is a man of excellent business ability and through his honorable and upright methods, has established a wide reputation for sterling integrity.

Mr. Middleton was married (first) to Wilma A. Templin, who was a daughter of James W. Templin, formerly of Goshen township. To this marriage two children were born: Mary O., who married Clyde Owens, residing in Goshen township; and Carrie E., who married Homer Greenamyre, residing in Goshen township. Mr. Middleton was married (second) to Rikla Stallsmith, who is a daughter of the late Allen Stallsmith, of Ells-

worth township, and they have had three children, the two survivors being: Florence B. and Paul M. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM POWELL, general superintendent of the sewerage system, at Youngstown, is a careful and efficient public officer. He was born in Wales, in 1858, and he was four years of age when his parents brought him to America and to Youngstown.

Mr. Powell was reared and educated in this city and as soon as his age permitted, he entered the rolling mills of the Brown-Bonnell Company. He remained with that concern from 1869 until 1893, when he was appointed to his present position, one of large importance in a city the size of Youngstown.

On August 26, 1887, Mr. Powell was married to Kate Francis, who died on February 8, 1905. She is survived by three children, namely: Francis M., William Edward and Hannah.

Mr. Powell has been a very active member of the Republican party for a number of years and he was present at both National conventions which nominated the late President McKinley. He is a member of the Foraker Republican Club. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



THOMAS J. HELRIGLE, foreman of the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Company, an important business concern at Youngstown, has been identified with the interests of this city for the past 21 years. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, October 5, 1850.

Thomas J. Helrigle was reared and educated at Dayton, where he resided until he was 21 years of age, in the meanwhile having learned the trade of carriage trimmer. This

he worked at up to 1885 in different parts of Ohio and in Indiana and Kentucky, but in the latter year he came to Youngstown and entered the employ of the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Company, taking charge of the trimming department. He was made foreman and has filled this position ever since. Mr. Helrigle has some investments in other industries at Youngstown and has manufacturing interests in the West. Since taking up his residence in this city, he has proven himself a first-class citizen, at present is a member of the board of education and has served for two years as a member of the city council.

In August, 1874, Mr. Helrigle was married, at Xenia, Ohio, to Nellie Clewell, and they have two sons, Thomas E., who is a traveling salesman, and Emil B., who is a student at the Rayen High School. For many years Mr. Helrigle has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is past master of Western Star Lodge of the Youngstown Chapter, and has been secretary since 1893. He is also an active member of the Elks.

JOSEPH F. REDMAN, whose progressive methods and excellent agricultural management, have made his 100 acres of fine land in section 33, one of the best farms in Goshen township, is a native of Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was born December 25, 1867. His parents were Daniel D. and Emma (Fuhr) Redman.

The father of Mr. Redman, who died when Joseph F. was a child, was a native of Pennsylvania. He married Emma Fuhr, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and after the birth of Joseph F., the family settled in Knox township, in the above county. The mother still resides there, having contracted a second marriage, with John Wagner. Mr. Wagner has one sister, Mary A., who married B. B. Lewis, and resides in Smith township.

Joseph F. Redman was reared to maturity in Knox township and there secured a common

school education. His business training has been entirely along agricultural lines and he has made farming his main occupation. He has many progressive ideas which he has put into practice and his land is thus made more valuable. He carries on general farming and stockraising. On January 26, 1903, Mr. Redman was married to Anna C. Oesch, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 20, 1874, and is a daughter of Ulrich and Elizabeth (Denny) Oesch. Her parents were natives of Switzerland and were early settlers in Columbiana County. Mr. and Mrs. Redman have five children: Elsie M., Ernest O., Leonard D., Sarah E., and Arthur L. Mr. and Mrs. Redman are members of the Reform Church. In politics, Mr. Redman is a Republican. He has never accepted any office except that of school director, serving as such because he is much interested in the public school system. He is a man of sterling character and has the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

CHARLES F. MATTESON, who has been a resident of Mahoning County for the past 25 years, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at 205 West Federal street, Youngstown, Ohio. He was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1856, and was reared and educated in that county, after which he worked for a time in his father's store. His father, Horace E. Matteson, was the first agent of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company which was organized in 1848, and from 1865 to 1881 he had the agency for Mahoning County, but in 1881 he gave it up to his son Charles, the subject of this notice.

After Mr. Matteson took the agency for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company he first located in Canfield, Mahoning County, but soon after moved to Youngstown, where he has since been the representative of that company, and is also engaged to some extent in the real estate business. Mr. Matteson is perhaps acquainted with more men in Mahoning County

than any other man in the county. He is vice-president of the Las Tunas Citrus Fruit Company, of Cuba, of which his son Clark H. is superintendent. The latter is now located in Cuba.

Mr. Matteson was first married in 1882 to Miss Florence Stone; she died in 1902 leaving one son, Clark H., above mentioned. He married, second, in 1904, Fidelia Ripple. Fraternally, Mr. Matteson is connected with Youngstown Lodge No. 403, I. O. O. F., of Youngstown, and is also a member of the Camp and Canton, and a past grand of the order. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

F. DUESING, one of the old established merchants at Youngstown, who has been identified with mercantile life here for the past 35 years, was born in Germany and is a son of Frederick Duesing, who still survives and resides at Youngstown.

Mr. Duesing was two years old when he accompanied his parents to America. They lived for three years at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and then came to Youngstown, where H. F. was reared to manhood and was given a good education in the public schools. After serving for about a year and a half, with the firm of E. M. McGillen Company, in 1890 he engaged in mercantile business at No. 2246 West Federal street. In addition to this business, Mr. Duesing operates a branch grocery store on Highland street. He has various other interests, being a stockholder in a number of successful enterprises.

In 1893, Mr. Duesing was married to Bertha Bayer, who is a daughter of Capt. John Bayer, and they have two children, Vera May and Frederick H. The family belongs to the First Lutheran Church.

Politically Mr. Duesing has always been an active Democrat and on numerous occasions has been signally honored by his party. He has filled a position on the board of education as the choice of both Democrats and Re-

publicans. He is president of the State board of Retail Grocers' Association. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs also to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

PERKINS BROTHERS, proprietors of The Perkins Hardware & Roofing Co., one of the leading business firms at Youngstown, in the general hardware and roofing line and located at No. 2250 West Federal street, was established May 15, 1899, by George R., Joseph R. and John R. Perkins. The business includes general hardware, slate and tin roofing and furnaces. George R. Perkins, the oldest member of the firm, was born at Youngstown and is a son of Richard Perkins, who was engaged here in a coal business for years. George R. was reared and educated in this city and began business in the tobacco line, but later became connected with the iron interests of this section and for 20 years has been identified with the Youngstown Steel Company, for the past 10 years having been superintendent of furnaces. He is one of Youngstown's most reliable citizens.

Joseph R. Perkins, the second member of the firm, was formerly shipping clerk and paymaster of the Port Royal Coal and Coke Company. He now takes care of the tin roofing business for the firm, all over the State.

John R. Perkins, the youngest member of the firm, was born at Wethersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was about 10 years old when he came to Youngstown. He was connected with the Stambaugh-Thompson Hardware Company before entering into his present business. All three brothers are practical, experienced men and they control a large concern.

In 1901, John R. Perkins was married to Rachel Wooley, and they have one son, Jere Richard, named for his paternal grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins belong to the First Presbyterian Church.

The directors and officers of The Perkins Hardware and Roofing Company are as fol-

lows: President, John R. Perkins; vice-president, George R. Perkins; secretary and treasurer, Joseph R. Perkins. Directors: James Perkins, George Perkins, Joe Perkins, John R. Perkins and J. R. Wooley.

URIES BAIRD, a prominent citizen of Goshen township, has many business interests in this locality. In addition to extensive farming and sheep-growing, he is proprietor of a sawmill and for many years has been identified with bee culture. He was born in Canfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 25, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Fulweiler) Baird.

The Baird family can trace its history beyond the Casper Baird, who was the great-grandfather of Jacob Baird. Casper Baird was born in Germany and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he lived for 36 years and then, in old age, came to Mahoning County, and died in Green township, having lived there only one year. His son, John Baird, succeeded him, having accompanied his father from Pennsylvania, and in turn, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Baird, who was the first head of the family born in Green township. The uncle of this Henry Baird, also Henry Baird, was one of the first men in Green township to utilize the water power to run a sawmill, and the second Henry was the successor in that line, and he was the introducer of steam power. Uries Baird was the third of the name to continue the industry in Green township, his mill being equipped with modern steam machinery. Grandfather Henry Baird became a man of large possessions and at his death left to his family over 1100 acres of land.

Jacob Baird, father of Uries Baird, resided all his life in Green township, except a short period spent in Canfield township. He carried on agricultural pursuits, was a large farmer and successful stock-raiser and operated 800 acres of land. He died March 5, 1901.

Uries Baird was reared in Green township and from his youth has been interested in all

that pertains to agriculture. In May, 1879, he settled on his present farm in Goshen township, and since 1890 he has been operating a sawmill in connection with his other enterprises. For many years Mr. Baird has made a study of bee culture and probably is the best informed man on this subject in Mahoning County, where he is recognized as a leading apiarist. He is the inventor of the celebrated Chaff Bee Hive, which is in general use with apiarists all over the country.

Mr. Baird married Harriet Messerly, who was born in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and they have one son, James H., who was born March 16, 1880. The latter married Helen S. Bowman, who is a daughter of Charles Bowman, of Goshen township.

As may be judged, Mr. Baird is a very busy man, but he is never too much occupied with his own affairs to recognize the duties of a good citizen. He is a staunch friend of the public schools and readily gives support to public-spirited enterprises which promise to be of permanent benefit to the community. Politically he is a Democrat. For nearly a half century he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows, at Canfield. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE L. DINGLEDDY, of the firm of Dingleddy Brothers, wholesale and retail hardware merchants, is one of the representative business men of Youngstown. A valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of the city, he has been identified here since 1881. Mr. Dingleddy was born in November, 1860, at Buffalo, New York.

After completing his literary education, which was obtained in both private and public schools, Mr. Dingleddy became a clerk in a shoe store at Buffalo, but after this he had spent his vacations for one year as a clerk in Fulton Market. He then became associated with Dudley Brothers of Buffalo, engineering supplies and belts, with which firm he remained

from 1878 to 1881, and when he severed his connection was acting in the capacity of book-keeper. In the latter year he became book-keeper for his uncle, G. H. Dingley, Sr., in the lumber business, and remained with him until 1887, when, with his brother, John Dingley, he established a hardware store at Youngstown, locating at No. 448 East Federal street. Increasing trade soon demanded larger accommodations, and the business was moved to the Davis building on East Federal street, where they leased their present commodious quarters and now occupy No. 220-222. Since locating here they have added two large rooms, the main store room being 90 feet long and the warehouse 100 feet long. They occupy also the second floor and basement. Their business is a very extensive one, as they deal both wholesale and retail. In addition to his interests here, Mr. Dingley is also a director in the Equity Savings & Loan Association.

In 1884, Mr. Dingley was married first, to Nettie Ludt, of Youngstown, who died in 1887, leaving two children, Edward J. and Tena C., both of whom are now deceased. In 1903, Mr. Dingley was married second, to Antoinette Boehme, who is a daughter of Rev. A. E. Boehme. Mr. and Mrs. Dingley are members of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is an official member.

RICHARD GARLICK, a very prominent business citizen of Youngstown and identified with many of its leading interests, is treasurer of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Mr. Garlick was born in this city in 1871, and he is a son of H. M. Garlick, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. He was reared in his native city and after completing his course at the Raven High School, spent two years at Yale College. Upon his return to Youngstown he was connected with the Lloyd Booth Company until 1900, when he accepted the position of treasurer of the Youngstown Sheet

and Tube Company. Mr. Garlick is also connected with a number of other successful enterprises, being a director in the Dollar Savings and Trust Company; a director in the First National Bank; a director in the American Belting Company; president of the Concrete Sand and Stone Company, of Youngstown, and owns stock in other large concerns. He is a valued member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.

In 1901, Mr. Garlick was married to Mary Holmes Wells, who is a daughter of the late Thomas H. Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Garlick are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the social organization known as the Youngstown club. His offices are situated in the Federal Building.

THOMAS P. DECAMP, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Youngstown township, residing on his farm of 107 acres, situated in section 9, was born April 3, 1829, in Boardman township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Parkis and Pleasant (Thornburg) DeCamp.

Louis DeCamp, grandfather of our subject, a native of New Jersey, came to Mahoning County in about 1803, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he resided for several years. He was among the earliest pioneers of this county and located on a farm of 100 acres in Boardman township and here remained the rest of his life, engaged in clearing and cultivating this land. A blacksmith by trade he built a forge on a small stream known as Cornersburg Run. He made a small trip hammer and engaged in general blacksmithing, also making edged tools. Subsequently he erected a saw-mill in which he manufactured the greater part of the lumber from which the first frame houses in that locality were built.

Parkis DeCamp, father of Thomas P., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was a small boy when his father moved to Boardman township. He was the eldest son and for many years operated his father's saw-

mill, as well as assisting him with the work on the farm. He married Pleasant Thornburg and they became the parents of three children: Thomas P., the subject of this sketch; John W., deceased; and Sarah Ann, who died aged 25 years.

Thomas P. DeCamp has been a resident of this township since a child of two years, when his parents came from Boardman township. After leaving school he taught for six terms, his first term being in Bears' Den district, and two terms in the Ross district, Austintown township, and three terms in the Cornersburg district. Since his first marriage Mr. DeCamp has been engaged in farming, and came to his present farm during the latter part of April, 1852, having lived previously with his father in section 11. Mr. DeCamp owns about 155.84 acres of farm land in Youngstown township, 107.54 in section 9, 22.15 in section 11, and 26 acres in section 10.

Mr. DeCamp was married on April 22, 1852, to Sallie Ann Price, a daughter of Jesse Price. They had three children: Laura J., widow of Almedas Wehr; Mary Ellen, who married Robert Wallace of Youngstown; and Warren, who died aged seven years. Mrs. DeCamp died in 1867, and on March 5, 1868, he married Melissa Calhoun, a daughter of Andrew Calhoun, who was a resident of Jackson township, Mahoning County. Mr. DeCamp is the grandfather of three children, Norman and Mark Wehr, and Wayne Wallace. He also has five great-grandchildren—Howard, Roy, Frank and Kenneth Wehr, all children of his grandson, Norman Wehr, and Verne Wehr, son of his grandson, Mark Wehr. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. DeCamp accompany this article.



FRED M. ORR, of the undertaking and embalming firm of John S. Orr & Son, leading undertakers at Youngstown, was born here March 6, 1874, and is a son of John S. Orr, who has conducted an undertaking business here since 1870. He was reared at Youngstown, and

was educated here and at Peekskill Academy, on the Hudson river, spending one year in the Rayen School and graduating at Peekskill in 1892. He is a well qualified man in his business, being a graduate both of the Champion and the Massachusetts Colleges of Embalming. He became a partner with his father, in 1900. The firm is well equipped for all possible demands that could be made on them, in their line. On October 7, 1902, Mr. Orr was married to Harriet L. Sims, of Youngstown, who is a sister of Superintendent Sims, of the City Hospital. They have one child, Sarah Montgomery.

Mr. Orr belongs to a number of business organizations and social societies. He is quite prominent in Masonry, being a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; Youngstown Chapter, No. 9; St. John's Commandery, No. 20; Hiram Lodge of Perfection, all of Youngstown; also of the Lake Erie Consistory of Cleveland; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Cleveland; and Warren Council, of Warren, Ohio. He belongs also to the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Protected Home Circle, and is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.



HOMER S. WILLIAMS, president and manager of the Homer S. Williams Company, handlers of a complete line of house furnishing goods, located in the Wick building at No. 100 Market street, Youngstown, is one of the enterprising and representative business men of this city. Mr. Williams was born in 1875, on a farm in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education in the country schools near his home, but having no inclination for an agricultural life, at the age of 16 years he began to interest himself in other pursuits. He started out as a solicitor and then entered the employ of the United States Express Company, with which he remained for three years. He then became express messenger for the Adams Express Company, continuing with that concern for three years, being the young-

est messenger in the employ of the company. He looks with pardonable pride on this part of his life, because he can truthfully assert that he never lost a single day's salary during this long period. Thus, by the time he was 23 years old he had accumulated enough capital to engage in business for himself and he accordingly embarked in a wall paper business at Hagerstown, Maryland. He began, necessarily, in a small way, but greatly increased his facilities during the four years he remained in that place.

On August 1, 1902, Mr. Williams came to Youngstown and entered into business here. In 1904 the Homer S. Williams Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, which, on account of greatly increased business, has been advanced to \$75,000.

This company possess the finest business rooms in Youngstown. They occupy the Wick building, at No. 100 Market street, which gives them 37,000 square feet of floor space, much more than is used by any other concern here. Their large and varied stock of furnishing goods offer the best opportunities for choice and purchase in northeastern Ohio. In 1898, Mr. Williams was married to Nora M. Lantz, of Cumberland, Maryland, and they have two children, Homer H. and Bradley W. Mr. Williams is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

and around his home, but he was ambitious and had a strong desire to emigrate to America and seek his fortune there, consequently in 1874, he crossed the Atlantic ocean and landed on the shores of the United States, coming directly to Ohio. After passing some time in Columbiana County, he visited Missouri, but came back to Columbiana County, and spent several years in Knox township. In 1888 he came to Mahoning County, since when he has been a resident of Goshen township. He owns a good farm of 48 acres, which is well cultivated and comfortably improved.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. Batzli was married to Mrs. Louisa Egger, widow of Arnold Egger. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Ulrich and Margaret (Denny) Oesch. Her parents were born in Switzerland and were early settlers in Columbiana County, where both died. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Batzli, there are four survivors, David E., Minnie B., Elizabeth M. and Anna M. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Batzli has one surviving son, Arnold E., residing in Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Batzli are members of the Reformed Church. He is a man of public spirit and good judgment, and the confidence his fellow-citizens feel in him is shown by their electing and re-electing him a member of the school board ever since 1900.

DAVID BATZLI, a valued and useful member of the school board and a prominent agriculturist of Goshen township, who has resided on his present farm in section 33, since the fall of 1897, was born November 11, 1851, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. His parents were David and Susanna (Weismuth) Batzli.

The parents of Mr. Batzli were natives of Switzerland. The father, David, died in 1865; his wife survived him 30 years, dying in 1895. In the schools of his own land, Mr. Batzli received sufficient education to fit him for the duties he was called upon to perform in

EMIL J. ANDERSON, who is engaged in the practice of law, at Youngstown, Ohio, and who has won his way through his own efforts to his present creditable position at the bar, has been a resident of America since he was nine years of age, though a native of Sweden.

The parents of Mr. Anderson came to Youngstown and thus chance provided a citizen whose whole career has been one to reflect credit upon his adopted home. Mr. Anderson proved a studious youth and took advantage of every opportunity afforded by the excellent public schools, spending three years at the Rayen School and then taking a business course

at Brown's Commercial College. During this period he practically paid his own way, selling papers, working at odd times in business houses and being employed for awhile in the Andrews Brothers establishment at Hazelton. With his mind set on a professional career, he studied law for a short time with R. B. Murray and Charles Koonce, but necessity compelled him to put aside his books for a time. Consequently he served in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad for about two and a half years, during which time he devoted as much attention as he could to evening study of his chosen profession. After leaving the railroad he was in the office of W. T. Gibson, prosecuting attorney, for three months and then continued his reading under General T. W. Sanderson. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1903, and subsequently was in partnership with General Sanderson for 18 months, and, later, with A. M. Henderson. He has made a specialty of handling damage suits and has been particularly successful. June 1, 1907, he entered into partnership with D. F. Anderson, the firm to be known as Anderson & Anderson, with offices in the Dollar Bank building.

Mr. Anderson for a number of years has been active in politics. He is a member of the city Board of Education, to which he was elected for a term of four years, and by action of the Legislature will serve an additional year. Fraternally, Mr. Anderson is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He has well acquitted himself with credit in his business and professional capacities, and has won the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in a high degree.

GEORGE YAGER, a prosperous farmer of Austintown township and an extensive land owner in Mahoning County, resides on a fine farm of 80 acres located in section 21. He was born February 17, 1846, on the home farm in Canfield township and is a son of Christian and Catherine Miller.

Christian Yager was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, a son of John Yager, who was one of the early settlers of the county. He was one of a family of eight children: John; Henry; Christian; Daniel; Samuel; Elizabeth (Mrs. P. Stitel); Catherine (Mrs. Bearer), and Polly. Christian Yager was born in an old log house in Canfield township, where he was reared to maturity and subsequently engaged in farming. After his marriage he continued to live in Canfield township, and became a large land owner, having at one time 350 acres, which were acquired after much hard work and by honest and conservative business methods. During those days the work was all done by hand, and there were no farming implements made but the sickle, scythe and cradle. He married Catherine Miller, who was born on the Four Mile Run in Austintown township, and who was a daughter of John Miller, also one of the early pioneers of the county. They became the parents of five children, among them two daughters who died in infancy of the whooping cough. Those reared were as follows: William, a resident of Ellsworth; Nathan, a resident of Canfield township; and George, the subject of this sketch. Christian Yager died in January, 1895, at the advanced age of 82 years. His wife died aged 45 years.

George Yager was reared on his father's farm in Canfield township. The school he attended was located on the land on which his grandfather resided. He continued to remain at home assisting with the work until June, 1885, when he was united in marriage with Lucy Everett, who was born on the present farm of her husband, on November 30, 1863, a daughter of Steyman and Mary (Nire) Everett. Her parents came from Pennsylvania in wagons and were among the early pioneers of Austintown township, where they lived until an advanced age, the father dying when in his 79th year, and his wife at the age of 80 years. Mrs. Yager was one of a family of five children: Edgar, Charles, Pricilla (married William Crum, both now deceased); Lucy (Mrs. Yager); and Sarah, widow of John Crum.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yager have had two children, namely: Magdalene (Mrs. Elmer Carn), a resident of Canfield township; and Thomas, who married Bertha Shiffler, and resides with his father. Mr. Yager has always made farming his occupation and has always resided in Mahoning County. He and his family live in a fine, modern, eight-room residence, which was built in the fall of 1906. Politically Mr. Yager is a Democrat, and he is religiously connected with the Reformed Church.

SAMUEL R. SHAFFER, whose well-cultivated farm of 120 acres is situated in section 12, Goshen township, is a very successful farmer and one who has done much to raise the standard in the growing of first-class cattle, his herd of Holsteins and Jerseys being among the finest in this section of Mahoning County. Mr. Shaffer was born September 28, 1849, in Medina County, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Sophia (Rickle) Shaffer. The father of Mr. Shaffer was born in Germany and the mother in Pennsylvania, and they were among the early settlers in Medina County, Ohio, where they lived until Samuel R. was about six years of age, when they moved to Sandusky County, Ohio. They died in Mahoning County. Samuel R. Shaffer was reared in Sandusky County. He attended the schools near his father's farm. Early in the 70's the family removed from Sandusky County to Mahoning County and settled in Berlin township, where he lived until 1898, when he settled on his present valuable farm in Goshen township.

Mr. Shaffer was married (first) in Berlin township, to Alice Hull, who died 14 years later. He was married (second) to Laura Beardsley, who was born in Ellsworth township, and is the daughter of Henry Beardsley. Two children have been born of this marriage, namely: Ruby O., and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Salem. They have a

pleasant social circle in their neighborhood, and enjoy the esteem and friendship of all who know them.

DAVID G. MORRIS, president of the Valley Lumber Company, lumber dealers and general contractors, whose plant is situated at the corner of Holmes and Wood streets, Youngstown, has been a resident of this city for 27 years. He was born in Wales, in September, 1857.

Mr. Morris was 22 years of age when he came to America, having previously secured a good education and learned a useful trade. He soon located at Youngstown, where he found work as a carpenter, and shortly afterwards entered into general contracting. In 1903 he became associated with John W. Jones in the purchase of the Valley Lumber Company's plant, and they now operate a planing mill and do a large business in general contracting, being among the reliable, prosperous business men of the city.

In 1884, Mr. Morris was married to Eliza Morris, and they have three children, namely: Gommer, who is clerk for the L. & Southern Railroad; Charles, who is a student in the Rayen School, and David G., Jr. Mr. Morris is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias.

MV. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., general medical practitioner, who enjoys a large practice at Youngstown and is the physician and surgeon for both the police and fire departments of the city, was born in 1869, at Grove City, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. After completing the public school course, Dr. Cunningham entered Grove City College and was subsequently graduated from that institution, in the meanwhile having taught a number of terms of school. He then took up the

study of medicine and in 1894 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago. He at once located at Youngstown, where he has been practicing for the past 12 years. For a short time he was in partnership with Dr. John Woodbridge and later, also for a limited period, with Dr. Dickinson. He is a member of the Mahoning County and the Ohio State Medical Associations. Dr. Cunningham belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and also to the Youngstown Club. He was reared in the religious faith of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church.

K M. KELLY, assistant manager of the Lloyd Booth Co. Department of the United Engineering & Foundry Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Greenford, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1867, and is a son of David Z. and Ann Eliza (Griffith) Kelly.

David Z. Kelly, who died in 1873, was one of the early settlers at Youngstown, where he followed the tailoring business. During the Civil War he was a soldier in an Ohio regiment, and the hardships he was called upon to bear, seriously undermined his health and caused his comparatively early death. He married into one of the pioneer families of Mahoning County and his widow still survives.

Mr. Kelly was reared and educated here and had worked in a store ever since he was 11 years of age. When at the age of 19 he entered the employ of Lloyd Booth & Co., starting as office boy and continued with this firm, all through various positions until in October, 1902, he was made assistant manager. Since 1901 the business title of the house has been the Lloyd Booth Company Department of the United Engineering and Foundry Company. Mr. Kelly has some other business interests and stands very high in commercial circles in this city. In 1893 Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Mary Lillie Coale, who is a daughter of Garrison Coale, of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have one child, Ralph L.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Youngstown. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Elk.

K NESAL BROS., a prominent business firm at Petersburg, dealing in hardware, roofing, farm implements, furnaces, bath equipments, etc., is made up of James A., George E. and John M. Knesal, all men of high personal standing in this community. The business was established December 26, 1893, on North Market street, where it was conducted until in April, 1905, when the brothers bought the present desirable location, on the corner formerly occupied by Lipp Bros. & Miller, where Knesal Bros. have done a large business ever since.

John M. Knesal, of the above firm, was born on his father's farm adjoining Petersburg, January 1, 1868, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah E. (Moore) Knesal. Andrew was born May 6, 1828, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and accompanied his parents, Andrew and Catherine (Schwartz) Knesal, to America in 1832. In 1856, Andrew Knesal (second) married Sarah E. Moore, who was born over the Pennsylvania line, about three miles from Petersburg, Ohio, and they had 11 children, four of whom survive, John M. being the 10th in order of birth. In August, 1855, Andrew Knesal purchased the farm of 136 acres, in Springfield township, on which he has lived ever since. On October 9, 1906, he and his estimable wife celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary.

In the district school of Springfield township and at Petersburg, John M. Knesal obtained an excellent education and he remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old. His mind turned rather to business than agriculture, and about this time he had an opportunity offered him of learning the hardware business with Kridler & Warner, at Petersburg. Becoming interested in the business he one year later bought the half interest of Mr. Warner and the firm became Kridler & Knesal, which continued until December 26, 1903.

when the three brothers above mentioned bought into the firm and its style became Knesal Bros. The firm was financially interested in the organization of the Petersburg Creamery Company, and personally, John M. Knesal is identified with the First National Bank of East Palestine, and for several years he has been a director of the Unity Township Telephone Company. Both he and brother, George E. Knesal, have been more or less interested in the Harvest Home Picnic and Race Association since its organization.

On January 29, 1896, John M. Knesal was married to Abbie Heldmann, who was born in North Beaver township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1873, and is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Best) Heldmann, and a granddaughter of John Heldmann, who came to this section from Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Knesal have two children: Raymond Evelyn, who was born June 17, 1898, and Elizabeth Marie, who was born May 28, 1901. Mr. Knesal is a member and one of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Petersburg. Fraternally, he belongs to the order of Maccabees. Ever since its organization, Mr. Knesal has been an active member of the Petersburg orchestra and of the Petersburg band. While he is a staunch Democrat in political views, he never permits party feeling to interfere with his public-spirited efforts to advance the interests of Petersburg.

NL. NORRIS, secretary and general manager of The Banner Electric Company, at Youngstown, has been identified with the business interests of this city for the past twelve years. He was born November 25, 1863, at Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

When Mr. Norris was about six years old, his parents moved to Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, and there he was reared and educated. For six years after completing his education, he taught school and then spent three years clerking in a country store, subsequently becoming bookkeeper for The Warren

Manufacturing Company. He remained four years in this capacity, with this firm, and then embarked in the lamp business and became connected with The Orient Electric Company. Following the sale of that plant, he was connected for two years with the auditing department of the Ohio Steel Works. Mr. Norris was the main organizer of The Banner Electric Company, which was incorporated on June 1, 1901, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers of the company are: Thomas Carr, of Youngstown, president; C. S. Crook, of Youngstown, Ohio, vice-president; E. N. Beach, Youngstown, Ohio, treasurer, and N. L. Norris, secretary and general manager, and F. C. Kirchner, superintendent.

The Banner Electric Company have a finely equipped plant, an immense brick building running from No. 646 to 652 Market street. It is four stories high, is 40 by 200 feet in dimensions and gives 32,000 feet of floor space. The business is the manufacturing of incandescent electric lamps and they give employment to 225 workmen. In 1885, Mr. Norris was married to Josephine M. Swager, of Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, and they have three children, namely: Alta Mae, George Elton and Norman L. Mr. Norris is a member of the Youngstown Club.

HERMAN F. KLING, architect, and a resident of Youngstown for the past quarter of a century, was born in Germany in 1858 and came to America and directly to Youngstown, in 1881.

Mr. Kling had not only secured a good education in the schools of his native land, and was a student of architecture, but he had also learned the trade of stone cutter, at which he worked for eight months, after coming to Youngstown. He had a greater liking, however, for the pencil than for the chisel, and he therefore engaged in architecture with Adolph Kannengeiser, with whom he remained for five years. After the death of his teacher and partner, he continued alone in the business for fifteen years, but subsequently entered into

partnership with Mr. Zink, in 1903, under the firm name of Kling & Zink, which is now the leading architectural firm in this city. They have done a large amount of important work and their designs are noted for their beauty and utility.

In 1887, Mr. Kling was married to Ida Bertram, also a native of Germany. She died in 1899, leaving four children, as follows: Margaret, Freida, Frederick and Otto. Mr. Kling was married (second) to Ida Friebrtshauser, of Wheeling, West Virginia, of which union there are two children, Herman and Virginia.

Mr. Kling is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Rayen Club at Youngstown, and owns a beautiful home in this city. His business location is at No. 115 West Federal street.

ANDREW W. MEITER, residing on an excellent farm of 100 acres situated in section 34, Goshen township, devotes himself to general farming and dairying. Mr. Meiter was born June 16, 1875, in Transylvania, Austria, and is a son of George and Agnes Meiter.

The parents of Mr. Meiter were also born in Austria. They emigrated to America and both reside in Goshen township. Andrew W. Meiter remained in his native land until 1893, obtaining his education in the schools near his home. After reaching the United States, he came directly to Salem, Ohio, where he obtained employment in the Salem Wire and Nail Works, where he remained until the spring of 1902, when he came to his present farm. Mr. Meiter has a nice home and a good business. He raises grain and other products of this section and devotes much of his attention to dairying, keeping eighteen cows and running a daily milk route through Salem. He has a fine line of reliable customers, who depend upon him for their dairy supplies. Mr. Meiter has every reason to be proud of his success since coming to America, for it is due to his own industry and energy.

On March 14, 1900, Mr. Meiter was married to Catherine Krause, who is a daughter of Michael and Mary Krause, who reside on their farm in Columbiana County, four miles south of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Meiter have three children, namely: Emma P., Andrew W. and Matilda K. Both Mr. Meiter and his wife belong to the German Lutheran Church, at Salem.

TIMOTHY BEHAN, manager of the Youngstown Artificial Stone and Construction Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, a prosperous business enterprise, was born and reared in England, and was 20 years of age when he came to America. In his native land he had learned the stone cutter's trade, and, on arriving in this country, settled first at Philadelphia, where he worked for some ten years. Wishing to see something of the country, he then traveled to various points in the West and South, finding plenty of work at his trade up to 1899, when he came to Youngstown. For one year he was connected with the Broadhead Construction Company, and was then with the Niedermeier & Restle Company until he organized the Youngstown Artificial Stone and Construction Company, on January 1, 1905. The company was incorporated at the same time, under the laws of the state of Ohio, with a capital stock of 25,000. A. J. Lottus is president, and T. Behan, secretary and treasurer and general manager. The board of directors includes the two gentlemen named, with Thomas F. Welsh and John Gallagher. They are engaged in all kinds of artificial stone work, a large part of their business being manufacturing. The company is made up of capable, alert business men, who control a large amount of capital.

In 1901, Mr. Behan was married to Adelia A. Welsh, of Youngstown. He is a member of St. Columba's Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of St. John, being Sir Knight, and is colonel of the 14th District. He is also affiliated with other organizations.

H G. GIBSON, one of the representative business men of Youngstown, secretary and treasurer of the Millikin-Gibson Company, also secretary and treasurer of the East End Piano Company, was born in this city. He is a son of Samuel Gibson, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest resident of Youngstown, and of whom an extended sketch will be found in another part of this work.

After creditably graduating from the Rayen School, in 1886, H. G. Gibson immediately entered the employ of the large mercantile firm of the Haseltine Store Company, and remained with that house for eleven years, when, with Mr. Millikin, he bought the controlling stock of the concern. They organized and incorporated the Millikin-Gibson Company, articles being taken out in 1901, with A. Millikin, president; H. G. Gibson, secretary and treasurer, and T. E. Millikin, manager. The firm does a general mercantile business with commodious quarters on the corner of Wilson and Center streets. Mr. Gibson was one of the organizers of the East End Piano Company, which is also capitalized, and he remains its treasurer and secretary.

On October 31, 1899, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with May J. Kirtland, a daughter of the late Charles U. Kirtland, who was an old resident of Mahoning County. They have one child, a daughter named Martha Ellen. Mr. Gibson and wife belong to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

G EORGE H. GLAZZARD, a representative member of the Mahoning County bar, and an active Republican politician, was born October 31, 1864, in England, and is a son of the late George Glazzard, whose life was devoted to coal intrests.

George H. Glazzard accompanied his father to America and settled at Youngstown in 1866. His education was secured in the local schools and at the Northeastern Ohio Normal School, of Canfield, Ohio, after which

he taught school for a short time. Mr. Glazzard is a self-made man, and during his whole collegiate career earned the means to pursue his studies by working in the coal mines and by teaching. He was an employe at the Brown-Bonnell Mills for a short time and then worked for three years in a blast furnace, during this time losing but three or four days of the whole period. His last connection with the iron industry was at Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, where he spent about one year.

Mr. Glazzard then turned his attention to the study of law and after sufficient preparation under Attorney J. P. Wilson was admitted to the bar on March 11, 1897, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Youngstown, meeting with flattering success. He has always been zealous in his support of the Republican party and has been a party worker for the candidates on its ticket, although he has seldom permitted his name to be used in connection with political advancement. However, at one time, without any solicitation on his part, he received 1350 votes in the Republican primaries for city solicitor, and it is the declaration of his friends that he will be put forward for the position of prosecuting attorney in the coming Republican primaries. Both politically and professionally it would seem that he has a bright future before him.

On August 31, 1887, Mr. Glazzard was married to Mary Luella Humm, who belongs to a prominent family of Sharpsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Glazzard are members of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Anglo-American Society of Youngstown.

A W. CRAVER, of the firm of Moore & Craver, attorneys at Youngstown, was born in 1872, at North Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of William Craver and Mary (Wanamaker) Craver, his mother being a daughter of Nathan Wanamaker, of North Jackson, Mahoning County.

William Craver, whose death occurred in

1901, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in the 40's, settling in Trumbull County, but removing to Mahoning County in 1872, where he became a prominent man of his community and one of the leading farmers.

A. W. Craver was reared on his father's farm and after completing the common school course in his locality, entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he alternately attended and taught school for about eight years, graduating from the law department of the University in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and entered into practice at Youngstown. On January 1, 1904, he formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Moore, formerly mayor of Youngstown, which still exists. The firm stands very high in professional circles and successfully handles a large part of the important litigation of the Mahoning courts.

In 1901 Mr. Craver was married to Jeanette Noble, who is a daughter of Albie Noble, of St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio. Mr. Craver is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS E. CONNELL, attorney, at Youngstown, Ohio, was born here in 1871, and is recognized as one of the rising young professional men of the city. He is a son of the late Thomas Connell, who, at one time, was probably the most prominent contractor of Youngstown and vicinity.

Mr. Connell completed his literary education in the excellent schools of his native city, and then studied law with the Hon. James Kennedy, member of Congress from this district, being admitted to the bar in 1895. At one time he was the junior member of the well-known law firm of Kennedy, Moore, Williams & Connell, but in recent years has practiced alone. He is an active member of the Mahoning County Bar Association and has been prominently connected with a great deal of the important litigation in the courts of Mahoning

County for the past ten years. Mr. Connell has taken a very active part in political life, and is well and favorably known all over the county. He is a popular member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias at Youngstown.

ROBERT SAMUEL TAYLOR, superintendent of the infirmary at Canfield and owner of 100 acres of farm land in Ellsworth township, on which he resided until he accepted his present position, was born January 26, 1857, on his father's farm in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Hugh S. and Catherine (Shaffer) Taylor.

Hugh S. Taylor was born February 17, 1820, in Smith township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where his father, Robert S. Taylor, settled at a very early period. Robert S. Taylor was of French descent and came to Ohio from New York state, shortly after his marriage. He settled in the timber lands of Smith township and resided for some time in a log house which he built. They often had trouble with the Indians, who still inhabited this section, and for meat had to depend on the wild game, which was then very plentiful. He cleared the land and at the time of his death had it in a state of cultivation. He was the father of five children: Margaret Ann; Nancy; Harriet; Alicia; and Hugh S., the father of the present Robert S. Taylor. Hugh S. Taylor was reared on his father's farm, which he inherited and on which he is still living. He married Catherine Schaffer and reared a family of eight children: Robert Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Enloe C., Hugh Martin, Emlon, Marion, Margaret, Walter, a physician, and Franklin, an attorney.

Robert S. Taylor was reared in Smith township, assisting with the work on his father's farm and attending the district schools. He remained at home until 20 years of age, when he went to Ellsworth township and worked four years for M. G. Kirk, a farmer of that township. He then married Isabell Foxall, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island

January 20, 1855, a daughter of Henry and Mary Foxall, both of whom died when she and her sister were quite young, after which they found good homes with different families. Her sister, Mary Jane, was born July 1, 1859, in Youngstown and married Peter Foulk, of North Jackson. After his marriage Mr. Taylor purchased a farm of 100 acres in Ellsworth township from the Robert Kirk heirs, and resided there until March 15, 1906, when he was appointed superintendent of the infirmary of Mahoning County, and now farms his land on shares. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias of the North Jackson Lodge, and has served through all the chairs of that order. He is also a member of the Maccabees at Rosemont. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have no children. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

HOWELL C. DAVIES, M. D. Among the rising young professional men of Youngstown, who has been established here for the past eight years, is Dr. Howell C. Davies, physician and surgeon, who was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in July, 1875. Dr. Davies was reared and educated in his native city, was graduated at the Pittsburgh High School, and then entered upon the study of medicine. Subsequently he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1897, later taking a post-graduate course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at New York Polyclinics. After spending two years in this way, in 1899, he located at Youngstown, where he has since practiced. His thorough professional knowledge, his surgical skill, and his pleasing personality have all had weight in making him a popular citizen. In addition to his profession, he has some business interests here. He is a valued member of the Mahoning County and the Ohio State Medical Societies. In 1902, Dr. Davies was married to Elizabeth Tarr, of Lisbon, Ohio. Fraternally, Dr. Davies is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

HARRY G. HAMILTON. Probably no citizen of Youngstown has done more for the development or building up of this city and vicinity than Harry G. Hamilton, who was born at Youngstown in 1866, and has devoted the greater part of his life to the various interests and industries of the Mahoning Valley. Mr. Hamilton was reared and educated in his native city. After completing his education, he entered into the railroad business and worked for two years as locomotive fireman for the late C. H. Andrews. Subsequently he entered into the journalistic field, becoming associated with what is now the *Youngstown Indicator*, but which at that time was the old *Independent*, and for one year he was the capable editor of that journal. From the editorial chair he entered the rolling mill of Richard Brown, and after spending two years learning the work of the different departments, he was made superintendent, and continued in that position for several years. After leaving the rolling mill, he established, in association with Bales Campbell, a mill at Tacoma, Washington, and its operation there proved to be a very successful venture.

Later, disposing of his interests in Washington, Mr. Hamilton returned to Youngstown and immediately became identified with the extension of several railroad systems. He promoted and built the Youngstown Park & Falls Street Railway; bought the Youngstown Electric Light & Gas plant, and in connection with W. H. Park consolidated them with and promoted the Youngstown & Sharon Railroad, which Mr. Hamilton built and which is pronounced by expert railroad men to be one of the finest constructed electric lines in this section of Ohio. Another enterprise in which Mr. Hamilton was concerned with Mr. Park was the building of the handsome Park Theatre of Youngstown. Recently he has disposed of all of his railroad interests, and devotes the greater part of his time at present to large dealings in real estate. Undoubtedly Mr. Hamilton has bought, platted and improved more real estate in Youngstown than any other man in the city, and during the past fifteen

years has brought an immense amount of capital which has been invested here from the East. Another successful enterprise in which he is at present interested is the Mahoning Valley Water Company, which is establishing a very complete and extensive system at Struthers. His last success was the purchase of The Iola Portland Cement Company, of Kansas and Texas, and the consolidation of these with other Western cement plants, the combined plant controlling the Portland cement industries west of the Mississippi river..

In 1891 Mr. Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Thompson, of Toronto, Canada, and they have three children, namely: Harry, Fred and Alice. They enjoy one of the beautiful homes of this notably beautiful city and are prominent in social circles.

Mr. Hamilton is associated with and promoted in 1903 the Hamilton Realty Company, whose offices are on South Market street, Youngstown.

SILAS SHOOK was born June 11, 1850, on the old Tod farm, and is a son of Calvin and Julia (Stambaugh) Shook, who were well known and prominent farmers of Youngstown township.

Mr. Shook passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, and his education was received in the district schools and the high school of Youngstown. He was the first to bring Jersey cattle into Mahoning County. Mr. Shook has a strictly up-to-date dairy, using all of the modern scientific appliances in the business, and keeps on an average about ninety head of cows, besides a great many valuable horses. Mr. Shook is a man of great business ability, and when still quite young, began to appreciate the future growth of the city of Youngstown, and entered into the real estate business. He is one of the most prominent real estate men in the city and besides managing his own large farm and dairy, operates in partnership with H. H. Stambaugh, between 1,200 and 1,500 acres of land in Trumbull and Mahoning

counties. Mr. Shook's farm is one of the most modern and well improved farms in the township, with large sanitary barns for his cows and horses. He has met with severe loss on two occasions when his fine large barns were struck by lightning and burned, but they were immediately rebuilt.

Mr. Shook was married, in 1871, to Catherine O'Connor, and has three children, Mrs. A. E. Adams, George R. and Raymond C.

GEORGE TOD, president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, and one of the best known and most prominent citizens of Mahoning County, is a worthy representative of the distinguished family whose history has been so closely and beneficially interwoven with that of the city, county and state. He was born at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of the late Governor David and Maria (Smith) Tod, and a grandson of Judge George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod.

Though more than a generation has elapsed since David Tod passed from life's activities, so great was the impress he made on the minds and hearts of his fellow-citizens, that his name still remains fresh in the memories of those who love their country and delight to honor its great men. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, son of George and Sally (Isaacs) Tod, who were among the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve, coming hither from Connecticut.

Choosing law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in 1827, and in the space of fifteen years had become one of the most noted advocates in the state. In 1847 he was chosen by President Polk as a man eminently fitted by education, social polish, dignified bearing, and lofty public spirit, combined with diplomatic courtesy and ability, to fitly represent the United States at the court of Brazil as minister. There his wisdom, sagacity, and faithful performance of duty resulted in the satisfactory adjustment of all

state matters between the two countries and the further cementing of cordial relations.

In 1852 Minister Tod returned to his own country and resumed his business relations. The exigencies of the times, however, called him again from private life, and in 1861 he was elected governor of Ohio. History records his great services to the state during the War of the Rebellion, and he is still called the Great War Governor. An extended sketch of this distinguished statesman and beloved citizen may be found elsewhere in this volume. He passed peacefully away at his home, the Brier Hill farm, near Youngstown, on November 23, 1868.

On July 24, 1832, at Warren, Ohio, David Tod was married to Maria Smith, and their children were as follows: Charlotte, who died in 1868, was the wife of General A. V. Kautz, of the United States army; John was a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, now deceased; Henry, who is now deceased, and a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume, was president of the Second National Bank at Youngstown; George, who is the subject of this review; William, deceased, whose biography appears on another page of this work, was a prominent manufacturer and leading citizen of Youngstown; Grace, who is the wife of Hon. George F. Arrel, of the well known law firm of Arrel, Wilson & Harrington; and Sally, of Youngstown.

George Tod was about three years old when his parents settled on the Brier Hill farm, which was so called from its original abundance of briars, whose extermination provided him with frequent if not congenial occupation in his boyhood days. His education was secured in the local schools and he grew up accustomed to working on the home farm. In April, 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he enlisted as a private in the Mahoning Rifles, which was one of the first companies to report to the Governor. In the following March, at Cleveland, the Rifles became Company B of the Nineteenth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. Tod served with the organization until the close of his term of enlistment.

Upon his return to Youngstown he entered upon the study of law, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar at Canfield.

While possessed of every qualification necessary for advancement in his profession, Mr. Tod has not chosen it as his vehicle to business success, his interests for many years having been absorbed by the gigantic coal and iron industries which have made Youngstown and the vicinity world-famous as a great manufacturing center. In 1889 he succeeded Mr. John Stambaugh as president of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, one of the largest and most important of these enterprises, of which his father was the first president, and one of the chief founders, and he still holds that position. He is also connected with other large and successful business ventures in the Mahoning Valley.

A part of Mr. Tod's time has also been taken up with the care of his father's estate, of which Governor Tod's four sons were made executors, but the principal care of which has devolved upon him. He became the purchaser of the homestead which he has made his residence, and which he has improved until it is now one of the most valuable estates in Ohio.

In these varied activities he has found full scope for that inexhaustible energy and success-compelling qualities which were the chief characteristics of his honored father, and which he himself possesses in fullest measure.

JOHN GIBSON, a prominent farmer of Youngstown township, residing on a fine farm of 125 acres, located in section 43, was born on the farm on which he resides July 27, 1829, and is a son of Robert Dixon and Lydia (Marshall) Gibson, who were among the early pioneers of Mahoning County.

James Gibson, grandfather of our subject, came from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and settled on the farm now occupied by Samuel Gibson, the brother of John. It was his intention to locate at Warren, Ohio, and while on his way there he

stopped over night on the farm on which he later settled. There is a fine spring on the farm, the water of which so pleased Mr. Gibson, that after going to Warren and looking over the town, he decided to return and settle on the farm in Youngstown township, a part of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Robert D. Gibson, father of John, was but 16 years old when his father settled on this farm, and he here spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1862, at the age of 78 years. His widow, who was eleven years his junior, survived him eleven years and also died in her 78th year. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom grew to maturity, and but four of whom are living, namely: Samuel, who is now 88 years old; Nancy (Mrs. Skinner Hine), of Boardman township; John, whose name begins this sketch; and Mrs. Eliza E. Nielson. James Marshall Gibson died in 1846 aged 23 years.

John Gibson was born in a log cabin on the farm on which he still lives. He was educated in the district schools of the township, after which he taught for one term at the Flint Hill school, located on a corner of his father's farm. He then assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, which occurred when he was 27 years old. He first lived in the central part of the farm. He resided for some time in the old stone house which his father built when he was a lad of nine years, and which is still standing, remaining there with his parents for five years after his marriage, when he built, in 1861, his present home. On his father's death in 1862, he inherited 125 acres of the land, the remaining 75 acres going to his brother.

Mr. Gibson was married in 1856 to Amelia L. Eckles, a daughter of James Eckles. They have had four children, all of whom are living: Cora Dell, who is now Mrs. Nicholas L. Rees, and has three children, resides in Youngstown; Charles R., resides with his parents and has charge of the farm; Sarah E., the wife of Frank L. Head, resides in Pittsburgh, and has two children; Marshall C., who is assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Youngstown, also resides at home. Mr. Gib-

son has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since locating upon his present farm, and is one of the most influential and prosperous farmers of the township. He is a charter member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, and was elected an elder of this church much against his wishes. Previous to this he was a member and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

HOMER HAMILTON, born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 29, 1836, died in his native city, November 29, 1886. Given but 50 years of life, this master in the mechanical world built for himself and the Mahoning Valley a name which is linked today with others whose achievements have totally revolutionized modern living. His parents, Emanuel and Catherine (Deeds) Hamilton, were in what may be termed humble circumstances, in that they were not able to further their son's fortunes, nor assist him in those early accomplishments which really proved his genius.

Homer Hamilton, however, was favored in being thus obliged to depend upon his own resources. At the age of 16 years he laid aside his school books and apprenticed himself to the trade of machinist, with the firm of Reid & Wells, of Youngstown, contracting to perform almost the duties of a man from the first, for which he was to be taught the trade, and receive board and laundry, and the sum of \$25 for the first year, on a rising scale of \$5 for the three necessary years of service. His part of the contract was faithfully performed, but before his third year in the shops the firm failed. He then went to the neighboring town of Warren and entered Hull's machine shop, where he completed two more years of work after which he returned to Youngstown and entered into business with James Predmore, on East Boardman street, under the firm name of Predmore & Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton at this time was little more than 20 years of age, but he was a skilled machinist even then. The firm had little capi-

tal and their crying need was more machinery, but tools were dear and were slowly added to the equipment of the shop. Wonderful results were produced by Mr. Hamilton with his one lathe and a few other indifferent tools, but he was greatly hampered all through those early days. Among the first work he turned out was the building of portable steam engines for use in the Mecca oil field, in Trumbull County, the boilers for which were purchased in Pittsburg and brought to the shop in Youngstown, where these engines were attached. The first one completed by Mr. Hamilton was to fill an order for Edwin Bell, Sr., of Youngstown, and the work was of such a satisfactory character that the young machinist's ability was immediately recognized. His second engine was built for Brown, Bonnell & Company, and so thoroughly was the work done that it was still in running order after its builder had passed away.

The firm of Predmore & Hamilton continued until 1861, when Mr. Hamilton, with John Stambaugh and Fred Gerwig, purchased the interest of James Predmore and the business name of the new organization became Homer Hamilton & Company. This firm was succeeded by the style, The Hamilton Works of William Tod & Company, Mr. Hamilton becoming manager. Between 1861 and 1872 the firm prospered exceedingly, the needs of the government requiring the products of foundry and forge to an unusual extent, but the panic of 1872 effected this business as it did almost every other, and the company suffered severe loss. However, with the general resumption of ordinary business and under the able management of Mr. Hamilton, the company again took its place among the leading industries of the section. The plans and specifications from which the new works, made necessary by the steady expansion and healthy growth of the business, were constructed, were prepared by Mr. Hamilton and what they are and what they accomplish has been called "the life-work of Homer Hamilton." These works constitute a mechanical world, where mechanism for almost every conceivable purpose is made, and from which it is sent

all over the civilized globe. They show the evolution of invention and many of them are of so unusual and daring a nature, that at one time, Thomas A. Edison, examining the diagrams of Mr. Hamilton, declared that they were remarkable and were 100 years in advance of the times. The general public and even the mechanical world never had even a faint idea of the magnitude, scope, number and practical value of the ideas Mr. Hamilton was able to call forth from his fertile brain and put into shapes of utility. From the great works which he managed up to the time of his death, was sent the engine which propelled the Ferris Wheel, at the World's Fair at Chicago, and from the same source, other machines as substantial and of equal utility, have been devoted to similar purposes in various sections of the land. He was justly proud of that combination of mechanical power, the Porter-Hamilton engine, many of which are still constructed, and he was financially interested in their manufacture, and had still other business interests.

In 1876 the business men of the Mahoning Valley formed an association to represent at the Centennial at Philadelphia, the coals, ores and iron products of this region, and they wisely made Mr. Hamilton president of this body. His efficiency was recognized at subsequent exhibitions, notably the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which he attended as commissioner of Ohio, under appointment of President Arthur. His complete grasp of the principles of mechanics and his thorough knowledge of everything pertaining thereto, made him a valuable representative of his great state and he fulfilled her every expectation.

In his home life, Mr. Hamilton was deeply blest. On September 27, 1859, he was married to Adeline Roberts, who is a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Moore) Roberts. They became the parents of six sons, namely: Grant, residing in the city of New York, where he has made a name as an artist; Frederick, Harry and John, residing at Youngstown, partners in the Hamilton Realty Company; Nicholas, residing at Youngstown, fol-

lows the profession of engineer; and Scott, residing near Poland, who is engaged in farming.

Although he never took any active part in politics, at various times, as the pressing demands of his business permitted him, he accepted civic offices at the hands of his fellow-citizens, as he was ever a man of public spirit and in every laudable way he strove to promote the city's prosperity and help in her substantial advancement. He lived to see many changes brought about and to realize that his efforts in various directions were bearing fruit. Springing from the lower walks of life and from boyhood reared in a school of adversity and stern experience, through his own indomitable spirit he was able to surmount all difficulties and win enduring remembrance. The times, nor assist him in those early accomplishments of both his private and business life, is written as that of an honorable, able man of genius, whose virtues were those of a good citizen who loved family, friends, home and country.

JOHN W. KUHS, one of the prominent business men of Youngstown, a member of the firm of Kuhns Brothers, carriage and wagon manufacturers, whose plant is located at No. 23 North Walnut street, has been identified with this city for the past 25 years. John W. Kuhns was born in 1864, in Pennsylvania, a son of Emanuel Kuhns, of Youngstown.

Mr. Kuhns attended school in his native locality and also learned the trade of carriage painting and was 17 years of age when he came to Youngstown and worked for Sheldon Jacobs during the first year. Mr. Jacobs was located on West Boardman street, on the present site of the Vindicator building. Following this Mr. Kuhns worked with the firm of Kallenbaugh & Robinson, for nine years and then bought out Mr. Robinson. In the fall of 1892, in association with his brother, H. J. Kuhns, he established the firm of Kuhns

Brothers, and since that time the firm has continued, doing a large business in the manufacturing of carriages and wagons. Employment is given to 20 skilled workmen at their well equipped plant and the product goes all over the country. Mr. Kuhns is additionally interested in other important enterprises. He is a large dealer in real estate and is secretary and treasurer of the West Side Land Company.

In 1889 Mr. Kuhns was married to Effie Bayer, who is a daughter of John Bayer, of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhns have three children, Carl William, Caroline Elizabeth and Helen Mary. The family belongs to the English Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Kuhns is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

WILLIAM ALLEN CHUBB, residing on a farm of 97 acres located three miles southeast of Canfield, was born March 22, 1875, on his present farm, and is a son of Ensign and Marietta (Flickinger) Chubb.

Henry Chubb, his great-grandfather, was the first of the Chubb family to locate in Ohio. He came from Pennsylvania and settled in the timberlands of Canfield township, Mahoning County. He erected a log cabin and spent the remainder of his life here. He reared one son to maturity, William, grandfather of William A., who was reared in Canfield township and helped to clear the land. William married Frederica Renkenberger, a native of Germany, who came to this country when a child of three years. She was one of a family of 13 children. Her parents were very poor and when they emigrated to America, the children were sold out to pay their steerage passage and became separated. Four children were born to William and Frederica Chubb: Catherine married David Deitrick; Lydia Ann married William Heckman, of New Buffalo; Ensign, father of William A.; and Henry, who died at the age of five years. William died in 1868 and his widow survived



KURZ BLOCK, YOUNGSTOWN

1911



RUDOLF KURZ

him until 1890, passing away at the age of 75 years.

Ensign Chubb was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in Canfield township in 1845, and was there reared and spent his entire life in improving and cultivating the farm. He married Marietta Flickinger, who was born at East Lewiston, Mahoning County, Ohio, in January, 1855, a daughter of Aaron and Mary Ann (Messerly) Flickinger, who came from east of the mountains in Pennsylvania and located in Boardman township, where they are still residing. Marietta Flickinger was the oldest child of a family of seven children, namely: Marietta; John; Sylvanus; Lydia; Cora; Lucy, deceased; and Henry. Ensign Chubb died April 22, 1897; his widow is still living and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. She is the mother of three children: William Allen; Mary Eldora, who married Frank Lynn, resides at Canfield, and has three children, Leland, Blanche and Catherine; and Blanche, a resident of Woodworth, who married Park D. Coler, and has one child, Evelyn.

William Allen Chubb was reared on his present farm, attended the district schools of the township and later the Northeastern Ohio Normal College at Canfield. He has spent the greater part of his time on the farm, but dealt in trotting horses for two seasons previous to his marriage. This event occurred December 24, 1895, and united him to Maude R. Lynn, who was born October 17, 1876, on the old Lynn farm, and who is a daughter of Walter J. and Ella (Norton) Lynn, residents of Canfield, the former being constable of that village. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn are the parents of five children: Maude, Frank, Ray, Ross and Ethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Chubb are the parents of six children, namely: Willard E., Wilmer, Russell A., Harland, Thalia and Thelma, the two last mentioned being twins. Mr. Chubb is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the school board. He belongs to the Grange at New Buffalo, and he and his family are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has served as deacon for seven years.

RUDOLF KURZ, a successful business man of Youngstown, proprietor of a large carriage and wagon manufactory, located at No. 414 East Federal street, was born in Prussia, Germany, February 26, 1855, and is a son of August and Caroline Kurz.

The parents of Mr. Kurz came to America in 1866, settling at Youngstown in the same year. The father had learned the cabinetmaking trade in Germany and worked at it for a short time in Youngstown.

Rudolf Kurz attended school until he was 11 years of age and then began working in the rolling mills. At 15 years of age he began to learn the carriage-making trade and also blacksmithing, and the past 32 years of his life have been devoted to these industries at Youngstown. He also buys and sells factory-made vehicles and is the largest dealer of this kind in the city. In 1906 he erected a fine fire-proof building of brick and iron, three stories high, 38 by 90 feet in dimensions, on East Federal street, and he has in contemplation a still greater enlargement of his business. At the present time (1907) he is erecting another brick block adjoining his new building 19 by 90 feet, three-stories high, at 410 East Federal street. He is one of the city's substantial men, owns a large amount of real estate, is a director in the Equitable Building and Loan Association and in the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company.

On December 25, 1880, Mr. Kurz was married to Amelia Krum, a native of Springfield township, and a daughter of John Krum, of that township, who was born in Germany and was an early settler in Mahoning County. Mr. and Mrs. Kurz have five children, namely: Charles, who is with the Morris Hardware Company; Clara; Edward, in business in Youngstown; Harry and Carrie, twins, who are attending school. Mr. Kurz has been a voting member in the German Lutheran Church since he was 21 years of age, and has been on the auditing committee for a long time. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has served as a valued and useful member of the city council for four years. He is a man of

enterprise and public spirit and is active in promoting all movements looking to the advancement of his city and fellow citizens. Mr. Kurz's portrait and a view of his brick block above described are presented with this article.

THE HINE FAMILY. Pride of ancestry has its place with other family virtues. To know not only one's grandfather, but to be able to trace an unbroken ancestral line for centuries back, its generations being marked by men and women whose existence left an impress, arouses a noble sentiment that makes a still further record of their lives a matter of deep moment, a fitting tribute from their grateful descendants. The Hine family, of Mahoning County, identified as it is, by marriage connections, with other old and honorable families, in various sections of the country, occupies a very conspicuous position as to ancestry, and to noting its direct line with its resulting branches, the following pages are dedicated. The present representatives of this family trace back, through Samuel, Abraham Skinner and Homer Hubbell Hine, to Homer, to Noble, to James, to Samuel, to Thomas Hine, the founder.

The first record of the Hine family in America is found at Milford, Connecticut, the name being variously spelled Hinde, Hinds and Hine. Thomas Hine is recorded as being a resident at Milford, January 28, 1646, and his name may to this day be read on the memorial bridge at that place. Thomas Hine, in all probability, came from England, as Milford was an English settlement, and it doubtless was this same Thomas Hine, whose humane rescue of an Indian captive won the gratitude of the Mohawks and proved to be the savior of the village from further attacks of the savages. This incident is related in Hollister's History of Connecticut in the following words:

"A company of Mohawks came within the borders of the town and secreted themselves

in a swamp, where they waited to make an attack upon the Milford Indians, the Pequots. Some Englishmen saw the Mohawks and were friendly enough to inform their swarthy neighbors of their danger. They immediately rallied in great numbers, raised the war whoop and rushing suddenly upon the Mohawks, gained complete victory. Among the prisoners was a stout Mohawk warrior whom the captors decided to kill by famine and torture. They stripped him naked, and having tied him to a stake, left him in the tall grass of the salt meadows to be eaten up by the mosquitoes. An Englishman named Hine, who found the poor wretch in this deplorable condition, shocked at the barbarous mode of torture, cut the thongs from his limbs and set him at liberty. He then invited him to his house, gave him food and helped him to escape. This kind act was never forgotten by the Mohawks. They treated the English of Milford ever after with marked civility and did many kind and friendly acts that testified their gratitude towards their deliverer and his family." Another authority records that for this good act "the Indians believed the Great Spirit would always watch over and protect the good white face and his posterity."

The will of Thomas Hine was made in 1694.

The name of Thomas Hine's wife was Elizabeth and they had ten children: Thomas, born October 31, 1653; John, born March 7, 1656; Samuel (1), born December 3, 1657; Samuel (2), born January 26, 1659-60; George, born June 22, 1662, buried January, 1673; Stephen, born October 25, 1663; Ealos (Alice), born December 16, 1667, married Canfield; William, born August 15, 1670, baptized September 24, 1670; George (2), born June 20, 1673, baptized July 6, 1673; and Elizabeth, born November 21, 1669, married Simkins.

(11) Samuel Hine, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hine, was born January 26, 1659-60, was on the tax list of Milford in 1712, and deeded land there to his son William in 1720, and purchased land in New Milford, but made

it over to his son Daniel. He married Abigail, who joined the First Church of Milford January 9, 1703-4. They had children: Samuel, baptized January 9, 1703-4; Abigail, baptized January 9, 1703-4; Mehitable, baptized January 9, 1703-4; James, born October 16, 1696; Rebecca, baptized January 9, 1703-4; William, baptized March 17, 1703-4; Daniel, baptized January 4, 1707-8; and Ann, baptized February 19, 1710.

Ann Hine was married May 23, 1733, to John Down, and they had: Ann, born November 27, 1734; Elizabeth, born February 1, 1742; John, born June 5, 1745; and Rebecca, born December 6, 1746. She married Joseph Treat, born at Milford in 1747, a son of Joseph and Mary (Merwin) Treat, who died October 24, 1828. She died December 9, 1829. They had: Rebecca, born May 15, 1770, died June 3, 1844, married Capt. Jonah Treat; Anna, born in 1774, died September 1, 1854, married John Welsh December 3, 1795; Joseph, born December 21, 1778, died July 7, 1812, married Eunice Newton; Polly, born in 1785, died January 5, 1867, married Jonathan Rogers on October 20, 1803; and Julia, born in 1788, died December 14, 1795.

(III) James Hine, son of Samuel and Abigail Hine, born at Milford, Connecticut, October 16, 1696, probably settled in New Milford in the autumn of 1723. He was called Lieutenant Hine. On December 23, 1736, he was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Mary (Goodman) Noble (second wife), both of Milford. She was born April 3, 1704, and died September 2, 1796, aged 92 years, four months. He died April 1, 1774, aged 77 years. He came to New Milford a blacksmith, but eventually became a large land owner and farmer. In 1740 he paid Rev. Samuel Boardman 120 pounds, and in 1743 145 pounds for salary as pastor. In 1741 he was on the committee to take charge of the government bridge across the Housatonic river, and to order the affairs. He was a delegate to the General Assembly from New Milford in 1748. In the History of New Milford, Connecticut, is found the statement

that Lieut. James Hine was the first white man to come to New Milford, with a young daughter, his eldest child. He left her with the Indians while he went for his wife and other children. The child was cared for and he had no reason to regret his trust. His children were: Noble, born September 26, 1727, baptized October 1, 1727, died March 29, 1730-31; Ann, born March 14, 1728-9, baptized March 16, 1729, married Israel Camp, on June 13, 1747-8, a son of Enos and Martha (Baldwin) Camp. He died in his 82nd year in 1804. She died December 30, 1797. They had: Eunice, born November 7, 1748, married December 29, 1768, Asa Warner, of New Milford, and they had: Annie, born October 20, 1769; Thale, born March 24, 1772; and Ophelia, born August 25, 1774. Abel, third child born to Lieut. James Hine, March 4, 1730-31, baptized March 7, 1731; Rachel, born February 12, 1733-4, baptized February 7, 1733-4, married Joseph Northrup, June 7, 1753, and (second) a Mr. Clements, of Litchfield, Connecticut; Mabel, born December 14, (7), 1740, baptized December 14, 1740, married John Brownson, August 29, 1765. He was born July 3, 1736. She died August 28, 1767, twelve days after the birth of her son, Hine Brownson, born August 16, 1767; and Noble, born August 12, 1744, baptized August 26, 1744.

(IV) Noble Hine, son of Lieut. James and Margaret (Noble) Hine, was born at New Milford, Connecticut, August 12, 1744. He was an ensign in Colonel White's regiment, Captain Cowle's company, and in the spring of 1776 went to New York, according to Orcutt's History of New Milford. He, as well as Captain Hine, took the oath of Freemanship, September 16, 1777, and of Fidelity, September 21, 1777. He was prominent in church and was many times a member of the state legislature. He married Patience Hubbell, February 2, 1768, and he died October 1, 1796, on his 53rd birthday. His widow was prominent on the tax list. She died March 5, 1829, aged 84 years. They had children: Mabel, Urania, Bildad, Homer, Abel and Thalia. Mabel, born

November 11, 1769, baptized December 24, 1769, was married in the spring of 1791 to Ferdinand G. Northrup, and died September 24, 1832. Urania, born February 11, 1772, baptized March 29, 1772, married Capt. Deliverance L. Painter, of Roxbury, Connecticut, January 13, 1802, and died February 23, 1829. Bildad was born March 18, 1774. Homer, born July 25, 1776, was baptized October 6, 1779. Abel was born January 30, 1779. Thalia, born August 12, 1781, baptized October 7, 1781, died July 18, 1807. She married Deacon Dobson Wheeler McMahon, son of Cornelius and Mary (Wheeler) McMahon, as his second wife. After the death of Thalia, in her 26th year, Mr. McMahon married (third) Minerva Mygatt, May 22, 1809. By his first marriage he had: Thalia Maria, baptized July 30, 1809, married Alectius (or Alexis) Painter, of Westfield, Massachusetts, April 24, 1826; Sophia Phronese, baptized July 30, 1809, married Charles A. Randall; and Henry Cornelius, baptized May 26, 1809, married Mary Taylor. The children of the second wife were: Julia, baptized October 23, 1814, died young; Bulah Moulton, born June 11, 1783, baptized August 17, 1783, married May 22, 1805, Orin Mallery Armstrong, of Washington, Connecticut. He died in 182--; and she married (second) Cyrus Northrop in 1832. She died of old age September 11, 1867, aged 84 years; Polly, born September 19, 1785, baptized November 13, 1785, married Abijah G. Hatch, of Woodbury, Connecticut, July 29, 1809, died in 1866, aged 81 years, a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York; Sophia, born December 2, 1787, married Rev. Charles Adolphus Boardman, son of Homer and Amaryllis (Werner) Boardman. He was born November 19, 1788, settled in Ohio as a merchant, then returned to Connecticut, and entered the ministry, was pastor at New Preston, Connecticut, from 1818 to 1830, of the Third Church at New Haven from 1830 to 1832, at Hudson, Ohio, from 1838 to 1854, then went to Monroe, Wisconsin, where he lived with his daughter until his death, about 1867. His wife died

at Youngstown, Ohio, August 4, 1851. They had four children: Homer died unmarried, Sarah married George King, Orinda married J. Baxter McEwen and visited in Ohio in 1890, and Laura V., who married Dr. Armstrong; and Fannie, born October 15, 1790, died May 20, 1866, married Constantine, son of Cornelius and Mary (Wheeler) McMahon, of Washington, Connecticut, November 28, 1822, as his second wife, his first having been Laura, daughter of Gen. Brinsmade, of Washington, Connecticut. The two children were: Frederick and Lydia.

(V) Homer Hine, son of Noble and Patience (Hubbell) Hine, born at New Milford, Connecticut, July 25, 1776, entered Yale College and graduated in the class of 1799. He taught an academy at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He studied law with P. Ruggles, of New Milford, Connecticut, and at a law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, was admitted to the bar in 1801, and then removed to the Western Reserve. He settled at Youngstown, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and from 1804 to 1834 he was almost constantly a representative in the Ohio legislature. In his class at Yale College were such distinguished men as Horatio Seymour, and Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was the father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. He was married October 18, 1807, to Mary Skinner, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Ayers) Skinner, of Painesville, Ohio, who had come from East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1805. She was born September 20, 1789, and died December 18, 1882, aged 93 1/4 years. Homer Hine died July 14, 1856. He took the oath of Freemannship at New Milford, September 17, 1798. His children were: Mary Sophia, Henrietta Maria, Samuel, Abraham Skinner, Homer Hubbell, Augustus, Junius and Julius, twins. Mary Sophia Hine, born February 19, 1809, died November 23, 1896, was married December 10, 1828, to Henry Wick, a merchant of Youngstown, Ohio, who was born February 28, 1807, died May 22, 1895, a son of Henry and Hannah (Baldwin)

Wick. Mr. Wick later removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in banking, and his sons organized the Wick Bank. The children of Mary Sophia and Henry Wick were: Henrietta Matilda, born June 18, 1830, married August 17, 1853, Frederick W. Judd, of Flint, Michigan, and their children were: Henry Wick, born September 1, 1855, and M. Helen, born February 21, 1860, married October 17, 1888, Alfred H. Brainard; Florence, born April 7, 1860, married June 29, 1893, Doctor George E. Upson. Alfred Henry Wick, born January 4, 1838, married December 11, 1866, Mary Tennis, daughter of John Tennis, and they had: Mary Wick, born February 19, 1868, married June 23, 1892, James Saxe; Henry Wick, born May 15, 1870, married September 18, 1894, Florence W. Bissell; and Alfred Tennis Wick, born May 26, 1880. Mary Helen Wick, born May 24, 1841, married December 7, 1864, Warren H. Corning and they had: Leslie Solon Corning, born December 27, 1866, died March 26, 1889; Henry Wick Corning, born January 13, 1868, married November 2, 1897, Edith Warden; Mary Almira Corning, born April 1, 1871; Adele Corning, born July 17, 1874; Helen Corning, born May 20, 1878; and Olive Payne Corning, born February 4, 1882. Florence Wick, born May 4, 1844, married September 25, 1872, Dexter B. Chambers, died September, 1906, and they had Henry Wick Chambers, born December 31, 1874. Dudley Baldwin Wick, born October 3, 1846, married July 28, 1875, Mrs. Emma (Steele) Hills, widow of Horace Steele, and they had three children: Dudley Baldwin, born July 23, 1876; Helen Almira, born November 8, 1880; and Warren Corning, born November 23, 1885. Henry Clarence Wick, born November 23, 1853, married October 22, 1884, Florence Cobb, and they had two children: Henry Clarence, born November 1, 1885, and Kenneth Bryant, born January 17, 1887.

Henrietta Maria Hine, born October 11, 1810, died October 30, 1896. She was married November 27, 1833, to Dudley Baldwin, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, who was born at

Ballston, New York, August 23, 1809, son of Seth Cogswell Baldwin, died July 4, 1896. They had seven children: Mary, born December 13, 1834; Homer Hine, born in September, 1837, died June 11, 1870; Anne Weddell, born in September, 1839, married in October, 1872, Philo Schultze, and died October 5, 1874, and had one son, Philo Baldwin, born in September, 1874; Martin, born in 1841; Henrietta, born in 1844, married in 1872, Gouveneur Morris, of New York, who died in March, 1897, and left two children: Henrietta Colfax and Gouveneur Henry Wick, born 1847, died 1891; Dudley, born in 1850; and Sherman Finch, born in 1853, died in 1875.

Samuel Hine, born March 31, 1816. Abraham Skinner Hine, born February 28, 1818. Homer Hubbell Hine, born February 15, 1823. Augustus Hine, born March 21, 1827; and Junius and Julius, born August 27, 1832, died in July, 1833, of measles.

(VI) Samuel Hine, son of Homer and Mary (Skinner) Hine, was born March 13, 1816, was married June 26, 1844, to Ellen Louisa Montgomery, who was born in 1819, daughter of Gen. William (or Gen. Robert) and Louisa Montgomery, her second husband, the first having been Col. John S. Pierpont, or Col. John S. Edwards, son of Pierpont Edwards. Ellen L. was of Coitsville, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died in May, 1865. He married (second) Emma C. Kirtland, daughter of Billius and Ruthanna (Frame) Kirtland, of Boardman township, Mahoning County, October 18, 1866. Ruthanna Frame was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1809, at New Garden. Samuel Hine was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and his parents later removed to Crab Creek, then a suburb, but which is now the site of the Lake Shore depot. He studied at Kinsman and Hudson College. For two years he was employed by his brother-in-law, Henry Wick, in a mercantile business, after which he was a partner in a business at Brookfield for two years, and then decided to open a store in Hubbard. The close confinement, however, did not agree with his health, and he closed out his mercantile in-

terests, and turned his attention to farming and coal lands. In 1864 he removed to Poland and confined his attention to the same pursuits and with an official connection with the Mahoning National Bank and the Poland Farmers' and Deposit Bank. Although he was very fond of literary pursuits, he never neglected his business to indulge in them. He was known to be a man of strict integrity and very charitable, but led a quiet, unostentatious life. A fall upon the ice broke his hip and from this injury he never recovered, dying May 19, 1893. He had united with the Poland Presbyterian Church, after locating in that village. He had two children by his first marriage: Mary Wick, born June 19, 1846, and Cecil Dwight, born August 3, 1849. The children of his second marriage were: Samuel Kirtland, born August 4, 1867; Ellen Louise, born February 2, 1869; Alfred Blakelee, born May 23, 1872; Homer Henry, born March 17, 1874; and Charles Potter, born September 5, 1877.

Mary Wick, the eldest daughter of Samuel Hine, was married October 10, 1871, to Allen Cameron, of New York, after completing her education in the Cleveland Female Seminary. Mr. Cameron had served with the rank of Captain in the Civil War, and then engaged in business at Titusville, Pennsylvania, but later removed to his farm in Henry County, Missouri, where he died. They had six children, three dying in infancy: Cecil Dwight Cameron married Jessie Hazard, born December 2, 1880, daughter of William and Sarah (Sacro) Hazard, of Fayette County, Kentucky, had two children: Hine Cameron, born December 19, 1899, and Howard Cameron, born December 28, 1900; Edith Cameron married William Guttridge, son of John W. and M. E. Guttridge, the former of whom was a native of Calhoun, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Guttridge have one child: Mary Shirley, born January 28, 1900; and Arthur Cameron, who was born at Lewis, Henry County, Missouri. Mary (Wick) Hine Cameron married (second) James Phelps, of Missouri. Mr. Phelps spent some time in the Alaska gold fields, but

is now a resident of Seattle, Washington.

Cecil Dwight Hine, son of Samuel and Ellen (Montgomery) Hine, is now engaged in the practice of law at Youngstown, Ohio, where he has gained an enviable reputation in his profession. He spent three years at Hudson College after leaving the Poland Union Seminary, and read law at Warren, Ohio. On October 10, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth Woodruff, daughter of George and Sarah Woodruff, of Poland, Ohio, a descendant of Governor Woodruff, of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Hine have had two children: Ella, deceased, and Elizabeth, who married Henry Cates, who is engaged in the rubber business in New York city.

Mr. S. Kirtland Hine, son of Samuel by his second marriage, is now general manager of the Girard Iron Works, of which he was formerly superintendent. He prepared for college at Poland Union Seminary, and was graduated at Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1892, following which he was chemist for H. O. Bonnell at Youngstown, at the Leetonia Furnace and for a short time was in Cleveland. Ellen Louise Hine attended school at St. Margaret's, Waterbury, Connecticut, and since then has been interested in art and architecture. Alfred Blakelee Hine, civil engineer and a partner with William McKelvey, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the firm operating as civil engineers and contractors, was graduated in his profession in June, 1895, at the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, for which he prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He married Marguerite Hull Gibson, daughter of Dr. Joseph Thompson and Isabel A. (Brown) Gibson, of Pittsburg. They have two children: Elinor Louise, born August 28, 1900, and Marguerite Gibson, born in August, 1906.

Homer Henry Hine, superintendent of the Independent Telephone Company, at Seattle, Washington, for the past five years, prepared at Cheshire, Connecticut, remaining three years, at Oberlin College, remaining one year, and at the Case School at Cleveland, where he studied four years. His first work was with

the Westinghouse Electric Co., at Pittsburg, again for a short time in Youngstown, Ohio, and subsequently for a year and a half at Birmingham, Alabama.

Charles Potter Hine prepared for Yale College at Cheshire, Connecticut, and was graduated from the Yale Law School in June, 1898. This was nearly an even century after his grandfather, Homer Hine, had graduated from Yale, and in his possession is his grandfather's diploma. In the same class with Charles P. Hine was Gouveneur Morris, who is a great-grandson of Homer Hine. He first practiced his profession for two years in the office of Brewer, Cook & McGowan, at Cleveland. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Wilbur of Cleveland, which city he considers his home, although he is now serving as second assistant attorney general to Attorney General Wade Ellis.

(VI) Abraham Skinner Hine, son of Homer, was born February 28, 1818. On October 19, 1848, he married Nancy Adaline Gibson, who was born May 21, 1827, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Marshall) Gibson. He was a farmer in Boardman, Ohio, and died March 9, 1866, aged 48 years. While tearing down an old building he was injured so seriously he did not recover. He had started fine fruit trees on his place which stand yet to testify to his enterprise and energy. His widow still survives and to her the highest meed of praise should be given for the care she took to educate her children, the most of whom became educators themselves. They were: Thalia, Henrietta Emma, Adaline Gibson, Mary Ayers, Alice, Anna Belle and Oliver Skinner.

Thalia Hine, born August 29, 1849, married Rev. Hugh Porter Wilson, September 10, 1873, son of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Wilson, of Canfield, Ohio. He was a student at Poland Union Seminary and married before he completed his theological studies. He died November 15, 1896, at Pond Creek, Oklahoma, and was buried at Effingham, Kansas. His children were: Chalmers Blakelee, born at Homeworth, Ohio, June 22, 1874, married Nellie Love, of Sheridan, Oklahoma, October

16, 1897, and resides at Hennessy, Oklahoma; Homer Hine, born at Homeworth, Ohio, September 15, 1873; Hugh Curtis, born at Mt. Ayr, Kansas, in April, 1878; Oliver Samuel, born in Kansas, in September, 1880; Dudley Wilson, born at Effingham, Kansas, July 8, 1885; and Alice Thalia, born at Effingham, Kansas, February 22, 1887.

Henrietta Emma Hine, born March 4, 1851, married George Edwards, of Canfield, Ohio, August 22, 1872, son of Pierrepont Edwards, of Milford, Connecticut, and his wife, Mary (Patch) Edwards, of Groton, Massachusetts. He was a very energetic and enterprising man and was succeeding well in business when he died, when a few days past 39 years of age. He left four children: Albert Ray Edwards, born May 30, 1876, died March 6, 1892; Mary Ada, born June 20, 1881, graduated at Oberlin College and was at once asked to teach at a girl's collegiate school at Los Angeles, California, where she is still engaged; Clyde Hine, born February 6, 1878, residing at Washington, D. C., where he follows piano tuning, defective eyesight having prevented his taking a collegiate course; and Howard Pierrepont, born October 19, 1885, and is attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Adaline Gibson Hine, born January 8, 1853, graduated at Poland Seminary and later taught there with Miss E. M. Blakelee and Professor Clark. Later she became an instructor at Oberlin College, with her sister Mary, and she has been advanced in the educational field until at present she is the principal of a 10 department school at Cleveland. Her unselfish devotion to her family and her work both deserve recognition. She is an able, capable, accomplished and charming woman, and in large measure possesses the qualities for which the woman of her family have been noted for generations, admirable in every position in life to which duty or pleasure calls her.

Mary Ayres Hine, born November 9, 1854, died March 31, 1898. All her life she was hindered by a frail body caused by an accident in childhood, but she graduated at Poland Semi-

nary and taught as long as possible, leaving the school-room followed by the affection of all who had been brought into contact with her.

Alice Hine, born October 16, 1857, was married July 8, 1886, to William Brainard McCarthy, his second marriage. She died at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1897. Both she and husband had been teachers at the Poland Union Seminary prior to their marriage. She is survived by four children: Thalia Veda, born July 20, 1887; John Russell, born November 16, 1889; Alice Hine, born July 30, 1891; and William Vernon, born December 18, 1893.

Anna Belle Hine, born December 5, 1860, was married March 30, 1891, to Rev. Charles Fremont Hook, son of John W. and Mary C. (Winters) Hook, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, now of Smyrna, New York. They have two children, Charles Homer, born October 24, 1894, and Marshall Ward, born June 17, 1896.

Oliver Skinner Hine, was born July 8, 1865, has always remained on the home place, being his mother's companion and protector. He is a real Hine, having the marked characteristics of the family. He keeps the hospitable roof-tree under which every one of the kindred is sure of a welcome.

(VI) Homer Hubbell Hine, son of Homer and Mary (Skinner) Hine, was born February 15, 1823. On April 3, 1845, he married Julietta Rue, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where she was born December 25, 1824, her parents being Jonathan and Cynthia (Boice) Rue. He was educated at Hudson College, Ohio, became a lawyer at Youngstown, but died at Painesville, Ohio. His disposition was social and his knowledge of all the family most intimate. He was one of the few men who found pleasure in visiting. His children were: Mary Baldwin, born April 15, 1846, married Horace Bacon, December 23, 1874, a son of William Lonson and Mary Esther (Race) Bacon, and resides at Painesville, Ohio, having had two children, William Lonson, born May 23, 1880, died May 26, 1886, and Homer Hine, born October 29, 1882; Samuel Nelson

Hine, born March 27, 1848, died at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, February 22, 1849.

Washington Hine, third child of Homer Hubbell Hine, was born October 16, 1850, and was married October 14, 1876, to Lu Virginia Hill, whose parents removed from Williams County, in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hine reside in Texas, where Mr. Hine is engaged in farming and stockraising about 50 miles northeast of Austin. Their children were: Clarence, Augustus, born July 12, 1877; Paul, born January 25, 1879, died August 17, 1879; Mary Chamberlin, born November 29, 1881; Anna Louisa, born September 5, 1885; Henrietta Helen, born September 25, 1887; Juliette Lee, born October 2, 1883, died October 5, 1888; Homer Horace, born November 10, 1890; David Dwight, born September 26, 1892; and a son, born September 28, 1897.

Cynthia, daughter of Homer and Juliette Hine, born June 30, 1853, and married William Doran, November 17, 1875, son of Hugh and Eliza (Hulitt) Doran, of Concord, Ohio, now residing at Dallas, Texas. For several years she made her home with her grandmother prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Doran enjoy a beautiful home in the enterprising southern city, where Mr. Doran is a prominent business man. Their children were: Homer Hine, born August 15, 1876; Elsie, born April 11, 1878; Jessie, born October 25, 1879; Esther, born July 14, 1882, died November 23, 1887; William, born September 20, 1885; Robert Clarence, born November 13, 1888; Cynthia Dorothy, born March 4, 1891; Mary Kathleen, born September 4, 1895; and Agnes Lincoln, born February 12, 1897.

Anna Louisa Hine, daughter of Homer H. Hine, was born March 7, 1855, and married Charles W. Field, January 16, 1884, son of Charles S. and Eliza (Warner) Field, of Warren, Ohio. They reside in Cleveland and have two children, Dorothy, born July 10, 1891, and Helen Cornelia, born December 12, 1894.

Agnes Hine, daughter of Homer Hine, was born July 27, 1857, and was married August 5, 1885, to Minor Gibbs Norton, son of Rowland Minor and Eliza (Gibbs) Norton, of Jef-

erson, Ohio. He is a prominent lawyer in Cleveland and has served as city attorney. His children are: Rowland Minor, born May 21, 1886, died June 14, 1890; Homer Hine, born December 20, 1887; Henrietta Maude, born February 28, 1890; Edward Emerson, born August 24, 1891; Elizabeth Julietta, born December 25, 1894; and Edith, born December 10, 1896.

Clarence Augustus, son of Homer H. Hine, was born May 16, 1860, resides at Painesville, Ohio, and April 6, 1881, was married to Annie Doran. They have these children: Marie Agnes, born March 3, 1882; Homer Hubbell, born November 1, 1883; Eliza Hewlitt, born January 29, 1885; Felix Doran, born April 5, 1886; Edward B., born October 4, 1887, died March 11, 1888; Cynthia, born October 26, 1888; Noble Nelson, born May 9, 1890, died December 7, 1891; Clarence William, born January 7, 1893, and Esther Eva, born February 3, 1896.

Henrietta Maria Hine, daughter of Homer H. and Julietta Hine, was born September 12, 1862, and married Nathan Breed.

(VI) Augustus Hine, son of Homer and Mary (Skinner) Hine, was born March 21, 1827, and September 25, 1860, married Elizabeth Loughridge. He married (second) at Painesville, Ohio, and later removed to Los Angeles, California. He has four children, one daughter, Mary Helen, who married a Mr. Alford, of Painesville; Augusta; Mabel and Dudley Baldwin, all born at Youngstown.

MARTIN NEFF, whose fine residence farm of 210 acres is situated in Canfield township, a mile and three-quarters east of Canfield, on the Boardman and Canfield road, owns also a farm of 75 acres on the other side of this highway and 86 acres south and east of the agricultural fair grounds. Martin Neff was born March 25, 1827, on his present farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kline) Neff.

Conrad Neff, the grandfather of Martin, was the pioneer of the Neff family in the Western Reserve, to which he came, from Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1802. The Pennsylvanians who accompanied him numbered 16 souls and they made the journey in the strong old Conestoga wagons, which were built to traverse forests and cross unbridged streams, as was necessary in traveling through this section of Ohio in those early days. The travelers found a little settlement of 16 log houses where now stands the flourishing town of Canfield. Conrad Neff purchased 140 acres of land in the adjacent wilderness and erected a small log cabin near the site of the present comfortable home of his grandson. It took hard work and considerable time before any crops could be raised and in the meantime, the family subsisted on wild game, which was very plentiful, deer and wild turkey being easily secured. Conrad Neff was a mason by trade and he did a large part of the mason work for his neighbors in those days, his sons doing the larger amount of clearing and land cultivating. Both Conrad Neff and wife died on this place, having reached the age of 70 years.

The children of Conrad Neff and wife were: Conrad; John; Henry; Mary, who married Henry Crum; Margaret, who married Henry Peatry; and Mrs. Henry Brunstetter.

John Neff, father of Martin, was born in 1795, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and thus was seven years of age when he came to Mahoning County. His early educational opportunities were meager but he was reared with the practical ideas which resulted in his becoming a man of ample fortune and a highly respected citizen of his community. His first land was purchased for \$2.50 an acre and he accumulated a large amount, at one time possessing 600 acres. He sold a portion of this to advantage and utilized the rest in general farming and stock-raising. He was a man of sound judgment and on a number of occasions was selected to hold township offices. Politically, he was a strong Democrat, but he did not approve of the War of the Rebellion. He

died one week after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, aged 64 years, nine months and seven days.

John Neff married Elizabeth Kline, who was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and died in Mahoning County, aged 79 years, surviving her husband for 16 years. She was a daughter of Abraham Kline, who settled at an early day in Youngstown township, Mahoning County. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy during an epidemic of scarlet fever, the others being: Eli, residing in Kansas, having reached his 86th year; Mary, deceased, who married Russell F. Starr, also deceased; and Martin, the youngest of the family.

Although his family had been settled many years in Canfield township, when Martin Neff came on the scene of life, many pioneer conditions still prevailed and his educational opportunities were limited to a short period of school attendance in the old log school-house near his home. His father was greatly interested in raising and dealing in cattle at this time and a large part of the hard work of the farm fell on young Martin and his brother. As his father drove his own cattle over the mountains and disposed of them in the eastern markets, he was away from home a great part of the time. The sons, especially Martin, developed good judgment in cattle, and he also became a dealer and on his own account drove stock as far as Pittsburg. The business was very profitable as long as no lines for cattle transportation had been built and no great cattle ranches had yet been established in the West. Mr. Neff has lived on this farm all his life, but has traveled on horseback all over the country and on one occasion was in the saddle for 31 days. He started out with a farm of 73 acres and when he went into the stock business was obliged to rent pasture land, but gradually acquired field after field until, at one time, he owned more than 600 acres. He has been very generous to his children, but still retains 335 acres. With the assistance of Thomas G. Stradford, whom he reared from childhood, Mr. Neff still carries on farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Neff was married April 5, 1848, to Catherine Wilson, who is one of the first children born at what is now the town of Dublin, Mahoning County, Ohio. Her parents were John and Jane (Trimble) Wilson, who were natives of Ireland and were early settlers at Dublin, this county. Mrs. Neff was reared and educated in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Neff have had five children, as follows: John, Caroline, Mary, Lois and Elizabeth, the last named dying at the age of seven years. John Neff, residing at Canfield, is engaged in a dry-goods business. He married Hattie Sanzenbacher and they have six children, namely: Sadie; Ensign, who married Mary Porter; Martin, who married Ann Fithian, has two children; Calvin; Silas, who married Miss Waters, has one child; and Roy. Caroline, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neff, married G. S. Beard, and they reside in Beaver township and they have two children: Bert, who is married and has three children; and Alexander, who is engaged in the milk business at Youngstown. Mary Neff, the second daughter, who married Floyd Blackburn, died in 1900. Lois Neff, the third daughter, married Charles Edsall and they reside near the parental home and have two children, Julia and Bertha.

Politically Mr. Neff has always been in sympathy with the Democratic party. He has been elected to almost all the township offices at various times and has served with the greatest efficiency on the township board of trustees, on the board of education and as supervisor, and his advice and counsel is considered valuable by his fellow-citizens whenever any important township matter is under consideration.

Mr. Neff and family have enjoyed the benefits and pleasure of travel and are most entertaining in recalling what they have seen with their own eyes. Mr. Neff, himself, has seen a large portion of his native land west of Ohio, and in 1902 he was accompanied by his wife and some of his children on a delightful trip which extended through a large part of the most enjoyable regions of a number of States. The party started from Canfield and

went west to Chicago, remaining one night in the famous Windy City, going on from there to Denver, Colorado, and then through the great mountain ranges to Sacramento and viewing the beautiful city of San Francisco before the great calamity of 1906. From there they went to Los Angeles, then covered 750 miles to Junction City, Oregon, going from there to Salem and Portland and thence to Seattle and through the great pine timber country to Spokane, Washington. On their return they visited St. Paul and other interesting cities. The enjoyment and advantages of such an extended trip can scarcely be overestimated.

FRENCH F. CLINGAN, one of the leading business men at Youngstown, is secretary and treasurer of the Mahoning Builders' Supply Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Lowellville Coal Mining Company. He was born in 1873, at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is a son of C. N. Clingan.

The father of Mr. Clingan was born in Coitsville township, Mahoning County, Ohio, but for the past 30 years he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail flour and feed business at Hubbard.

After completing his education, French F. Clingan assisted his father in his business for several years. He then accepted the position of secretary and treasurer with the Youngstown Ice Company, remaining with them for three years. In 1903, in association with James D. Gibson and William Tod, Mr. Clingan organized and incorporated the Ohio Stone Paving Company, with William Tod as president and French F. Clingan as secretary and treasurer. In the following year, the same parties, with S. B. Clegg, L. D. Gibson and J. K. Home, of Struthers, organized and incorporated the Mahoning Builders' Supply Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Of this company, S. B. Clegg is president; J. K. Home, vice president, and F. F. Clingan, secretary and treasurer and is also manager.

This company deals in all kinds of builders' supplies, with the exception of lumber, and in connection with this business, have built a hard-wall plaster plant, for the manufacture of hard-wall plaster. The company has also large coal interests, owning a coal bank at Lowellville. The Lowellville Coal Mining Company was incorporated and capitalized at \$3,000, with Jacob Stambaugh as president and F. F. Clingan as secretary and treasurer. These different business combinations represent immense capital and give work to 100 employees.

In 1898 Mr. Clingan was married to Josephine Jacobs, who is a daughter of Millard Jacobs, of Hubbard, and they have one son, Millard Calvin. Mr. and Mrs. Clingan belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hubbard.

DL. ROSE president of The Rose & Johnson Company, wholesale grocers, located on West Front street, Youngstown, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1855, and was 11 years of age when his parents moved to Mahoning County. Until he was 27 years of age, Mr. Rose remained on the home farm and then embarked in a mercantile business at Rosemont, where he continued in business for 17 years. In 1895 Mr. Rose came to Youngstown in the capacity of city salesman for the Baldwin-Carnahan Company, wholesale grocers, and remained associated with that firm until it was absorbed by the J. H. Fitch Company, a period of six years. In 1901 Mr. Rose, in partnership with Alfred Johnson, engaged in the produce business, under the firm name of Rose & Johnson, later drifting into the wholesale grocery trade. On June 1, 1905, their business became an incorporated concern, The Rose & Johnson Company, capitalized at \$50,000. The officers are: D. L. Rose, president; N. P. Johnson, vice president, and Alfred Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

In 1905 the company erected a fine brick building for business purposes, locating it on

Front street, having three stories and basement, its dimensions being 40 by 154 feet. This gives them 25,000 feet of floor space. The company keeps four men on the road, covering western Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio.

Mr. Rose was first married, in 1875, to Miss Rebecca W. Smith, who passed away in February, 1900, aged 44 years, leaving one child, Minna, now Mrs. Minna E. Leedy, a resident of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Rose was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

In 1902 Mr. Rose was married to Emma Wickline, of Salem, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rose belong to the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Politically, Mr. Rose is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to Council No. 233, Protected Home Circle, and is a charter member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association of Mahoning County.

ALFRED JOHNSON, secretary and treasurer of The Rose & Johnson Company, mentioned in the preceding sketch, was born in 1874, in Sweden, and came to America at the age of 16 years. He located immediately at Youngstown and began work for D. B. Stambaugh, with whom he remained for two years, in the meantime attending the public schools and graduating from the Front street school. In 1892 he began work with Baldwin, Morgan & Company, wholesale grocers, and remained with them until that firm sold out to the John H. Fitch Company. As noted above, in 1901, he engaged with D. L. Rose in a grocery and produce business, on a small scale, being located then in the Park Theater building. One year later removal was made to larger quarters on account of rapidly increasing business.

In 1899 Mr. Johnson was married to Augusta Kell, of Youngstown, and they have four children. He is a member and one of the trustees of the Swedish Mission Church of

Youngstown, and is assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Johnson belongs to the executive committee of the Youngstown Credit Men's Association, and the firm belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM D. SHIREY, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of 90 acres located in Canfield township, was born April 29, 1846, in Austintown township, and is a son of John and Maria (Brobst) Shirey.

Adam Shirey, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany and at a very early period came to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. He was taken prisoner during the Civil War and died from starvation, leaving a family of three children, namely: George, grandfather of William D. Shirey; Samuel, who settled in Indiana; Adam settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. George Shirey was a cooper by trade and conducted a shop in Pennsylvania for many years. He was 60 years of age and his wife was 66 years old when they came to Ohio. They walked the entire distance from Pennsylvania to Ohio and came with three other families, including the parents of the subject of this sketch, and six children, Samuel Roof, wife and six children, and John Houser and wife, young people. George Shirey came to Mahoning County on October 13, 1835, and settled where the infirmity farm is now located. He cleared about 50 acres of timberland and also followed his trade for many years. His death occurred in Canfield township at an advanced age.

John Shirey, father of William D., was born December 25, 1800, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and died in April, 1879. He learned the cooper's trade from his father and was married in Pennsylvania to Maria Brobst. They were the parents of 11 children: Jonathan, deceased; John, deceased; David, deceased; Polly, deceased; Lydia, widow of Levi Shissler; Peggy, married Benjamin Berringer, both are deceased; Mary Ann, married John

Sisco, who was killed in the Civil War; Sarah (Mrs. Cornelius Miller); Susan, married James B. Moore, member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Elizabeth, married Eli Stittle; and William D., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Shirey died in 1879.

William D. Shirey passed his early boyhood days in Austintown township and when a lad of 11 years his father sold his farm and removed to a farm near the county infirmary, where he was reared to manhood. What little schooling he obtained was received at the old Stone Pile school on Turner street, but the greater part of his time was devoted to farm work. When quite young he learned the carpenter's trade with his brothers, working with them for eight years, when he bought an outfit for moving houses and buildings, and still follows that business in connection with his farming. Mr. Shirey bought his present farm in 1902 from James Mackey after selling his farm in Beaver township. He was married March 16, 1874, to Lydia Snyder, a daughter of David and Catherine (Hollabaugh) Snyder. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shirey: Esther Viola, who married Benton Tressle, overseer of the Buckeye Machine Company of Salem, Ohio, and has three children, Ralph, Ornan and Leonard; and Willis Ensign, who married Anna Collar, and is engaged in business with his father, moving houses, buildings, etc. Mr. Shirey is a Democrat, politically, and he and family are members of the Reformed Church.

HARRY A. ERNST, attorney at law at Youngstown, Ohio, and one of the active politicians of this section of the State, was born in Greenford, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Crum) Ernst. The Ernst family is one of the old families of Mahoning County, having been founded by Abraham Ernst, who came to Mahoning County from Maryland in 1820 and became prominent in the county. While a resident of Maryland he had served in the War of

1812. Jonathan Ernst was born on the farm in 1827, at New Middletown. He entered the mercantile business as a boy and at the time of his death was established at North Lima. He married Margaret Crum, who was also born in Mahoning County.

Harry A. Ernst obtained his education at the Northeastern Ohio Normal School at Canfield, at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and at Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, and then studied law in the office of Green, Grant & Seiber at Akron. He completed his legal studies in the office of A. W. Jones and W. S. Anderson, of Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He entered immediately into practice at Youngstown and enjoys the distinction of not only being one of the most successful but one of the youngest attorneys here. He is a member of the Mahoning County Bar Association. Political life has also attracted him and he is a hearty worker for the Republican party.

IRVING CALLAHAN, senior member of the firm of Callahan & Neff, dealers in grain, mill feed, hides and building supplies, at Canfield, represents one of the early pioneer families of Green township. Mr. Callahan was born at Greenford, Ohio, October 26, 1853, and is a son of Lewis and Catherine (Zook) Callahan.

John Callahan, the founder of the family in America, was married to a Miss Eleanor, whose family name has not been preserved. Born in Ireland in 1702, he emigrated to America and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The children of this union were Jesse, William, James, Jeremiah and Nancy. John Callahan moved from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to Green township, Mahoning County, in 1804. His son Jesse married Susan Stewart and of this union were born Thomas, Barbara, James, William, Elizabeth, Jesse, Sarah, Jeremiah and Susan. James Callahan of this family married Catherine Baker and they had the following children: Christina, John Lucy, Ann, Isaiah, Lewis (father of the

subject of this sketch), Mary, Mandy and Catherine.

Lewis Callahan was born in 1825, in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. When old enough he went to Salem, where he learned the trade of brick-making. In the fall of 1857 he came to Canfield and opened a brick-yard of his own, continuing in the business for a number of years, furnishing building material for a large number of the school-houses, churches and other buildings in the village and vicinity. Prior to his death he returned for a season to the farm, but subsequently came back to Canfield and continued to make himself useful in his son Irving's business until his death in 1898. He married Catherine Zook, who died in 1892. They had seven children, namely: Lenora, widow of H. H. Harter, who resides at Canfield; Preston, residing at Canfield, a blacksmith; Irving, whose name begins this article; Henson, who died aged eight years; John L., residing at Canfield; Ida, who married Henry Beard and resides in Jackson township; and an infant, deceased.

Irving Callahan was educated in the schools of Canfield and learned the trade of wood-worker, serving an apprenticeship of three years in the carriage shop of William Correll, his wages being \$180, with no provision being made for his clothing. As an indication of Mr. Callahan's thrift and good management, it may be stated that when he left Mr. Correll he still had \$100 of his wages left. Mr. Callahan then went into the tannery business with his subsequent father-in-law, April 1, 1875, under the firm name of John Sanzenbacher & Company. Later, with George Edwards, one of the company, Mr. Callahan bought Mr. Sanzenbacher's interest, the name becoming Edwards & Callahan, and he thus continued for three years, when Mr. Sanzenbacher returned to the firm, and its style became J. Sanzenbacher & Company. When Mr. Callahan decided to go into his present business he sold out his interest in the other firm. In 1900 Mr. Callahan took his nephew, C. H. Neff, into partnership and the firm began dealing in feed. Mr. Neff has re-

sided with Mr. Callahan since he was five years old and is manager of the firm, which does a large business. The firm's sheds, warehouses and offices cover an acre of land, very conveniently located near the Erie Railroad, thus facilitating transportation. The partners divide their labors, Mr. Callahan giving his attention to dealing in hides, while Mr. Neff, besides being general manager, attends to the grain business. Three men are given employment.

On May 20, 1875, Mr. Callahan was married to Rebecca Sanzenbacher, who is a daughter of John Sanzenbacher. Both Mr. and Mrs. Callahan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united when he was 15 years of age, and in which he is steward and trustee. Mr. Callahan still owns 137 acres of valuable land on North Broad-street, a part of which is situated within the corporate limits of Canfield. His spacious residence, containing 10 rooms, was formerly the old Judge Newton residence, but it has been thoroughly modernized.

Cyrus H. Neff, the junior member of the firm of Callahan & Neff, was born February 28, 1881, at Canfield, and is a son of John and Hattie (Sanzenbacher) Neff. On August 20, 1903, he was married to Melva Watters, and they have one child, Marjorie. Mr. and Mrs. Neff reside in an elegant home on North Broad street, Canfield.

FRANK E. PROBST, who fills an important position with the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Railway and Light Company, being in charge of the collection department, with offices on East Boardman street, Youngstown, was born in this city, in 1859, and is a son of John S. Probst. The father of Mr. Probst was born in Pennsylvania and came to Youngstown in 1854. Here he engaged in a harness and saddlery business for many years, one of the old and representative business men of his day.

Frank E. Probst went to work for his fa-

ther after completing his schooling, but after a trial of eight years, decided to go into some other line of business. Just then he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts and served for the following 13 years. From this public office he entered the employ of the Mahoning Valley Railroad, as claim agent, and he is now the efficient manager of the collection department of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Railway and Light Company.

In 1881 Mr. Probst was married to Clara E. Kaiser, who is a daughter of Frank J. Kaiser, who, for years, was connected with the lower mills of the Carnegie Company, but is now retired. Mr. Probst is a member of the Protected Home Circle. Since 1875 he has been a member of the Belmont avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and for 25 years was on its official board. Mr. Probst has been closely identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, for 15 years being a trustee and has held the office of recording secretary for a number of years. He is a man who stands very high in the regard of his fellow-citizens.

F. JUDD, architect, at Youngstown, where he has been established in his profession since 1900, was born in 1853, at Rush, Monroe County, New York.

Mr. Judd was left an orphan at the age of 12 years and since that time has practically taken care of himself, has succeeded in a material way and has risen to a prominent place in a very exacting profession. Until he was 18 years old he worked on a farm in New York, and then learned the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1874 he began contracting, locating at Warsaw, and was thus led into the study of architecture. He continued in business at Warsaw for 18 years, during which time he built many of the finest residences and best business blocks there. In 1879 he opened an architect's office, and in connection with contracting and building, did his own designing. In 1892 he moved to Conneaut,

Ohio, where he remained two years, and for the next seven years he followed his profession at Buffalo. He then came to Youngstown, where his fine architectural work speaks for itself in many handsome business blocks and residences, and in the beautiful, graceful simplicity of Grace Church. He has superintended in the past summer, the construction of the magnificent residences on aristocratic Park avenue, which are conceded to be the most modern and stately of all the many delightful homes at Youngstown. In 1873 Mr. Judd was married at Warsaw, New York, to Addie A. Collins, and they have two children, viz: Mildred, who is the wife of P. E. Lewis, of Hamburg, New York, and Ida M., who resides with her parents.



WILLIAM H. KYLE, a surviving officer of the Civil War and a substantial farmer of Canfield township, resides on his valuable farm of 85 acres and in connection with his wife, owns 167 acres, a part of which is traversed with valuable veins of coal. Mr. Kyle was born October 8, 1836, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, on his father's farm, the place now being known as Kyle's Corner, or South Heights. His parents were Robert and Dinah (Phillips) Kyle.

Joshua Kyle, the grandfather of William H., was probably born in England, and certainly was one of the first settlers in Youngstown township, making his home in the green woods when Youngstown was a mere frontier settlement of a half dozen log huts. He prospered probably on account of great industry, and accumulated a large body of land on which he subsequently built a substantial stone house. Both he and wife lived to old age, having reared a family of 10 children, none of whom survive. They were: Joshua, James, Robert, William Henry Harrison, Alexander Stewart, Joseph, Anna, Jane, Hannah and Ella.

Robert Kyle, father of William H., was born in Youngstown township, where his

whole life was spent. He acquired a large farm adjacent to the rapidly developing town of Youngstown, and was numbered among the substantial citizens and successful farmers of the locality. He married Dinah Phillips, who died in March, 1895. She was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied her father, Eli Phillips, to Ohio, in her childhood. Robert Kyle died December 21, 1889, aged 85 years. They had 10 children, namely: Eli, who went to the South in 1852, and when the Civil War broke out, was pressed into the Confederate army, where he probably died; Mary Ann, who is the widow of John M. Osborn; Catherine, who is the widow of Hiram Lynn; Joshua, who died August 5, 1904; William Henry Harrison; Leffard T.; Alice B., who married David S. Loveland; Amanda, who is the widow of John Emory Knox; Quincy, who died aged three years; and Ira M.

Until he was 15 years of age, William H. Kyle attended the district school with fair regularity, and then went to Warren, where he worked for three years with a Mr. Truesdale, learning the cabinet-making trade. After his return home he attended the Flint Hill School for one year and then spent a summer in the Pennsylvania oil fields, drilling near Oil City. Mr. Kyle then found employment as a carpenter at Bluffton, Ohio, where he worked steadily for two years, or up to 1862, when he entered the Federal army, enlisting under Captain Stanley, in Company I, 45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He remained in the army for three years and received deserved promotion to the rank of corporal, participating in many of the great battles and famous marches of the war. He took part in the battles of Atlanta, Knoxville, Nashville, Resaca, Jonesburg, Georgia, and Bean Station, Tennessee. He had many narrow escapes from death and through sickness and exhaustion, was incapacitated for a short time. He was confined for one month in the field hospital, suffering from fever. For 15 months of his term of service, Mr. Kyle was in the mounted infantry. On one occasion, while out on service, he was taken sick, and was so miserable that he crawled alone into an old de-

serted barn. Probably the sight of his horse with empty saddle caused his companions to fear he had been killed and after a thorough search they found him in time to save his life.

After the close of the war, Mr. Kyle returned to his home in Youngstown township, where he worked both at his trade and on the farm for a time, and then went to Youngstown, where he followed the carpenter's trade for nine years. On April 30, 1878, he purchased his first farm, of Eli Neff, subsequently buying his second farm, of Joseph Mathey. His residence property is situated about one and one-half miles east of Canfield, on the Canfield and Boardman road. The other farm is situated on the township line between Boardman and Canfield townships. Mr. Kyle has delegated the larger part of the active farm work to his son, who looks after his father's interests in a very efficient manner.

On May 16, 1867, Mr. Kyle was married to Mary H. Hill, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, not far from Bellville, September 8, 1842. Her parents were Eli and Lydia A. (Hawkins) Hill, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and came to Youngstown township, Mahoning County, April 12, 1848. The father died in July, 1890, aged 77 years, and the mother in August, 1895, aged 78 years. They had seven children, as follows: Sarah, deceased, who married J. Simon; Mary H.; Jerome F., who was a soldier in the Civil War; William, deceased; Ruth, deceased, who married Julian E. Simon, also deceased; Aurelia L., who married L. M. Eckman; and Anna N.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have had two children, Melvin C. and Arthur E. The former was married to Ada M. Hientzelman, September 27, 1892, and at the time of his death, December 22, 1900, left three children, Lottie B., William Ray and Howard H.

The second son, Arthur E., residing near his father and assisting on the home farm, was married October 9, 1902, to Ina L. Warrick, of Elkton. They have one child, Josephine S.

Politically Mr. Kyle is a staunch Republican. On several occasions he has held official position in the township and has served as road



supervisor and as a member of the school board. He is one of the active and deeply interested members of Tod Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the committee appointed to look after the indigent soldiers of the Civil War in this locality and to provide for their widows. With his family, Mr. Kyle belongs to the Christian Church.

MRS. SALLY ANN LANTERMAN, residing on her valuable farm of 150 acres, situated in section 4, Youngstown township, is the widow of the late German Lanterman, who was a very prominent citizen of this section. Mrs. Lanterman was born on the old Woods home farm, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 12, 1822, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Berry) Woods.

With the exception of two years following her marriage, when she resided in Austintown township, Mrs. Lanterman has spent her whole life in Youngstown township. She attended the district schools as they were some eighty years ago, and was reared to useful and capable young womanhood by parents who were people of substance. On February 3, 1842, she was married to German Lanterman, who was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Logan) Lanterman, and was born in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 6, 1814. He died on the present farm in January, 1880.

In 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman moved to the farm the latter still occupies, which then comprised 196 acres, 46 of which now form Mill Creek Park, of Youngstown. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Samuel Kimberly, German Lanterman built the historic old mill which is retained as a great attraction by the park commissioners. The erection of the mill was commenced in 1844, but three years elapsed before it was completed. The partners at the same time built the frame residence in which Mrs. Lanterman now resides. Mr. Lanterman, who was an extensive farmer and

large stock-raiser, later purchased Mr. Kimberly's interest and the mill was successfully conducted for many years by a practical miller in Mr. Lanterman's employ.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman had two children, Florence and Al John, both of whom are deceased. The daughter, born in 1843, married Col. L. T. Foster, leaving at her death two children—Una and Ina—the younger of whom was then but two years of age. Mrs. Lanterman took her little grandchildren to rear. Una Foster married the late Hosea Simon, who left two children at his decease, Florence and Willard. Ina Foster married John Kennedy and they have two children, Vera and Frank, and they also reside with Mrs. Lanterman. Mrs. Simon later married (second) William Bakody and they operate a successful dairy on a part of Mrs. Lanterman's farm. Mrs. Lanterman's only son, Al John, was born in 1844, and died December 2, 1898. He was a man widely known as an educated and able physician, having studied his profession both in New York and in Germany. He never married and did not practice extensively, as he acquired gold mines in Colorado and became interested in their development. He died in Colorado. Although Mrs. Lanterman has been denied the companionship of her children, in her old age, she has loving grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as well as a wide circle of friends, many of whom have known her for over a half century. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman on a neighboring page add interest to this notice.

C. LANCE, a member of the Youngstown Candy Company, the successors to the D. L. Clark Company of that city, has been a resident of Youngstown for three years, and was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1879. He was reared and educated at Beaver Falls, that state, and at the age of 16 began work in a grocery store, where he remained until about 19 years of age. He then became a traveling salesman for the D. L. Clark Com-

pany of Youngstown, wholesale confectioners, cigars and grocery sundries. He remained on the road for that company for about six years, when he was sent to Youngstown as manager of the branch in that city and later became a member of the firm, having been a stock holder of the company for the past five years. The firm employs five traveling salesmen who cover a radius of 100 miles out of Youngstown. Mr. Lance is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT J. MILLER, a leading merchant at Youngstown, Ohio, whose place of business is at No. 1329 Market street, has been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century. He was born at Washingtonville, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 5, 1866. He is a son of George L. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who, on coming to Ohio, settled in Washingtonville. During the infancy of his son Albert, George L. Miller removed to Canfield, where he was engaged in business for some years. He afterwards removed to Niles, which was his place of residence at the time of his death.

Albert J. Miller was reared and educated at Canfield. He first entered into business as a butcher and conducted a meat market at Youngstown for eight years, gradually expanding until now he carries on a considerable general mercantile business. He has excellent accommodations, occupying the entire first floor of a two story building, the dimensions of which are 40 by 123 feet. In addition to successfully conducting his large business, Mr. Miller takes an interest in all that particularly concerns the city, exhibiting a laudable public spirit and taking part in various movements for the general welfare. In 1892, Mr. Miller was married to Rachel Jones, who comes from Welsh ancestry. They have five children, namely: Lloyd, Allen J., Howard, Verna and Bertha. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen, the Maccabees and the Pathfinders.

ALFRED SMITH, one of the old and highly respected residents of Youngstown, now living retired at his home, No. 802 Belmont avenue, has lived in this city since 1846, watching its growth from a village. He was born in 1845, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John Smith, an old business man of Youngstown.

The father of Mr. Smith was born in England and there learned the brewing business. When he came to Youngstown, in 1846, he established the Smith Brewery, the first business of its kind started here. The capacity of his plant was small, not exceeding two barrels of brew a day, but he created a demand by the excellence of his product and gradually increased his facilities, until his works turned out 125 barrels a day. He died in 1870, at which time his son Albert took charge and operated the brewery until 1900, when he sold it and has been retired from business life since. Mr. Smith has twice been married. His four children, Alfred, Mary, Martha and Leslie, are of the second marriage, the mother formerly being Elizabeth Williams. As one of the old settlers, Mr. Smith can recall many most interesting events in the growth and development of Youngstown.

JOHN STAMBAUGH, JR., president of the William Tod Company and secretary and treasurer of the Youngstown Steel Company, a large business enterprise at Youngstown, occupies a prominent position in the city's business and social life. Mr. Stambaugh was born in this city, February 15, 1862, and is a son of John and Caroline (Hamilton) Stambaugh.

The parents of Mr. Stambaugh were early settlers at Youngstown, where for years the father was one of the prominent business factors. He was born at Brier Hill, March 8, 1827, and died in the city of New York on March 5, 1888. An extended sketch of the elder Mr. Stambaugh will be found in this volume.

John Stambaugh, Jr., who worthily bears his father's honored name, after completing the common-school course at Youngstown entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884, immediately thereafter applying his education by becoming chemist for the Youngstown Steel Company. In 1887 he entered the employ of the William Tod Company, and afterwards became manager of that concern. He became secretary-treasurer of the Youngstown Steel Company, in 1900, and since the death of the late William Tod, in 1905, he has been president of the William Tod Company, having previously been a member of the firm.

On September 21, 1887, Mr. Stambaugh was united in marriage with Cora Bunts, who is a daughter of the late Col. William Bunts, of Cleveland, a gallant officer during the Civil War, who died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh have two children, John and Caroline. The beautiful family residence is located at No. 621 Wick avenue, Youngstown.

JOHAN C. DETCHON, a prominent business man of North Benton, who has been engaged in the buying and shipping of livestock, for a quarter of a century, is the senior member of the firm of Detchon & Wilson, large shippers at this point. Mr. Detchon was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Mary (Hively) Detchon.

George Detchon, father of John C., was born in Boardman township, Mahoning County, and was a son of Oswald Detchon, who was born in England and settled among the earliest pioneers of Boardman township. George Detchon spent the early part of his life in Boardman township, but later moved to Smith township, settling in section 15, practically in the woods. He erected a log cabin which remained the family home for some years, but was later replaced by a more commodious dwelling. George Detchon assisted in the development of all the interests of his section and was a reliable, public-spirited man.

He was one of the early supporters and active members of the North Benton Methodist Episcopal Church. He lived to the age of 80 years. Two of his children survive: John C. and Elizabeth, the latter being the wife of Adam Boeckner, residing at Sebring, Ohio.

John C. Detchon has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and owns a valuable farm of 178 acres in Smith township. In 1901 he left the farm and since that date has occupied his pleasant home at North Benton. His business partner is H. S. Wilson, of Portage County. Mr. Detchon married Emma M. Hartzell, a daughter of the late Solomon Hartzell, of North Benton. Mr. Detchon has never taken a very active stand in politics, but votes the Republican ticket. He has a wide circle of business friends all over the country, by whom he is held in high esteem.

JOHAN FRANK, a prominent and progressive citizen of Struthers, resides on his farm of 93 acres, which is located in section 23, Coitsville township, although within the corporation lines of the village of Struthers, which lies partly in Poland and partly in Coitsville townships. Mr. Frank was born in Wittenberg, Germany, April 26, 1864, and is a son of John and Catherina (Diener) Frank.

The parents of Mr. Frank still reside in Germany, where the father owns a vineyard on which he manufactured wine during the boyhood of his son John, who gave him assistance up to the age of 14 years. He then started to learn the shoemaking trade at which he worked until the age of 16 years, when he came to America, and settled first in Berrien County, Michigan, at a point about 12 miles north of South Bend, Indiana. For six months he followed his trade and then went to work on a farm, where he continued for two and one-half years, although his wages were very small, being only \$6 a month in addition to his board. Mr. Frank then came to Mahoning County and worked as a farmer for different persons,

one of these being Louis Gluck, who is a relative. A sketch of Mr. Gluck, ex-county commissioner, will be found in this volume.

On August 30, 1887, Mr. Frank was married to Matilda Gilbert, who is a daughter of Frederick Wilhelm and Lonisa (Snyder) Gilbert. Mrs. Frank was born and reared in Prussia, coming to America in 1880, her parents having both died in that country since she left home. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have had six children, one of whom died in infancy, while Carl lived only to the age of two years. The survivors are: Gottlieb George, John Herman, William and Caroline Louisa.

The farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Frank reside was known as the old Snyder farm and it was owned by a brother of Mrs. Frank's mother, from whom Mr. Frank rented it for three years after marriage, and then moved to Poland township and rented what was known as the Guttman farm, for six years. Upon the death of Mrs. Frank's uncle, the Franks moved back to the Snyder farm and one year later, in 1900, Mr. Frank purchased the same. In recent years, Mr. Frank has laid out a considerable portion of his farm in town lots, and he engaged in improving and selling his property which promises to become the most desirable section of Struthers. Politically, Mr. Frank is identified with the Republican party. Since 1901 he has been a member of the school board, being elected in Coitsville township. In 1905 this section was taken into the Struthers Special District and Mr. Frank was transferred to the special board, his services and advice being regarded as most valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are leading members of Grace Reformed Church at Struthers, in which Mr. Frank is a deacon.

Mr. Frank is a good American but still cherishes, as do all true Germans, a love for the Fatherland, which he has never revisited since leaving so many years ago. On May 15, 1907, he proposes, however, to take his wife and children and make up a party, including Mr. Louis Gluck and family, and spend a beautiful summer among his old friends on the other side of the Atlantic. This renewing of

old acquaintances will be very pleasant and profitable.



W S. DOUGLAS, who is general superintendent of the William Tod Company of Youngstown, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city, was born in Leavittsburg, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1849, and is a son of Thomas Douglas, who was engaged in the machine business at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was one of the pioneers in that line of business.

W. S. Douglas was reared and educated in Warren, Ohio, and it was here he learned the machine trade in his father's machine shop. He was later associated in business with his father until 1880, when he came to Youngstown and accepted a position as foreman in the William Tod Company plant. Soon after the death of Homer Hamilton, the superintendent of the plant, he was promoted to the position of general superintendent of that immense factory. Mr. Douglas was married in the fall of 1879 to Lucy E. Stewart, a daughter of James Jacob and Martha A. (Gaskill) Stewart. Her father, who was a merchant in Warren, Ohio, for a number of years, died in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas came from two of the best and most highly respected families in this section of Ohio.



ADDIS E. KNIGHT, senior member of the firm of Knight & Semple, in the real estate and insurance line, at Youngstown, has been in business in this city for many years. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1852, and is a son of the late Robert E. Knight. The father of Mr. Knight was also born in Carroll County, Ohio, and because one of the leading members of the Ohio bar. For a number of years he carried on a large law practice at Cleveland.

Addis E. Knight was about 10 years old

when his parents removed from Carroll County to Cleveland. About five years later he came to Youngstown and entered the Rayen High School, where he was graduated. He then studied law in his father's office and in 1874 was admitted to the bar, subsequently becoming city solicitor and serving also as a justice of the peace. He then went to Seattle, Washington, and while there became interested in real estate, that section attracting settlers from all over the country. Although Mr. Knight never settled his family there, preferring his home to remain at Youngstown, he held interest in property at Seattle for some 10 years. Since 1897 Mr. Knight has been engaged here in a general real estate and insurance business. For two years he was associated with Richard Inglis, but for the past seven years he has been in partnership with Mr. Semple. The firm handles a great deal of desirable property and has been the medium through which much capital has been brought to this section. Mr. Knight is a member of the Unitarian Church.



WILLIAM SWANSTON, farmer and capitalist, residing on a valuable farm of over 275 acres situated in Canfield township, owns real estate in Mahoning and Portage Counties aggregating 800 acres of land; and yet there are those living who remember when this man of large means worked for the sum of 15 cents a day. Mr. Swanston has made his own way in the world and enjoys an ample fortune earned through his own efforts. He was born in December, 1840, in County Fermanagh, North Ireland, and is a son of William and Eliza (McCurdy) Swanston.

The parents of Mr. Swanston came to America in 1851, William being then about 11 years of age, old enough for him now to recall the events of the long voyage which consumed eight weeks and three days. The family landed at New York and on the same day took the train for Utica. Simon, the eldest son of Wil-

liam Swanston, had preceded the family to America and was working on the McCurdy farm, in Mahoning County, and he assisted his father to join him and to provide for the rest of the family to come by rail to Buffalo and thence by stage to the McCurdy farm near Brier Hill. They remained there for five months and then moved into a log house north of Coitsville and some years later Mr. Swanston moved to Ellsworth township, 1855, and still later bought a small farm in Boardman township, where he died in February, 1882, aged 90 years. His widow survived to the age of 100 years, dying July 31, 1905. All of their children except George, the youngest, were born in Ireland. All of the daughters became school teachers.

Before coming to America, William Swanston, the younger, had attended school for a short time and after reaching Coitsville township he went to the Crab Creek school a few weeks and later to schools at Coitsville Center and in Dalby District, but altogether it amounted to very little school attendance. As there was a large family and small means, the boy had to assist in the family support while still young. He was about 12 years old when he worked at carrying brick for Joseph and James McCartney earning \$5 a month for six months, and then worked two weeks for his first pair of boots. Among the interesting changes which have come about in the life of Mr. Swanston may be mentioned that he has in his possession, among other valuable papers, a mortgage on the place calling for \$2,610, on which he once worked as a tired little boy for 15 cents a day.

Mr. Swanston was very industrious and willing in boyhood and youth and when one kind of work failed he soon found something else to take its place. When he went to work for John Brownlee at Struthers it was to haul ore and to work on the farm and he was paid \$8 for his services. In 1855, he started to work for the firm of Brownlee & Swanston, driving horses along the town path of the canal, for which he was paid \$18 per month, all this time giving all he earned to his father, a prac-

tice he followed until he was 19 years of age. In the meantime John Swanston dissolved partnership with Mr. Brownlee and he and Charles, his brother, came into possession of the boat, but they found it worn out and practically useless. In partnership then with his brother Charles, he bought, in 1857, a new boat, the "Cottage Girl," for which they paid the sum of \$600. This was considered the finest boat that had ever been in use on the canal. In 1859 Mr. Swanston dissolved partnership with his brother. In the two summers and three months during which he had the boat its earnings were \$4,200, and he sold it to Mr. Sullivan for the sum of \$520.

By this time Mr. Swanston had proved himself an excellent business man, and after leaving the boating business he turned his attention to trading in cattle and stock, handling sheep, hogs, horses and cattle, and for some twenty years he annually cleared \$2,500. This was very gratifying, for he had made all his opportunities for himself, but the time has come when that income is more than doubled. He has extended his business interests in various directions, loans money and makes many trips to Chicago to buy stock, being still a large dealer.

Mr. Swanston has had a really remarkable life. At the age of 19 years he left the home roof without one dollar of capital. He went into debt \$7,000 for his present farm, on which he settled in 1864, and according to agreement, paid it all off in ten years and at the same time paid cash for 200 acres more. His taxes are heavy, some \$500 annually in Mahoning County and \$100 in Portage County. His comfortable home is situated about eight miles southwest of Youngstown. He has never married.



D. JONES, president, treasurer and manager of The W. D. Jones Company, wholesale liquor dealers, at Youngstown, was born in this city, in 1864, and is a son of

D. W. Jones. For a number of years the late D. W. Jones was a prominent business man

here. He was born in Wales and came to Youngstown in 1852, where he resided until the time of his death in 1890. He was a substantial citizen and owned a farm within two miles of this place.

W. D. Jones was reared on his father's farm, through boyhood attended school at Youngstown and then became connected with the firm of E. O. Jones, wholesale liquor dealers. After the death of E. O. Jones, the firm of The W. D. Jones Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Mr. Jones is the only active member of the company, which is a reliable and representative one. Two traveling men are kept continually on the road and the goods of the firm sell on quality. In January, 1888, Mr. Jones was married to Mary Parry, of Hubbard, Ohio, and they have three sons, viz.: Fred, Howard and Edward. Mr. Jones is a valued member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce and a potent factor in its most important deliberations. He belongs also to the Elks, the Eagles and the Golden Eagles.



J. THOMPSON, one of the leading real estate men and influential citizens of Youngstown, was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada, in 1872, where he was reared and educated. He entered the rolling mill business in Toronto, which he had learned previously, and afterwards was engaged in the same business at Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until coming to Youngstown in 1892. Here he engaged in the real estate business with H. G. Hamilton, with whom he has been associated since 1893, and who subsequently organized the firm of Hamilton, Evans & Company, which later became the Hamilton Realty Company. This is now the largest real estate company in the city, and has practically made the south side of Youngstown, which they developed, platted, built up and sold. Mr. Thompson has other interests also in various enterprises of the city. He was united in marriage in 1894 with Margaret

Haddow, who was born and reared in Mahoning County, Ohio. They have two children: Edgar J. and Sarah Helen. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Youngstown Canadian Society and also of the order of Scotch Clans.

DAVID W. STAMBAUGH, a representative citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Youngstown township, resides upon his valuable farm of 118 acres, which is situated in section 14, and which is generally regarded as a model farm of this part of the county in way of improvements. Mr. Stambaugh was born on the old Stambaugh farm, near Bear's Den, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 31, 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Lydia A. (Wise) Stambaugh.

The Stambaugh family came to Ohio at a very early date, in the person of Philip Stambaugh, who crossed the mountains from Pennsylvania and acquired the old Wirt farm, near Brier Hill, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, on which he lived until 1810. Later, he moved to Youngstown and for a number of years kept a tavern on West Federal street, located near the Town Hall, but subsequently returned with his family to Pennsylvania, locating on a heavily timbered farm in Mercer County.

Jacob Stambaugh, son of Philip and Rebecca (Bower) Stambaugh and father of David W., was born in the log tavern which was conducted by his father, at Youngstown, in 1820. He was small when his parents returned to Pennsylvania and until his majority he was busy, a large part of the time, in giving his father assistance in clearing off the timber on the Mercer County farm. His parents were in no position financially to assist him at any time, and after working at various employments in his own neighborhood, as occasion offered, he decided to return to Mahoning County, where, from having visited an uncle, he had found there was plenty of work for willing hands to do. Hence, in 1842, when

22 years of age, with a few dollars in his pocket as sole capital, he became a resident of Youngstown.

Mr. Stambaugh hired out to Judge Rayen, who was then the leading man in the village, and worked for him for two years, doing much of the clearing and plowing of his land. At that time oxen were mainly used for all kinds of farm work and during his later years it was a source of great entertainment to his grandchildren when Mr. Stambaugh would tell them stories of what he accomplished with the patient cattle in days when conditions right on the site of their comfortable homes were full of hardships they could scarcely imagine.

Mr. Stambaugh was a well-informed man, having taken advantage of his few opportunities, and while his whole life was devoted to manual labor, he gave his children educational opportunities which fitted them for professional and business life. On May 31, 1847, Mr. Stambaugh entered the employ of the late Gov. David Tod, remaining on the latter's farm for two years, when he went to Weathersfield, where he was employed by Tod, Ford & Company, as head teamster, for five years. His work here was the hauling of coal from the coal bank, where a large business was being done, fording the stream and loading on canal boats, seven trips being then considered a day's work. For two years after his marriage, in 1850, Mr. Stambaugh resided in Weathersfield, and then purchased 72 acres of land near Bear's Den, which farm is now owned and occupied by his daughters, Margaret E., who is the wife of Myron L. Wehr, and her maiden sister, Priscilla. The family resided in an old log house which was then standing on the farm, and in it David W. Stambaugh was born. It was purchased by Dr. Timothy Woodbridge of the family for the sum of \$40, and was moved to the vicinity of Mill Creek Park, where it stands as a relic of pioneer days. Mr. Stambaugh continued to be active long beyond the age of many of his contemporaries. When not busy on his own farm he took contracts for public work and in 1866-67 he hauled much of the stone

and timber used in building the Baldwin dam. Up to December, 1808, he had known little of sickness, but he was then stricken with paralysis, which, in the following March, became more serious, and which terminated his life March 18, 1809. His death was the subject of extensive local comment and press notices, for he was a well-known and most highly respected citizen. He was noted for his strict temperance and this not only covered the use of intoxicating liquor and tobacco, but entered into every phase of life, making him a kind and peaceable neighbor and a loving father and grandfather.

On January 31, 1850, Jacob Stambaugh was married to Lydia A. Wise, who died in 1895. They had four children, namely: Rebecca, who was born April 16, 1851, who died May 29, 1854; Priscilla, who was born January 21, 1853; David W., whose name begins this article; and Margaret E., who married Myron I. Wehr. There are six grandchildren, all of whom were beloved to an unusual degree by Mr. Stambaugh, and who rendered him obedience and affection.

David W. Stambaugh was reared in Youngstown township. His early education was obtained in the schools of the locality known as Bear's Den, near his home, and there he prepared for Poland Union Seminary, in which he was a pupil from 1873 until 1875. In the latter year he taught school at Perkins' Corners, and then he took the high school course at Youngstown, where he was graduated in the class of 1878. Mr. Stambaugh subsequently taught school at Bear's Den and at Weathersfield, in Trumbull County, in the meantime devoting a part of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he purchased the first portion of his present farm and located on it in the same year, and at various times has added to it until he now owns 118 acres of very fine land, which he has been improving ever since. All the substantial and suitable buildings for a country home and large farming operations, he has erected, with the result that few farms of equal size can excel it in Youngstown township.

On December 28, 1880, Mr. Stambaugh

was married to Mina Riblet, who is a daughter of William W. Riblet, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. They have three children, namely: Ida Maude, residing at home, graduated from the Rayen School at Youngstown in the class of 1902 and attended Mt. Union College, near Alliance; Paul H., a student of mechanical engineering, in the class of 1908, at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, who graduated at the Rayen High School in 1903; and Helen F., who is a graduate of the Rayen High School, class of 1907.

Mr. Stambaugh and family are members of the Central Christian Church at Youngstown. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters in his township, has voted in favor of good roads and public improvements, and in his life has displayed the same prudence and good management which brought success to his father before him.



WILLIAM SCOTT BONNELL, president of the Mahoning National Bank, and prominently identified with many of the most important business interests of Youngstown, is also known in other cities where he has capital invested and has business and social relations. Mr. Bonnell was born July 12, 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of the late William and Sarah (Scott) Bonnell.

The early boyhood of William Scott Bonnell was passed at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and he was 13 years of age when his parents located at Youngstown, where his education was completed in the public schools. As a lad he sought employment for his spare hours and served as clerk in a number of the business houses, which were well known at that time. Later he entered the employ of Brown, Bonnell & Company, iron manufacturers, where he was made toll turner and thoroughly learned that branch of the business, later acquiring experience in others. His employers soon recognized that his ability could be put to better account in the offices of the company.

and he proved his capacity so well that in 1867 he was invited to become a partner. Within eight years, upon the incorporation of the business, Mr. Bonnell was made secretary of the company, a position he filled until business changes caused a transfer of his interests and he became secretary and, later, vice-president of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company. For a long period he has been one of the alert, directing spirits of this great corporation, and as years have passed he has assumed other responsibilities and his name adds strength to a number of the country's great business combinations.

Mr. Bonnell, through his marriage with Lucretia H. Wick, became connected with one of the oldest and most prominent families of Youngstown. Mrs. Bonnell was born at Youngstown and is a daughter of Hugh B. and Lucretia G. (Winchell) Wick. Her father was a very prominent iron manufacturer and capitalist of Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell have two surviving children: Emily Cree, wife of Perry Burnham Owen, of Youngstown, and William Wick, who married Julia Garlick and resides in Youngstown. For many years Mr. Bonnell and wife have been leading members of the Presbyterian Church. They are also active supporters of many of the city's charities and both publicly and privately display the real Christian spirit that actuates those whose sincerity cannot be questioned. Their beautiful home has been the scene of many of the most important social functions of the city, and has also been open to gatherings of literary and musical talent. The home atmosphere has always been one of culture and refinement. The stately structure, which stands at No. 305 Wick avenue, is one of the most elegant modern residences in the city.

Mr. Bonnell's name and character are known all through the Mahoning Valley, and the honor and personal esteem which he enjoys are but the results of a life of business integrity. In a way he is a self-made man, having labored with both head and hands, and in this way he is fitted to hold the proper balance between capital and labor, a question which every

man with great interests must face in these days of unrest. Combined with a keen sense of justice, a kindly consideration for others, Mr. Bonnell possesses business discernment which amounts to almost genius and thus he stands today one of the big men of Ohio in the commercial world.

BON. DAVID F. GRIFFITH, probate judge of Mahoning County, and an honored resident of Youngstown, was born at Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 21, 1865, and is a son of David O. and Susannah (Jones) Griffith.

Judge Griffith's ancestry dates on both sides to Wales, a country which has contributed largely to the good citizenship of Ohio. By trade his father was a blacksmith, and a number of his eleven children inherited much of his skill in mechanics. Shortly after the birth of David F., his parents moved to Mineral Ridge, Ohio, where they lived for the remainder of their lives.

After completing the common school course at Mineral Ridge, Mr. Griffith, after overcoming discouraging conditions which would have killed the ambition of a youth of weaker character, was able to enter the Northeastern Normal College at Canfield, where, in 1890, he was creditably graduated, in the classical course, with the Bachelor's degree, following which, for a period of three years, he was superintendent of the public schools of Mineral Ridge, Ohio. Upon his retirement from school work, he entered upon the study of law with the late Judge L. W. King and John E. McVey, and during this period of study, he taught night school at Youngstown, thus earning support for himself and family. He was admitted to the bar at Youngstown in October, 1894, and was associated with the law firm of King, McVey & Robinson and Arrel, McVey & Robinson, for seven years. In 1900, on account of continued ill health, probably induced by his unremitting attention to

his professional duties, he was compelled to retire for a time, but after he regained his accustomed health, he resumed the practice of law, until he was elected judge of the Probate Court in November, 1905. This election came through the Republican party and was secured without opposition on account of Judge Griffith's personal popularity, although the contest for the nomination was one of the hardest fought and most spirited in the history of Mahoning County, there being four candidates in the field. Since his election, Judge Griffith has displayed in his administration, the qualities most required in this high office, and in such marked degree that his fellow-citizens have continued to show the confidence they repose in him.

Judge Griffith married Harriet C. Phillips, who is a daughter of William Phillips, of Canfield, Ohio. They have two children, Mary Gertrude, and Wendall Phillips. His residence is situated on Glenwood avenue extension, near Mill Creek Park.

Fraternally, Judge Griffith is associated with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. For many years he has been a valuable member of several leading Republican organizations. His open record as a citizen shows his sane and sensible attitude toward, as well as his hearty cooperation in various public-spirited enterprises.

WALTER A. BEECHER, vice president of the Mahoning National Bank, at Youngstown, Ohio, and for almost twenty-five years secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Powder Company, is one of the leading business men of this city. He was born August 30, 1845, at Southington, Connecticut, the only child of Leonard and Ruth W. (Webster) Beecher.

The Beecher family is an old New England one of more or less prominence for many years back. The father of Mr. Beecher was born in Connecticut, and there Walter A. Beecher was

reared and educated. When about 20 years of age, the latter came to Youngstown and he has been identified with this city ever since. For thirteen years he has been connected with the great financial institution above mentioned, of which he has been vice-president since 1904. He has, besides, other business interests, being connected with a number, either as stockholder and director or as president, secretary or treasurer. His business standing as well as his social and civic importance makes him a representative Youngstown citizen. Mr. Beecher married Eleanor L. Price, a daughter of Samuel Price, and they have one son, Ward. The family residence is at No. 274 West Rayen avenue, they having also a summer residence on a farm on the Price Road, about two miles out of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

HENRY MANNING GARLICK, president of the First National Bank of Youngstown, was born in this city, December 28, 1848, son of Richard G. and Caroline L. (Manning) Garlick. The father, who was a son of Alonzo Garlick, came to Ohio from Vermont at the age of about 32 years, and engaged here in farming and mercantile business. His wife, Caroline, was a daughter of Henry Manning, formerly president of the Mahoning County Bank, of which the First National Bank is the successor, and who took a prominent part in the development of Youngstown's business interests.

Henry M. Garlick was educated in the public schools of Youngstown, including the high school, which he attended until he was 17 years old. He then entered the employ, as bookkeeper, of the Eagle Furnace Company, with whom he remained for about three years. For a year or more thereafter he was engaged in operating a coal mine at Brazil, Indiana. This venture not proving sufficiently remunerative, he returned to Youngstown, and soon after

assisted in organizing the Second National Bank, of which he was subsequently cashier for twenty-five years. On May 3, 1904, this institution was consolidated with the First National Bank, and Mr. Garlick was elected president, which office he has since held.

Mr. Garlick has also been connected with various other prominent business enterprises of Youngstown. In the early 80's he was president of the Youngstown Malleable Iron Company, and so continued until the company went out of existence. He was interested about the same time as a partner in the hardware firm of J. H. Morris & Co., and on the organization of the firm into a stock company under the style of the Morris Hardware Company, he was elected its president and thus served until 1905. He was also interested in the firm of Lloyd, Booth & Company, which was afterwards incorporated under the style of the Lloyd-Booth Company, that in turn being merged into the United Engineering & Foundry Company. In 1887 he helped to organize the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of which he has been vice-president for a number of years. In 1901 Mr. Garlick, with G. M. McKelvey and A. E. Adams, and with the aid of Youngstown capital, organized the Standard Table Oilcloth Company, one of Youngstown's flourishing manufacturing industries. The Standard Oilcloth Company was formed by merging seven different concerns situated in several states. The company is now known as Standard Oilcloth Company, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, one-half each preferred and common.

Mr. Garlick was married April 5, 1870, to Miss Sarah Stambaugh Ford, daughter of James H. and Arabella (Stambaugh) Ford, of Youngstown. Mrs. Garlick was born in Youngstown on the old Tod homestead at Brier Hill. Her father came to this city from Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Garlick are the parents of two children: Richard, who is now treasurer of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; and Julia G., born March 31, 1874, who is the wife of William W. Bonnell.

ROBERT GRAY, vice-president and general manager of the Meehan Boiler & Construction Company, of Lowellville, has been a resident of that enterprising little city since 1897, and is recognized as one of its leading and most influential citizens. He was born June 12, 1857, in Coatbridge, Scotland, and is a son of James and Mary (Frew) Gray.

James Gray, who was a blacksmith and an engineer by trade, was a life-long resident of his native land, Scotland, where his death occurred January 12, 1904. His wife is still living. They were the parents of eight children, six daughters, who all live in Scotland, and two sons, Robert, the subject of this sketch, and Thomas, who came from Scotland in 1900 and is now chief draughtsman for the Meehan Boiler & Construction Company.

Robert Gray was reared in Scotland and during his early days learned the machinist's trade in a locomotive works. He also later learned engineering. In 1891 he came to America and entered the employ of J. P. Wetherill, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. His first position was that of chief engineer and he later became superintendent of the works, remaining in New Castle three years. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Gray removed to Lowellville, entered into partnership with the three Meehan brothers, Patrick, Paul and James, and their nephew, John Meehan. The company is incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$50,000, and the present officers of the company are: Patrick Meehan, president; Robert Gray, vice-president and general manager, and James Meehan, Jr., secretary and treasurer. On the site upon which the works are located was an old sawmill, which the company purchased, and they also later purchased the creamery, which stood on the adjoining lot. They first employed about twenty-five men, which number has been increased to 200. Their principal output is the Meehan Boiler, though they also do a great deal of iron and steel construction work, such as building blast furnaces, their business

amounting to about \$200,000 per year. Mr. Gray is also a trustee and clerk of the Electric Light plant of Lowellville. He is a member of the Lowellville school board, and is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1880 Mr. Gray was united in marriage in Scotland with Ellen McQuade, like himself, a native of that country. They have reared a family of eight children, the six eldest of whom were all born in Scotland, namely: Nellie; James Gray, a machine apprentice of New Castle, Pennsylvania; Eliza, Mary, Annie and Agnes; and Sarah and Robert, who were born in this country.

HUGH LYTLE McELROY, president and general manager of the H. L. McElroy Company, at Youngstown, the largest house furnishing company in the retail line in the state of Ohio, was born November 19, 1866, at Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa, and is a son of William B. and Jane G. (Lytle) McElroy.

The founder of the McElroy family in America was James McElroy, the great-grandfather of Hugh L., who was born in the north of Ireland and who emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. His son, Hon. James McElroy, the second, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and resided many years at West Fairfield, in that state. He was a prominent citizen and a member of the state legislature.

William B. McElroy, son of Hon. James and father of Hugh L., was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. In early manhood he removed to Iowa and became permanently identified with the interests of that state. He served four years with distinction in the Civil War, commencing as a private and rising in rank to be adjutant, in the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, under General Philip Sheridan. He was seriously wounded on four occasions. At the battle of the Wilderness he was captured by the enemy, and in making his escape five minutes later was very seriously

wounded. He participated in many of the most serious battles of the war and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Immediately after his return from the war, he married Jane G. Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Hugh Lytle. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy then moved west, locating on a valuable farm in Linn County, Iowa, which Mr. McElroy operated and on which he died in 1889. His widow still survives and resides with the youngest son at Tacoma, Washington. Of their eight children—Hugh L., James L., Edward H., Harry A., William B., John A., Ralph G. and Susan M.—Hugh L. is the only one living east of the Mississippi River.

Hugh L. McElroy attended school in Linn County, Iowa, completing his education at Monmouth College, Illinois. He began to teach school, although only 17 years old, and continued in that occupation for two years. He then accepted a clerkship in a store at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he remained eighteen months, this giving him some business experience and proving a stepping stone to a better position. In the early winter of 1888, Mr. McElroy came to Youngstown, Ohio, and for three years was with the firm of J. N. Euwers & Son, as manager of their carpet department. After the death of his uncle, Frank Lytle, he entered into partnership in the furniture business with his uncle's widow, the business being conducted for two years under the firm style of Lytle & McElroy.

Prior to accepting a responsible position with a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. McElroy was connected for a short time with the E. M. McGillan Company, at Youngstown. He remained at Pittsburg for almost three years, in charge of the carpet and upholstering department at Kauffman's, the largest store of its kind there, and then returned to Youngstown in 1896. It was with the intention of establishing in this city the large general furniture and house furnishing business, which he has developed into such an immense concern, that Mr. McElroy selected Youngstown as his field

of effort. He succeeded in the organization of what is known as the H. L. McElroy Company, of which he became president and general manager. The store at Youngstown is one of sixteen others of its kind located at different places in the United States. The H. L. McElroy Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, which was later increased to \$25,000 and in 1901 to \$75,000. The Youngstown store occupies a whole acre of floor space and, as noted above, is the largest retail furniture establishment in the state of Ohio. The business is enormous and employment is given an army of assistants. January 20, 1907, occurred the second disastrous fire that destroyed the entire store and goods of this firm. Mr. McElroy devotes the whole of his time to looking after the affairs of the Youngstown store. He stands very high in commercial circles and is a prominent member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce; he was one of the prime movers in the organization of that body and was a member of the first board of directors.

At Niles, Ohio, June 20, 1894, Mr. McElroy was married to Anna Benedict, who was born in the same house as was the late lamented President William McKinley, and is a daughter of the late James S. Benedict, who died in 1895.

Mr. McElroy has always participated actively in public affairs and has been a prominent factor in Republican politics, working more, however, for his friends than for himself. He has been chairman of the Republican city committee. Fraternally Mr. McElroy is prominent in the Knights of Pythias, is past chancellor commander and for ten years a member of the board of trustees. He is a past exalted ruler of Youngstown Lodge, No. 55, B. P. O. Elks, and has been for two years district deputy grand exalted ruler of Northeastern Ohio. For many years he has also been an Odd Fellow. Mr. McElroy belongs to the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church and is chairman of the board of trustees. Other connections are with the Foraker Club and the Youngstown Club.

JOHAN G. THOMAS, president of The John G. Thomas Company, dealers in flour, feed, butter, eggs and cheese, at No. 16 Chestnut street, Youngstown, was born in January, 1870, at Thornhill, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Jonathan G. Thomas, who was one of the pioneers of this county. He was reared and educated in Youngstown and began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment, continuing thus employed until 1899, when he entered into his present business. The business was conducted under the name of John G. Thomas until it was incorporated in January, 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000, as The John G. Thomas Company, with John C. Thomas as president. Under able management it has been developed into one of large proportions. In March, 1898, Mr. Thomas was married to Annie C. Camp, of Youngstown, and they have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Thomas is a valued member of the Credit Men's Association. He is a good business man and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM B. MOORE, justice of the peace, who is serving his second term in this office in Poland township, is one of the substantial, reliable and esteemed citizens of Lowellville. He was born in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 27, 1840, and is a son of James S. and Hannah R. (Truesdale) Moore.

The Moore family of this section of Ohio can be traced very far back. It originated in Ireland, a country which has contributed so largely to the citizenship of America, and from that green isle came Francis Moore, the great-grandfather of William B. Moore, of Lowellville. He did not settle permanently in the colonies, but returned to Ireland prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He left descendants behind him, his one son, William, the founder of the family in

Mahoning County, coming to Poland township in 1804. The latter selected a desirable site for his future home, in the dense woods that then covered all this region. Two years later, with his wife and two children, he took possession. The long journey, by devious trails and through the wilderness, over unbridged streams and through grassy morasses, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Mahoning County, Ohio, was made on horseback, his wife carrying the babe in her arms, while the older child was fastened behind him. He came without capital, but his pioneer pluck soon put him in comfortable circumstances. In Franklin County he had married Mary Smith, and they reared four of their seven children, namely: Francis, born December 3, 1802, who died in the old home in Poland township, June 13, 1833; James S., father of the subject of this sketch; Martha, who married David Arrel, and died leaving three sons and one daughter; and Rebecca, born February 28, 1813, who died in 1886, unmarried. The death of Francis was one of especial sadness. He was engaged to be married and had erected a house of his own on the home farm, which he never lived to occupy. The three other children died within one week, from dysentery.

This farm became the Moore homestead and is still in the possession of the family. One-half of the 260 acres was formerly owned by William B. Moore, but recently passed into the possession of his son, Alfred J. The other half is owned by F. M. Moore, a brother of William B. At the present time it consists of highly cultivated, productive and improved land, and it requires a vivid imagination to recall it as it must have been in the grandfather's day, when his little rude log cabin without door or window, stood in the midst of a great forest, which was then but the home of Indians and wild animals.

James S. Moore was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1804, and was but two years old when his parents brought him to Poland township. Although his life was one of hard manual labor, and he

was of so slight build that he never weighed more than 100 pounds, he lived to the age of 81 years without ever having had a day's illness, dying from natural causes. He married Hannah R. Truesdale, on May 3, 1838, on what is now the Kennedy farm. She was born in Springfield township, April 2, 1816, and was the only child of Hugh and Ann (Riley) Truesdale. The following were the children of this marriage: Rachael A., William B., Hugh R., Franklin M., Mary E., Rebecca J. and Julia A.

Rachel A. Moore married John Stewart, a prominent druggist at Washington, Iowa, where he died in September, 1901. She had three children: Anna, who died aged 22 years; Dr. Charles W., a physician and surgeon at Washington, Iowa, who married Maud Dennie, and had two children, Mildred and Francis; and Mary, who married Ralph Smith, a merchant at Washington, Iowa. Hugh R. Moore, the next younger brother of William B. Moore, died of heart disease, at Poland, in 1897. He had practiced medicine at Lowellville for many years and after removing to Poland, continued to practice to the day of his death. During the Civil War he served in the 86th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of sergeant. Later he graduated from a medical college at Cincinnati. He married Margaret Woodruff, of Poland, and they had three children, of whom Elizabeth married Bert Sexton, formerly an employe of Brown & Bonnell; George married Cora McFarland, of Poland, and has three children, Hugh, Mabel and Elizabeth; and Kittie, who died in infancy.

Franklin M. Moore, who has resided on the old Moore homestead all his life and owns one-half of the original tract, married Ella Bell, of Youngstown, and they have two children, Charles and Bell.

Mary E. Moore, the second sister of William B., married Dr. Ebenezer McKinnie, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and they had five children, namely: Hannah M., who married Frank Bisset; Lewis H., residing at Colorado Springs, a graduate of a Philadelphia medical college who has gained quite a reputation as a

surgeon, and who married Helen E. Ficher; Bertha M., who married Charles Phelps, a merchant of Greeley, Colorado, and has one child, McKinnie; and Alice and Shirley, both of whom reside with their parents.

Rebecca Moore, residing at Los Angeles, California, married E. J. McComb, an engineer by profession, and they have two children: Arthur, a civil engineer, who married Bettie Church, and resides at San Francisco, and Frances, who lives at home. Julia A., the youngest of the Moore children, married Frank Crawford, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, and they moved to Los Angeles, where both died.

William B. Moore was educated in the district schools of Poland township and was trained to agricultural pursuits on the home farm. In June, 1863, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and was mustered in as a member of Company A, 86th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Cleveland, on July 1, and was mustered out February 10, 1864. He served eight months during which time his regiment was stationed at Cumberland Gap, and he was present when General Rosecrans forced the surrender of that place. After the close of his military life, Mr. Moore returned to the old farm on which he continued to reside until 1895. For a number of years he was in a profitable partnership with his brother, F. M. Moore, in the horse business and their stock farm gained a wide fame for its registered stock of all kinds and its fine road and carriage horses. When Mr. Moore decided to locate at Lowellville, he rented his farm at first, but later turned it over to his son, who is successfully operating it. He then purchased his present residence property in the village, and since 1902, when he was first elected magistrate, he has been busy with the duties of his important office. After serving three years, he was again elected on the Republican ticket, and as a public official, enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Moore was married (first) in 1867, to Sarah J. Johnson, of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, who died in 1882. They had three children, namely: Alfred J., residing on the

old farm, who married Emma Brown and has one child, Ruth; Mary E., who died at the age of 14 years; and Phoebe C., who died of scarlet fever when only seven years old. In 1882, Mr. Moore was married (second) to Ella J. McConnell.

Politically, Mr. W. B. Moore is a Republican, his father having been one of the old line Abolitionists. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Lowellville.

ALFRÉD H. RICE, of Youngstown, who is prominently identified with many of the city's important business interests and public affairs, was born in 1846, at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Chauncy Rice, who came to western Pennsylvania from Connecticut. Chauncy Rice was a merchant for many years in western Pennsylvania, but after coming to Mahoning County and buying the old Dr. Kirtland place, in the village of Poland, in 1837, he engaged in farming here during the rest of his life.

Alfred H. Rice was reared in Mahoning County and completed his education at Bucknell, which was then the University of Lewisburg. He then entered the store of Parks & Case, general merchants at Youngstown, and remained with them for about four years. During the next few years he was interested in a merchant tailoring establishment, and then turned his attention to real estate and insurance, and in 1886 he entered into partnership with Mr. Haney, under the firm name of Rice & Haney. In 1893 Mr. Medbury was admitted to the firm and the style became Rice, Haney & Medbury, which partnership was dissolved in 1906, when Mr. Rice withdrew to give all his attention to the life insurance field and a general brokerage business. He represents the North-Western Mutual Life Company, of Milwaukee. He was one of the pioneer real estate men at Youngstown, still handles a large amount of valuable property and has been the means of bringing much cap-

ital, here from eastern investors. One of the city's useful and active business men, he is concerned in various industries, among them being the Youngstown Carriage and Wagon Company, of which he is a stockholder and director.

In 1867 Mr. Rice was married to Ada Lord, who died in 1902, leaving two daughters, yiz: Frances R., of New York, and Amy R., who is the wife of W. Noble Anderson, an attorney at Youngstown. Mr. Rice was married second, in 1905, to Katherine Arms, who is a daughter of Charles D. Arms. He is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of which he is a trustee and treasurer. He is also a trustee of the Youngstown City Hospital. Mr. Rice enjoys numerous fraternal and social connections. He is a 32nd degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk, and he belongs also to the Youngstown Club, the Mahoning County Golf Club, and the Rayen Club, being a popular member of all.

ISAAC K. ILGENFRITZ, a prominent business man of Youngstown, who has been a resident of this city since 1876, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 13, 1851, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Ilgenfritz.

The Ilgenfritz family came to America from Germany, and located at a very early day in Pennsylvania, the grandfather, John Ilgenfritz, being born at Little York, in Lancaster County, that state. His emigration to Ohio was as early as 1808, when he settled in Springfield township, Mahoning County, and there his son Frederick was born, in 1811. Frederick Ilgenfritz spent his whole life in Mahoning County, mainly engaged in farming and stock-raising, but in early manhood he drove a stage coach, for a time, running to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was an active supporter of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. His death occurred in 1863; his widow still survives, at the age of

93 years, being a resident of Youngstown. She was born in Springfield township, her father, Henry Miller, also of German ancestry, having come to this section about the same time as did the Ilgenfritz family.

Isaac K. Ilgenfritz was reared on the home farm and completed his education in the Poland Union Seminary. For seven years afterwards he followed school teaching. In March, 1876, he came to Youngstown and embarked in a mercantile business on the corner of Federal and Watt streets, the building being known as "the tall brick." He occupied the west half of it as a grocery and provision store, making country produce a specialty, and sending a wagon out through the rural regions twice a week, for supplies. The east half of his large store room was used as a meat market. By hard work and close attention to business, his trade increased so rapidly that in a few years he was compelled to seek larger and more commodious quarters, and in June, 1879, he removed to the West side, locating on the corner of Mahoning avenue and Mill street, now called Oak Hill avenue. After this removal he added china and tinware, flour and feed to his stock.

In 1881, Mr. Ilgenfritz purchased a one-half interest in the premises he occupied, covering 113½ feet on Mill street, and in 1884, he purchased the other half and became sole owner. In 1883 he again enlarged the scope of his business by putting in a stock of dry goods, and in 1884, he completed the equipment of a general mercantile store by adding hats, caps and gent's furnishings. Close attention to business for a period covering 27 years, had seriously impaired Mr. Ilgenfritz's health, and in June, 1903, he sold out his mercantile interests, not, however, giving up business life. He owns and handles a large amount of valuable real estate, and also devotes a part of his time to his banking interests.

Mr. Ilgenfritz has been identified for years with both public and private enterprises, in which his high personal standing, his ripened judgment and commercial integrity have been valuable assets. In 1890, he became president



STORE OF WILLIAM JOHN LOMAX, LOWELLVILLE.






WILLIAM JOHN LOMAX

of the Youngstown Paving Brick Company, manufacturers of paving brick, drain tile, and building blocks, and miners of coal, and served as such until 1897, when the company disposed of its interests. In 1881 he assisted in organizing the Merchants Mutual Protective Association, and served as its president during its first seven years. In 1887, in association with Charles Herman, of Cleveland, he organized the Ohio Merchants Protective Association, of which he was, for years, one of its foremost members and officers. In 1886, he was sent as a delegate from Ohio to the National Pure Food convention, held at Washington, D. C., delegates, representative men, from every State in the Union being present. It was this body that started the pure food agitation that resulted in subsequent legislation. Mr. Ilgenfritz is vice-president of The Pfau & Faunce Realty Company and a member of its executive committee, and is treasurer of the Ohio Cattle Company, which owns 2,200 acres of land in Cuba. He was one of the organizers of the Youngstown Savings and Banking Company, and is a member of its directing board.

In 1885, Mr. Ilgenfritz was married to Mary Gairing, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Gairing, both of whom were born in Germany. Mrs. Ilgenfritz was born, reared and educated at Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Ilgenfritz have three children: Gertrude Leona, Hazel Corinne and Frederick Earl. The family belong to the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Their residence is located at No. 1007 Belmont avenue, Youngstown.

Mr. Ilgenfritz has been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In 1872 he became a member of Canfield lodge of Odd Fellows. In 1880 he withdrew from this lodge and became a member of Youngstown Lodge, No. 403, I. O. O. F. He is a member of Phoenix Encampment. In 1878 he joined the order of Knights of Pythias, Mahoning Lodge, No. 62, of Ohio, of which he was one of its leading members, and in two years serving in all the subordinate offices and becoming past chancellor in 1880. He was elected trustee and

joint trustee successively each year from 1880 to 1899. He was elected representative to the Grand Lodge four successive years. During this service as a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio he was appointed on the committee of "Pythian Home," which resulted in later years in the erection of a beautiful Pythian Home at Springfield, Ohio. He was appointed district deputy grand chancellor to institute three new lodges: Starlight Lodge, of Petersburg, Ohio; Haselton Lodge, of Haselton, Ohio; and Lowellville Lodge, of Lowellville, Ohio. He was a charter member of Fleur de Lis Division, Uniform Rank, K. of P., and served as third officer in rank.

ILLIAM JOHN LOMAX, sole proprietor of the W. J. Lomax department store, the leading establishment of its kind at Lowellville, was born at Ohioville, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1879, and is a son of Eliab and Amy (Brown) Lomax.

The Lomax family is of English extraction and the great-grandparents of William J. Lomax, bore the name respectively of Henry and Nancy (Fisher) Lomax. They passed their entire lives in England, but their son John, who was born in 1823, emigrated to America in 1853 and established his family at Lowellville, where he still resides. He married, in England, Margaret Taylor, and they left that country when their son Eliab was one year old.

Eliab Lomax grew to manhood in Mahoning County and spent his early industrial years in the coal and oil regions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1885 he turned his attention to mercantile business, beginning with a small confectionery store, which stood on the site of the present department store, where he prospered, and in 1896 he erected the building now occupied on a corner across Railroad street. In 1902, the railroad purchased the land on which the building stood, and Mr. Lomax had his store transported to its present site. It is of very substantial construction and

contains two floors and basement, 82 by 48 feet. Mr. Lomax kept adding to his stock until his departments included groceries, hardware, dry goods and almost all kinds of articles carried in a first-class store of this kind, except furniture. The building is so arranged that it can be also comfortably used as a dwelling. A business of \$50,000, is done annually and it is constantly increasing.

In 1863, Eliab Lomax married Amy Brown, who died in 1881, leaving three children: Carrie M., Alberta and William John. Subsequently, Mr. Lomax married Frances Hayes, and they have one daughter, Hazel V. In 1902, Mr. Lomax moved to Youngstown, where he now lives retired from active participation in business life. Formerly he served on the school board and the town council at Lowellville and was one of the most stirring citizens of the village. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. For years he was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Lowellville and was one of its active members.

William John Lomax was less than one year old when his parents came to Lowellville, where he attended the public schools. Before entering upon business life, he took a commercial course in a college at New Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1900 he entered into partnership with his father, when the firm became Eliab Lomax & Son, and January 25, 1902, he succeeded to the business. A view of the store with Mr. Lomax' portrait is shown on neighboring pages of this volume.

On September 17, 1890, Mr. Lomax was married to Sarah Cole, who was born in Coalburg, Ohio, October 1, 1878, and is a daughter of James and Jane (Williams) Cole. Mrs. Cole died April 30, 1901, at the age of 54 years, but Mr. Cole still survives. They had 10 children, namely: Mrs. Mary Morgan, residing at Youngstown; Mrs. Lizzie Jane James; Mrs. Rachel Thrasher, residing at Youngstown; William, residing at Hubbard; Margaret, Sarah (now Mrs. Lomax), Priscilla and Thomas, and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lomax have three children, viz: Amy Jane, Francis Albert and Helen Mildred. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Politically, Mr. Lomax is a Republican. Externally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

JEREMIAH P. SNYDER, one of the best-known citizens of Austintown township, owns about 400 acres of fine farming land in Mahoning County, on which he carried on large farming and stock operations for many years. Mr. Snyder was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Snyder.

Jacob Snyder was born in Connecticut and his wife Mary, in England. His occupation, that of a violin-player, did not enable him to secure a competency for his family, and when his wife died in 1831, the children were placed in the almshouse, in Perry County, until homes could be procured for them, when they were bound out according to the law, until the age of 17 years. Jeremiah was two years old when his mother died, being the fourth member of the family of five children. The others were: Mary, who married E. Chisholm; William, who subsequently became a man of wealth and owned and operated grist mills in Perry County; John, and James.

It was a hard fate that attended the childhood of Mr. Snyder, but his stay in the almshouse covered but one day, and he was taken out by a Mr. Trostle, a farmer of Adams County, to whom he was indentured. According to the contract, the boy was to receive seven years of schooling, but as a matter of fact he scarcely had seven months' instructions given him. The family which gave him a home was one of German industry and practicality, and the bound boy worked early and late for all he received. While there he learned to speak the German language and this acquisition proved of great benefit to him in later life. He remained on the Trostle farm until he was 17 years old and then worked for three years with his brother William, who, through a wealthy marriage, had become able to establish himself in the milling business.

After completing his apprenticeship to the milling business, Mr. Snyder returned to Adams County and followed his trade until 1849, when he came to Ohio. He walked the distance from Salem to Canfield on the new plank road. Prior to coming to this section, however, he had finished his education by attending a High School at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where, by his own work, he paid both his board and tuition. Mr. Snyder now found his knowledge of the German language a great help to him as many of the business men of this section were Germans, and he immediately secured a position in the steam-mill operated by J. H. Holcomb, in Canfield, which was the first one in Mahoning County outside of Youngstown. After working here for 18 months his health failed and he began to prepare himself for school-teaching, studying under Francis Sirvis at Canfield and successfully passed the necessary examination. He secured a school, the contract being that he should board with the different pupils and instruct them for \$17 per month. The school-house was situated on his present farm. He taught school for 18 months, having 97 names on the roll and a daily attendance of 72 pupils. Present day teachers would be inclined to think that a strenuous undertaking.

After his marriage, in 1853, Mr. Snyder moved to the farm on which he lives, 200 acres belonging to his wife. Having inherited his father's musical gifts he taught music, and also sold pianos and organs, and made a success with his vocal classes. Mr. Snyder did not, however, make music his main business, although he has always cultivated his talent to some degree as a recreation, and when he became a Sunday-school superintendent later in life, he thoroughly enjoyed teaching the children to sing, giving them valuable instruction. Mr. Snyder acquired land at various times and now controls 400 acres. For many years he was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, giving particular attention to horses and sheep, and in one year he had sold the wool of 2,000 sheep for \$1.01 a pound. In 1889, with his wife, he was injured in a bad railroad

accident, and since then he has followed the undertaking business.

On February 22, 1853, Mr. Snyder was married to Rebecca Troxel, who was the widow of Reuben Troxel and is a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Neff) Petre. She was born on the present farm in 1823. Henry Petre was one of the very early settlers of Austintown township, coming to this farm when it was all covered with timber. He built a log cabin in which his family lived while he served in the War of 1812. This was a time of great hardship for Mrs. Petre. Often she was obliged to drive the wolves from the cabin at night. There were no roads in this locality at that time and the only way she could get her grain ground was to carry it on horseback to a distant mill. The two children of Henry Petre and wife were, Henry, deceased, and Rebecca.

Mrs. Snyder had one child by her first marriage, Margaret, who married William Peck. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, namely: Rose, who is the wife of Charles Hubbard, residing at Youngstown, and they have one child, Ava; Alice, who is the widow of Charles McDonald, had one child, Chloe, who died in 1901, aged 23 years, the wife of Osa Young, and left one child, Esther Alice; Albert C., who married Julia Hentzelman and has five children, Cleveland, Earl, Jessie, Jay, and Dewey; and Sherman, who married Lucy Smith, and has four children, Herbert H., Vera, Howard, Mandie Lee.

Mr. Snyder was reared a Democrat, but since the Civil War has been identified with the Republican party. At various times he has been elected to office and served for two years as constable of the township. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Reform Church. Mr. Snyder belongs to the Evangelical Church and for eight years served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Snyder's life is an interesting one and is an excellent example of what may be done by industry, courage and morality to change circumstances which may be very adverse in early life. Such examples are well worthy of commendation.

JOHNN STAMBAUGH. This sterling citizen of Youngstown, who passed off the active scene of life, at New York City, March 5, 1888, after years of useful business activity which brought him both honor and large emoluments, was born at Brier Hill, Mahoning County, Ohio, March 8, 1827. He was a son of John and Sarah (Bower) Stambaugh.

Mr. Stambaugh was primarily educated at Brier Hill and completed his training by taking a business course at Cincinnati. He became interested in coal and iron with the Tod family and his was the wise and capable brain which managed these vast interests on the outside, for many years. This entailed many trips abroad the first one being taken in 1871. During two of these trips he was accompanied by his entire family and visits were made to all the interesting points in Europe. The value of this culture to his children can scarcely be over-estimated, and while later visits were made mainly to benefit Mr. Stambaugh's failing health, no regulations or parental restrictions prevented their enjoyment of all that might be obtained by delightful, leisurely travel or residence in the choicest health resorts on the Continent.

On September 12, 1854, Mr. Stambaugh was married to Caroline Hamilton, a daughter of William and Mary (Hull) Hamilton. The father of Mrs. Stambaugh was of English parentage and was born in New Jersey. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, about which time he settled in Ohio. He died in 1846. He married Mary Hull, of Berlin township, Mahoning County, who died in 1832, at the age of 40 years, the mother of nine children, of whom Mrs. Stambaugh was the youngest, she died March 14, 1904. The others were: Eli, deceased in 1892, who married Mary Myers and is survived by one daughter, Julia, wife of William Thornton, of Crab Creek, and a number of grand-children; Emanuel, who married Catherine Deeds and left four sons: Homer Hamilton, B. Frank, Wilson S. and Chauncy; Lydia, deceased in 1892, aged 78 years, who was survived by three children: Caroline Ralph, deceased, and Sarah (wife of Wick

Gans); Sarah, who married John Fowler—they and their children have passed away; William, who married Laura Shuman—both are long since deceased; Andrew, who died unmarried aged 46 years; Horace, who died in infancy; Jesse, deceased at the age of 62 years, who married Laura Predmore and was survived by three sons—Charles, deceased; William, deceased; and Frank.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh were: Grace G., a most highly accomplished and cultured lady, who was educated in Paris and is the wife of Frederick D. Wilkerson of Youngstown, Ohio; Henry Hamilton, secretary of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, who was educated at Cornell University; John, Jr., also educated at Cornell University, who is president of the William Tod Company and treasurer of the Youngstown Steel Company; and George, who married Avenel Conner, is interested extensively in stock farming at McGuffey, Ohio.

Mr. Stambaugh was not only one of Youngstown's most enterprising and successful business men; he was much more. He was public-spirited, was liberal in his support of all deserving enterprises and was one of the most charitable of the city's many substantial men. His business integrity was never any more questioned than was his personal honor. His friends were men who stood before the world in places of high esteem, and they were glad to be called his comrades. In his passing, Youngstown lost one of the "Old Guard," a man whose like is not too often found in these days.

HON. GEORGE E. ROSE, formerly judge of the Probate Court of Mahoning County, now a member of the important law firm of Norris, Jackson & Rose, with offices at Nos. 608-613 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, is one of the city's prominent men, one who is identified with many of its important interests. He was born December 9, 1857, at Carlisle, Lor-

ain County, Ohio, and entered Dartmouth College from which he was graduated in 1881. After his admission to the bar, in 1883, he settled at Youngstown, entering upon the practice of law and also taking an intelligent interest in local politics. In the spring of 1888 he was elected city solicitor on the Republican ticket, and served as such for two terms. In 1893, he was elected judge of the Probate Court. Since retiring from the bench in 1900, Mr. Rose has given his whole attention to a large private practice and has been associated with men of legal ability and more than city prominence. Sidney D. Lamar Jackson, the second member of the firm, of Norris, Jackson & Rose, which was formed in November, 1900, was formerly prosecuting attorney of Mahoning County, and each member has gained distinction in some line of practice.

Judge Rose married Louise H. Baxter, a daughter of Heman Baxter, and they have one child, Louise M. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have a very pleasant home at No. 204 Arlington street, Youngstown. Judge Rose is a Republican in politics and, fraternally, is an Elk and Knight of Pythias.

PRIOR TANNER JONES, formerly infirmity director, now a retired farmer, residing on a comfortable little place of four acres at Canfield, owns a valuable farm of 200 acres in Canfield township, located on the Erie Railroad, one mile west of the village. Mr. Jones was born in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 11, 1836, and is a son of James and Huldah (Tanner) Jones.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Jones were Thomas and Sarah Jones, who came with two children to Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, from their home in Maryland, in 1804. They settled on the line between Ellsworth and Canfield townships, when but three other families had founded homes in Ells-

worth. Their first log cabin had neither doors nor windows and in their wide fireplace they burned timbers which now would be worth many dollars. Although these early settlers bore many hardships, they reared a family of ten children and both lived to be over 90 years of age. James, the father of Mr. Jones, was the fourth member of the above family, his older brother, Thomas, having been the first white child born in Ellsworth township.

James Jones was born November 14, 1807, in Ellsworth township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and when he grew old enough assisted in the clearing of the large body of land his father had acquired. He married Huldah Tanner, who was born at Canfield, in 1812, and who was a daughter of Edmund Prior and Fannie (Chapman) Tanner, who came to Ohio from Connecticut in 1802. James Jones and wife continued to live in Ellsworth township until 1852, when he sold his farm there and bought 120 acres in Canfield township, from Myron Sackett, to which he subsequently added until he owned 200 acres. He died in Canfield township, in November, 1870, and was survived by his widow until December 16, 1898. James Jones was one of the leading men of his day in Canfield township. He was a pronounced Free-Soil man and on the formation of the Republican party became thoroughly identified with it. He was appointed one of the first three infirmity directors of Mahoning County, and, served on that board from October, 1855, until 1863. There were four children born to James and Huldah Jones, namely: William, who died in 1858; Prior T.; Fannie, who married James Turner and died in 1886; and Laura, who is the widow of Fred Beardsley.

Prior Tanner Jones attended school for a short time in his boyhood, in Ellsworth township, and then spent a year in an academy in Connecticut. This was followed by a few terms in the Canfield Academy. He then taught school for two winters in Austintown township, one winter in Canfield township and one in Jackson township, after which he re-

turned to his father's farm in Canfield township. He remained on the home place engaged in general farming and dairying, until 1000, when he bought his present residence on North Broad street, Canfield, a commodious thirteen-room house, surrounded by four acres of land. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Hannah Calvin.

On August 22, 1860, Mr. Jones was married to Ruth Ellen Bond, who was born at Edinburgh, Portage County, Ohio, October 17, 1838, and is a daughter of Jonas and Eliza (Story) Bond. Mr. and Mrs. Bond had six children, namely: Frederick, deceased; Eliza, deceased, who married Dr. James Carr; Lester L., deceased; Emma, deceased, who married Homer Norton, also deceased; Mary, the widow of Eli Ruggles, who married first Ephraim Norton; and Ruth Ellen. The latter came to Canfield when 17 years of age, attended the old academy and later taught school at Canfield and also in Portage County. The father of Mrs. Jones died in 1878, aged 81 years, and the mother in 1884, aged 84 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had four children, namely: Lester L., Harry, James and Amy. Lester L., residing at Chicago, Illinois, where he occupies the responsible office of managing editor of the *Chicago Journal*, married Evelyn Emory and they have one child, Laura. Harry Jones, who died in Chicago January 15, 1891, at the age of 27 years, had been admitted to the bar in that city and was a young man of great ability. James Jones, residing at home, is a teacher of music.

Mr. Jones has always been affiliated with the Republican party. In 1891 he was elected infirmary director and served two terms, from 1891 to 1897. He has in his possession a little old yellow ledger which he inherited from his father, who had kept the first infirmary records of Mahoning County in it. Mr. Jones remembers how he, when a young man, assisted Superintendent James Shields to haul away the logs and heavy timber that was in front of the institution at that time. Mr. Jones and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. ROBERT WALKER TAYLER, deceased, whose continuous public services covered a period of almost 40 years, was one of Ohio's accredited distinguished men, although he was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Harrisburg, November 9, 1812. His parents were James and Jane (Walker) Tayler.

Robert W. Tayler was only six years old when his parents came to Youngstown, Ohio, then a village which boasted of no school considered of much importance to educate the lad. Consequently he entered the schools at Fosterville and was doubtless a bright youth and assuredly one to make friends, as he was not yet 21 years old when he was elected to the office of assessor of Trumbull County, which then included a large part of Mahoning County. While filling the duties of the office, he also engaged in teaching and studying law and by 1839, when 27 years old, he was serving as prosecuting attorney of Trumbull County. Other local offices that he held with the greatest efficiency were those of city solicitor and mayor, and for a time he was cashier of the Mahoning County Bank. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate, in 1859 became State Auditor and in 1863 was appointed Comptroller of the United States Treasury by President Lincoln, and later by Presidents Grant and Hayes. During this important and trying period in his country's history, Mr. Tayler represented the highest qualities of American statesmanship. He filled many other responsible offices, both elective and appointive, performing the duties of each with that singleness of purpose and marked fidelity which made him a truly model citizen. He was one of a coterie of brilliant men which included his warm personal friends, Charles Sumner, William P. Fessenden and Salmon P. Chase. His death took place February 25, 1878.

In 1839, Mr. Tayler married Louisa Woodbridge, who died in 1852, the mother of seven children, namely: James, deceased; Mary L., who is a government employee at Washington; Martha and Susan, who died in childhood;

George, deceased in 1876, who for a number of years was an officer in the United States Army; Jeanie, a resident of Washington; and Robert Walker, now judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, with residence at Cleveland. In February, 1854, Mr. Tayler was married (second) to Rachel Kirtland Wick, daughter of the late Col. Caleb Baldwin Wick, of Youngstown, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. The children of this marriage were: Wick, a prominent business citizen at Youngstown, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; Maria L. and Jacob, deceased; Rachel; Henry, deceased, and Lila (twins); and Louisa, a doctor at Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Wellesley College and also of Johns Hopkins University.

BARNABAS REED, whose splendid farm of 200 acres is situated in Poland township, is one of the most substantial citizens and largest farmers and stock raisers of this section. He was born on his present farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 2, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Slaven) Reed.

Samuel Reed was born October 27, 1792, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Poland township in 1796, brought by his father, William Reed. The latter had previously resided at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1795 had secured a farm in Poland township, to which he brought his family in the following year. Like many other early settlers he brought his household possessions and also, with much difficulty, succeeded in driving some hogs to the new home, but only to then lose them, as all but one perversely returned to the old home as soon as let loose.

Samuel Reed grew to manhood in Poland township, where he died in 1852, aged 59 years. He married Margaret Slaven, who was born January 1, 1793, and died October 7, 1863. They reared a family of children, namely: Elizabeth, who died in 1900, aged 84 years; William, who died December 19,

1895, aged 77 years; John, who was born September 6, 1820, died April 17, 1858; George, who was born January 21, 1823, died June 26, 1859; Samuel, who was born December 14, 1824, died March 12, 1897; Harvey, who was born February 1, 1833, died May 14, 1866, having, during the Civil War, served as teamster in the same company with William McKinley, then a private soldier; Mary, born December 24, 1826, who is the widow of Cyrus Marshall, of Allen County, Ohio; Margaret, born December 21, 1828, who married Ephraim Bowers, and died in the summer of 1901; and Nancy Jane, who was born February 15, 1831, and died February 24, 1833.

Barnabas Reed was educated in the district schools and has spent his life on his present farm. He has successfully followed farming and stockraising, and for many years he and his brother Samuel were the largest shippers of stock in Mahoning County. The latter died while Mr. Reed was suffering in the Youngstown hospital, from an injury caused by a horse stepping on his foot, which resulted so seriously that the foot was finally amputated. This was not the entire extent of Mr. Reed's misfortune, as on February 10, 1898, his residence and an adjoining dwelling were burned down and his barn was partially destroyed. The residence was rebuilt on a larger, better plan.

On September 1, 1874, Mr. Reed was married to Elizabeth Miller, who is a daughter of James D. and Lizzie (McGown) Miller. James D. Miller's first wife, Lizzie McGown, was a daughter of Archibald and Lizzie McGown, who came from Scotland, and settled at Portersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lizzie McGown, died, leaving several small children. In time the father married again and the older children started out to seek employment in various parts of the world. Three sisters, Mary, Rachel, and Lizzie, came to Poland, Ohio. Mary was a fine weaver of cloth. Rachel, at the age of 16 years, married a man whose name was Burress and lived near Poland until her death. Lizzie at the age of 22 years was united in marriage to the late James D. Miller and went to house-keeping on the

Miller farm above Poland, now known as the Cyrus Detchon farm. Three children were born into their household, Jennie, James, and Lizzie. Mrs. Miller died in 1853, aged 27 years and was buried in Poland. She was a faithful member of the Poland Presbyterian Church. Jennie Miller, who married Horace Brown and went to Vermont to live, died in 1877 aged 27 years. James died in infancy. Lizzie married Barnabas Reed in 1874 as above noted. Mr. James D. Miller married second, Susan Kunes, which union was blessed by several children, Edward Miller of Springfield being one of their sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnabas Reed have been the parents of three children, Mary, Margaret and George, all residing at home, with their parents. Mary is the widow of Judson Hetrick, who was accidentally killed, May 19, 1906, while rebuilding a furnace at Joliet, Illinois, and he left one son, Paul. Mr. Reed and family are attendants of the Poland Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.



WILLIAM M. BLAINE, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Youngstown, is the junior member of the well known and popular medical firm of McGranaghan & Blaine, one which stands deservedly high. Dr. Blaine was born at Maysville, Kentucky, December 2, 1872, and is a son of John E. and Nannie (McGranaghan) Blaine.

Dr. Blaine bears the proud name which has, at various times in the nation's history, represented military valor, high aims and unselfish patriotism, and a large measure of professional together with material success. He comes of true Irish ancestry, but of Revolutionary stock.

James and Elizabeth Blaine came to America from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, between the years 1741 and 1745, and settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Their eldest son, Ephraim, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Blaine, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, May 26, 1741, and accompanied his

parents to the United States. He was educated at the classical school of Dr. Allison, Chester, Pennsylvania. He was later appointed to an ensigncy in the Pennsylvania service. He served as commissary sergeant during the Bouquet expedition, in 1763, being connected with the Second Provincial regiment. At the outset of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted a regiment of which he was lieutenant colonel. On April 5, 1777, the Supreme Executive Committee appointed him county lieutenant of Cumberland. This office he resigned in August following, to accept an appointment in the commissary department of the Continental army. On February 19, 1778, he was commissioned commissary general of purchases, which position he held for three years. During the winter at Valley Forge, it is related, he made an advance of \$600,000, from his private fortune, for the use of the Patriot army. He was in the confidence of General Washington long after the close of the Revolution, as was evidenced by Washington making General Blaine's residence his home for a week, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, during the so-called Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. General Blaine retired to his farm in Middleton township, where he died in 1804. He married Rebecca Galbraith.

James Blaine, son of Ephraim and Rebecca Blaine, married Margaret Lyons and they resided at Carlisle.

Samuel Lyons Blaine, son of James and Margaret Blaine, resided at Maysville, Kentucky, and married Anna Coons, of Lexington, Kentucky.

John Ewing Blaine, son of Samuel Lyons and Anna Blaine, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, and married Nannie McGranaghan, of Maysville. The late Hon. James G. Blaine, long one of America's greatest statesmen, was a great uncle of Dr. Blaine, being a brother of his grandfather. John E. Blaine, father of Dr. Blaine, residing at Cincinnati, is secretary and treasurer of the Globe Wernicke Company. He is State president of the Sons of the American Revolution, of Ohio.

Dr. William M. Blaine spent his boyhood



JOHN ILGENFRITZ



MRS. MARY M. ILGENFRITZ

and early youth in his native place, obtaining his education in the public schools and from private tutors. Later he began the study of the science of medicine, and in 1895, he completed his course, at the Pulte Homeopathic College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated, and afterwards took a post graduate course in New York City. He then located at Youngstown, becoming associated with his uncle, Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, who was already a leading medical practitioner of this city. The latter is a grandson of the late Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, who introduced homeopathy in the South, being its first exponent.

Dr. Blaine is a member of the leading organizations of his school of medicine, belonging to the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic College and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Pulte Homeopathic College of Cincinnati.

Fraternally, Dr. Blaine is connected with the Elks, and socially with the Youngstown Club and the Mahoning Golf Club, and has membership on the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

JOHN ILGENFRITZ, one of Springfield township's most reliable and substantial citizens, owns a farm of 142 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. Mr. Ilgenfritz belongs to one of the old and honorable families of German extraction, who have done much in the work of developing this part of Mahoning County. He was born in Springfield township, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 17, 1842, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Ilgenfritz.

Frederick Ilgenfritz, the great-grandfather of John, was born at Strasburg, Germany, near the Rhine, and came to America with his two brothers, George and Martin, in 1766, and all three became members of the Continental army and served through the Revolu-

tionary War. Frederick settled in York County, Pennsylvania, where his son John was born, who came to Ohio and settled in what was then Columbiana, but is now Mahoning County, some years prior to the War of 1812, in which he was a soldier. He owned 122 acres of land after he had given property to his children as follows: 100 acres to his son Frederick; 100 acres to his son George; 112 acres to his son-in-law, John H. Miller; and 80 acres to his son-in-law, John Myers. Grandfather John Ilgenfritz secured all this land and the patent issued to him is still preserved by the family.

John Ilgenfritz married Catherine Fink, who was also born near Dover, York County, Pennsylvania, and they had the following children: Frederick; George, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of John H. Miller; Mary, who married John Myers; John, an invalid all his life, who died early; and two children who died in infancy.

Frederick Ilgenfritz, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Springfield township, Mahoning (then Columbiana) County, Ohio, February 2, 1811, and married Elizabeth Miller, who was born September 5, 1813. He devoted his life exclusively to farming. He cleared up the 100 acres given him by his father and built first a comfortable log house and later a frame one, in which latter he died, August 23, 1863. In the early days he was a member of a company of local militia. Politically he was a stanch Democrat. He was always a consistent member of the Lutheran Church and careful in its observances. He is still survived by his widow, a remarkably well preserved lady, who is well known and esteemed at Youngstown, where she is passing the evening of life, in the home of her daughter, Keziah Ilgenfritz, carefully sheltered from every care. Her grandfather was John Miller, who came to Ohio from Littlestown, Adams County, Pennsylvania. He became possessed of several farms and gave liberally to his children. His son, Henry Miller, grandfather of John Ilgenfritz, was probably born in Springfield township. He married Elizabeth Seidner, and they had the following children: Mrs.

Katherine Sprinkle, deceased; Elizabeth; John H. and Samuel, both deceased; Mrs. Sally Yarian, deceased; Mrs. Mary Lower; Henry, Jacob, Michael and Sophia (Mrs. Sophia Brown), all of whom are deceased. All lived to a good old age.

The children born to Frederick and Elizabeth Ilgenfritz were: Mary A., who married Henry Kale, residing in Springfield township; Jonathan, who died young; Henry, who died young, July 28, 1859; John; Rebecca, who married Jeremiah Brown, residing at New Middletown; Obediah, residing at Alliance; Keziah, twin sister of Obediah, residing with her aged mother, at Youngstown; Isaac K., residing at Youngstown; and Ephraim M., who is a practicing physician at Youngstown.

John Ilgenfritz was reared on the same farm and until 1903 devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits here, with the exception of one year, when he was in a grocery business at Youngstown. He has lived on this farm ever since the death of his father. In 1872 he purchased 212 acres from his mother, brothers and sisters, which he operated for a time, but of which he subsequently sold 70 acres. He has made many improvements since that time, remodeled the house, and added to it, and erected a substantial barn. In this pleasant old home he lived until 1903, when he erected a comfortable home at New Middletown, to which he has transferred some of the interesting old family possessions. One of these is an old clock, which was made by his father, who understood cabinet making, and an old pitcher which was brought by the family from Germany. The grandmother of his wife brought a pitcher with her also, from Hamover, Germany, and both these quaint old relics are naturally very highly prized.

On January 28, 1872, Mr. Ilgenfritz was married to Mary F. Miller, who was born on the state line, in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, June 22, 1841, and is a daughter of David and Magdalena (Rife) Miller. The parents of Mrs. Ilgenfritz were both born in York County, Pennsylvania. David Miller came to this section prior to his marriage and

having selected a place for a home, went back and married, and together Mr. and Mrs. Miller settled on a farm near New Castle, Pennsylvania, and about two years later moved to Poland township, where they both died.

John Miller, the grandfather, owned 200 acres of land and carried on distilling for many years near Petersburg. He married Elizabeth Schriver and they had nine children, namely: David, Jacob, Eliza, Hiram, Jesse, Samuel, John, Henry, and a daughter who died at birth.

On the mother's side the grandparents of Mrs. Ilgenfritz were Abraham and Nancy (Musselman) Rife. They had children as follows: Christian, Abraham, Isaac, John, Fanny, Mary, Nancy, Magdalena, and David, all natives of Adams County, Pennsylvania. David Miller and wife had five children, who were: Isaac R., and Henry H., who are deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffmaster, residing in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Mary F. (Mrs. Ilgenfritz); and Rebecca, who married Mr. Karicher, and lives at Hilltown, Pennsylvania.

In political sentiment Mr. Ilgenfritz is a Democrat. For twelve years he was township trustee, has served as school director and has been interested in all public matters, but has never consented to hold other offices. He is a leading member of the Lutheran Church of New Middletown, and formerly held church offices.

JOHNS R. SQUIRE, a well known business man of Youngstown, Ohio, manufacturer of sheet metal and all kinds of roofing, has his office located at No. 24 East Federal street, continuing in a business which was established by his father in 1869. Mr. Squire was born on January 18, 1862, at West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is the only child of James and Mary (Burns) Squire.

The Squire family has been known in America since New Jersey was yet a colony. The

earliest records of the family established Zopher Squire, a native of England, as the founder of the American branch. Just how early he settled near Elizabethtown, New Jersey, has not been determined, but in all probability it was prior to 1755. As a subject of King George of England, he served with the British forces in America during the war between England and France, 1755-63. In 1756 he received a gunshot wound in his knee, and while convalescing in a hospital, carved many designs on his powder horn, thus demonstrating that he possessed artistic talent. This coveted relic is cherished in the family of either Jesse or James Allen, who, for many years, have lived near Washington Court House, Ohio, and who are lineal descendants, through his son, James Squire, by his second or third daughter. The time and place of birth and death of the lady he married, are not known.

James Squire, son of Zopher Squire, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, June 9, 1756. His early life was probably spent in that vicinity, for at the age of 22, he was enrolled in the militia of Essex County and did service for the State in the War of the American Revolution. The records in the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., show that James Squire served as a private soldier with the State troops, first, one month under Col. Samuel Saur; second, two months under Capt. Elijah Squire, Colonel Kirkland, regimental commander; third, one-half month, no company or regiment given; and fourth, in 1782, six months under Capt. John Craig. Among the engagements in which he took part, was one at which the Springfield Meeting House was burned. At the age of 76, on December 5, 1832, he applied for and was granted a pension. In 1786 he married Lydia Reynolds, probably a playmate of his childhood, for the home of the latter, where they were married, was located six miles from Elizabethtown, near his old home in Morris County. In 1799 he removed from Morris County, New Jersey, first to Beaver County and later to New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. There he reared a family consisting of two sons and six daughters, of whom: Nancy, born in 1788,

married David Allen; Peggie, born in 1789; Anthony, born in 1796, married Mollie Hudson; Sarah, born in 1798, married John Tidball; Jane, born in 1800, married James Wallace; Asenath, born in 1803, married Abram Lackey; John R., the grandfather of the subject of this article, born in 1806, married Phebe Morrow. After the death of his wife, in 1819, James Squire lived with his children, mostly with his son John R., at Youngstown. A short time before his death he returned to New Castle, Pennsylvania, and spent the remainder of his days with his daughter, Mrs. James Wallace. His remains were laid away by the side of his wife in the cemetery at New Castle.

John R. Squire, son of James, grandson of Zopher and grandfather of John R. Squire of Youngstown, resided for many years on the northeast corner of Market and Central Square, Youngstown. In 1854, he moved to the south side of Front street, east of Champion street, and in 1856, to southwest corner of Champion and Boardman streets, where he lived until his death. He was too much engrossed in business for many years to take much interest in public affairs. Prior to the Civil War, his political preferences were for the Democratic party, more because of its sound financial principles than for any other reason. When the crisis came and the party split, in 1860, he severed his allegiance and cast his interests with the Republicans. During the Civil War, at the time when the patriotism of the young men, in 1862, seemed to have waned, he enlisted as a private soldier, although he was then 56 years of age. When he reported for duty at Camp Chase, the mustering officer refused to muster him, and he returned to his home. He then retired from active business life, having acquired a competency. His church relations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Possessed of a fine voice, he was a regular attendant at choir practice and for many years was identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church choir at Youngstown.

On August 30, 1828, John R. Squire was united in marriage with Phebe Morrow, who was born in Washington County, Pennsyl-

vania, October 1, 1806, and was a daughter of William M. and Achsa (Hiyat) Morrow. In tracing the early ancestry of his grandmother, Mr. Squire finds a record of lives of self denial, of noble achievement and of brave devotion to duty.

Charles Morrow, the first of the family known in America, is first found at Philadelphia, which may have been the place of his birth. It is known that he came of an ancient and honorable family of Belfast, Ireland. While it has been generally accepted by the younger generations, that he served in the Patriot army during the War of the Revolution, diligent search among the records on file in the archives of the State of Pennsylvania, has failed to find his name upon the roster of any of the militia or regular organizations of troops kept there. After the death of his first wife, in 1780, he married again and then moved to a farm of 100 acres located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled down to life as a farmer. It is known that he served for four months in the Indian Wars, in 1788, which was probably but a part of a prolonged series of skirmishes which were constant with the early settlers of that period. It is probable that his life closed on his farm above mentioned, not far from Pittsburg and that his interment was there.

Charles Morrow was thrice married, first to Hannah Harrod, probably in 1765, and they had five children: George, John, William, Anna and Hannah. Having been left a widower in 1780 he remained such for three years, when he again married. Of this alliance his son William has to say: "The war expiring, and my father having laid off his mourning, he courted and married his brother's wife's sister, an old maid of 36, by whom he had two daughters." The name of the second wife was Polly Murphy and their children were Jane and Polly. It is not known how long his second wife lived nor when he married his third wife, Phebe Offutt. The two sons of the third marriage were Matthew and Aaron.

William M. Morrow, son of Charles and

Hannah (Harrod) Morrow, was born October 31, 1770, at Philadelphia. His early life must have been a studious one, as his qualifications to teach school, in after years, when adversity had made it necessary to adopt that profession as a means of livelihood, fully testifies. At the age of ten years his mother died and he was given to his uncle, Gavin Morrow, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, by whom he was sent to school for three years. This seems to have been the extent of his schooling for all mention of school ceases from that time. On July 17, 1784, when not yet 14 years old, we find him traveling overland from Cumberland County to Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, leading two horses loaded with merchandise. For four years following he worked with his father at improving the farm. On June 17, 1788, he enlisted under Captain Miller and served three months in a campaign against the Indians. The following winter he left home and entered a mill at Carlisle, where he remained three years and became a proficient miller.

Early in the spring of 1792, he enlisted under Capt. John Cook, 4th Light Legion, and commenced an extended service in the United States army. For the next four years his duties and dangers were such as come to the life of a soldier in Indian warfare. On February 14, 1796, he was detailed to carry dispatches through the enemy's country, from Greenville, Ohio, to Fort Fayette, and deliver to the commandant of that fortress, Col. F. Butler, and he successfully carried out his orders, on March 19, 1796. For this service he received a new set of sergeant's clothes, one month's extra pay and one month's furlough, to visit his home in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He returned to duty on May 1, 1796, and completed his term of service as a quartermaster sergeant, under Lieut. Robert Purdy, and on November 20, 1796, he returned to civil life, at Pittsburg, where, for 15 years he followed the milling business and prospered.

When war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, in 1812, although 42 years old, he offered himself as a

volunteer officer, and on March 17, 1812, was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to duty as adjutant and quartermaster at Pittsburgh. Here he served until May, 1813, when he marched with Colonel Brady, to Canada, where he spent the summer and fall, leaving under orders, on November 13, 1813, for Burlington, Vermont. At that time he was promoted to the rank of Captain and detailed on recruiting service and ordered to Pittsburgh. From there he was sent to Washington, Pennsylvania, and six months later returned to the field and commanded a company until the end of the war. His efficiency in military service marked him to be retained when the army was reduced after hostilities ceased. Thus he served one year on a peace basis, and when discharged, was presented with a sword, with solid silver scabbard, as a token of appreciation. What became of the blade of this trophy is not known, but the silver scabbard and the silver buttons of his uniform were melted and moulded into spoons, that they might be more equally distributed among his children.

On his second return to civil life, he embarked in business in partnership with a man named C. B. Crane, who involved the firm in debt and brought financial ruin. His friends rallied to his assistance and he was made flour inspector at Pittsburgh, also assessor, and then he entered upon school teaching as mentioned above, and thus, to the best of his ability, provided for his family and his declining years. The death of this patriot and upright citizen took place in March, 1834, at Wolf Creek, Pennsylvania, where he was buried.

About 1797 or 1798, William M. Morrow was married to Achsa Hiyat and they had a family of nine daughters and four sons, of whom five daughters and three sons grew to maturity and reared families of their own, as follows: Mary, who married Philip Fonner; Hannah, who married first, Jesse Conley, and second, George W. Chilton; Eliza Jane, who married first, James Fulton, and second, James Robinson; Phebe, who married John R. Squires; George W., who married first, Jane Taylor Powell, and second, Mrs. Eleanor

(Black) Hursey; John, whose first wife's given name was Hettie; Achsa, who married Dr. James McCreary; and William.

The childhood of the grandmother of John R. Squire was probably marked by incidents common to the lives of the children of her age and social position, but when the firm of Morrow & Crane failed, the home life underwent a complete change. The father was then in financial distress and all the children who were old enough were required to provide for their own support. Those were days when the factory was about the only place where young girls could secure good wages and, with a decision and bravery which marked her through life, Phebe sought and secured a position in a paper mill in Pittsburgh. How or where she met John R. Squire is not known, but she was married at Beavertown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1828. Her nature was somewhat different from that of her husband and there were times when the stern realities of life pressed heavily upon one whose early environments had known the pleasures of social life and innocent gayeties. In order to secure attraction for her home and pleasure for her children which the stern nature of her husband did not deem essential, she found employment outside of household duties, on many occasions. Her sweet, gentle, kind and charitable disposition made her beloved by all who knew her, and she realized the great affection of children and grand-children before her death, which occurred at Youngstown, on December 26, 1869. She was laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery.

The children born to John R. Squire and his first wife were: Eliza Jane, born July 30, 1829, married Henry Erwin; John, born in 1832, married first, Mary Bauer, and second, Bettie ———; James, father of the subject of this sketch; Amanda, born July, 1840, married Robert Pollock; and Adelaide, born in 1846, married Benjamin F. Cook.

After their children had been happily married, Mr. Squire and wife permitted themselves to take a larger amount of enjoyment out of life. For some years they spent their winters in warmer climates, at Denver, Colorado, and

at Los Angeles, California, until 1869, when Mrs. Squire's health became too poor to admit of their leaving home and her death followed on the day after Christmas. Left alone, the grandfather of our subject awaited an invitation from his children to make his home with them, but it must be admitted that each one hesitated, remembering the stern discipline he had always demanded and fearing that he could not be happy in a household governed more according to the ideas of the idolized deceased mother. However, before any decision was required, on October 19, 1870, he was married, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Margaret Campbell, whom he had known in youth. For several winters following, Mr. and Mrs. Squire spent the cold months in California, but as age and infirmity came on, the old home at Youngstown seemed comfortable enough. During the last four years of his life, John R. Squire was a paralytic and when his death occurred on July 28, 1896, he was eased of great pain and a heavy burden was removed from his family. He was interred in Oak Hill cemetery, Youngstown.

James Squire, father of our subject, was born at Youngstown, March 13, 1834, where he now lives retired. In 1859, he established himself in the roofing business at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, where he continued until 1869, when he returned to Youngstown and continued in business in this city until 1902. During his many active years here he was prominent in civic matters, served at various times as councilman, and at present is a member of the city sinking fund board. February 26, 1860, he married Mary Burns and they had two sons, John R., the immediate subject of this biography, and William W., who died at the age of three years.

John R. Squire, of this generation, was seven years of age when his parents brought him to Youngstown, where he attended school until he was eight months old. As his father was in the roofing business he naturally turned his attention in the same direction and learned the trade of tinner and roofer and became a practical draughtsman. By the time he was 21

years old he was running a sawmill which was then located in what is now Wick Park, where he cut white oak timber and manufactured it into lumber. At this time he was received by his father as a partner and acquired a one-third interest in the business and the firm name became James Squire & Company. In 1889, the concern was incorporated under the firm name of James Squire Company, with James Squire as president, C. O. Palmer as vice-president and superintendent, and John R. Squire as secretary and treasurer. The business was continued as a corporation until February, 1902, when John R. Squire purchased all the stock and merged it into an undivided individual ownership. Since then the firm style has been John R. Squire, which is a name standing for the highest form of business integrity.

In 1883, John R. Squire was married to Etta M. Bowman, who is the daughter of the late James M. Bowman, who was formerly manager of Andrews Brothers' store, at Hazelton. Mr. and Mrs. Squire have two children, Pearl B., and Nellie M. The family belongs to the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Ever since attaining manhood, Mr. Squire has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of Youngstown and the welfare of her citizens. He has been elected to a number of important positions in civic life, and has served on the city council and the board of education, and has just retired from the board of public safety. He is president of the Ohio State organization of Builders' Exchanges. He is a member of the Elks and is a Mason of prominence.



J. P. JOHNSON, vice-president of the Rose & Johnson Company, of Youngstown, is one of the enterprising, progressive business men of the city. Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden, in 1860, coming to America when 19 years of age. He was educated in his native land and after coming to the United States he lived for some three years at Jamestown, New

York. He went to Dagus Mines, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in work connected with coal mining, the main industry of that section. He remained there for six years and then lived 15 years at Renova, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a general wholesale and retail mercantile business, during a part of this time also having interests at Youngstown which resulted in his locating here a few years ago. He became associated with the firm of Rose & Johnson, as a partner, having been interested with the house previously, and when it was incorporated as the Rose & Johnson Company, he became vice-president of the concern. Other business interests include the Old Dominion Slate & Cement Company, of Virginia, an incorporated concern, under the laws of that state, of which he is president, and he is also a large owner of real estate, having a fine home on the corner of Woodland avenue and Market streets. In 1883, Mr. Johnson was married to Emma Nelson, and they have a family of nine children. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and while residing in Pennsylvania he served on the city council and as city treasurer of Renova, was also delegate to various conventions and was a member of the State convention that nominated Governor Pennypacker, on June 11, 1892. He is serving at present as chairman and trustee of the Swedish Republican Club of Youngstown. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the fraternal order known as the Swedish Brethren of America, and is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.



WILLIAM H. REED, a well-known agriculturist of Coitsville township, residing on a fine farm of 150 acres located in section 27, was born in this township, February 24, 1849, son of John H. and Jane (Kimmel) Reed. John H. Reed also was born in Coitsville township, and was a son of William and Martha (Thornton) Reed, the former of whom came from the eastern States at a very

early period and settled here. Both of Mr. Reed's grandparents and his great-grandfather, Mr. Thornton, who entered land from the government, died in this township.

John H. Reed was reared and educated in Coitsville township where he taught school for two years. He married, first, Jane Kimmel, who was born in Youngstown township, a daughter of Philip Kimmel, the latter being an early settler in that township, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Philip Kimmel was a blacksmith in early life, but subsequently engaged in farming in Coitsville township on a farm just south of that of William H. Reed, land on which his father, Isaac Kimmel, had settled when he came from Germany. After his marriage John H. Reed first engaged in farming on the Frank Moore farm, continuing here for several years, then moving to the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides. Here he lived until his death, which occurred on September 14, 1898; his wife Jane died February 24, 1862. They had seven children, namely: Lycurtus, who died March 14, 1864, aged 24 years; Martha, who died August 27, 1859, aged 18 years; Philip, who died July 19, 1859, aged 14 years; William H., who is the subject of this sketch; Susan, who married William Creed of Poland township; Edward, who died October 29, 1893, aged 35 years, and Elizabeth, who died November 14, 1871, in her 18th year, were twins.

John Reed, after the death of his first wife, Jane (Kimmel) Reed, was married, second, to Samantha McClelland, who died March 12, 1896. Of this union two children were born, namely: Althea, wife of Thomas McVey, and Pluma, who died in 1889.

William H. Reed was reared in Coitsville township, and has always lived on his present farm and has followed agricultural pursuits. He is at present interested more in real estate than in farming, having laid his land out in town lots, which he is engaged in selling. He married Mary P. Morris, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Morris, who was a preacher in the M. E. Church, East Ohio Conference. Rev. Morris came from England when a young man and followed the ministerial profession until his death in 1896. He married Ann Tur-

ton of Washington, D. C., and was the father of seven children, namely: Agnes, who married George Ewens of Pittsburg; Rebecca, wife of William Broadbent; James L., who resides in the city of Washington; Anna, who is now Mrs. Thomas Neal; Mary P., now Mrs. W. H. Reed; Henry, of whom there is no special mention; and Emma, who married Prof. George Hamm. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reed have been the parents of eleven children, whose record we give in part, as follows: John M., an electrician, by trade, who resides in Youngstown, Ohio, where he owns a coal yard and feed store; Nathaniel G., a mechanical engineer and a graduate of the Ohio State University, who is married and resides in Youngstown; W. Ferdinand, also a resident of Youngstown; Henry and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reed reside in a large frame house which was erected in the summer of 1904. Mr. Reed has served two terms as trustee of Coitsville township.

MENNO M. WEAVER, a successful merchant of North Lima, has been a resident of this place since the spring of 1889. He was born in Beaver township, January 12, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Metzler) Weaver. The ancestral record of this prominent family is published in another part of this work.

Menno M. Weaver was reared and educated in Beaver township. After completing the district school course, Mr. Weaver started to teach and for seven years devoted his winters and two summers to the school room, while his other summers were spent in selling nursery stock and books of various authors. One year of these seven (1877) he spent in a printing office at Orrville. In 1881, he learned the carpenter trade and followed it continuously until 1894, also doing contracting and slate roofing.

Until his marriage, in 1885, with the exception of the year 1877, Mr. Weaver remained at home, and after this event lived in

the west precinct of Beaver township, at the home of his father-in-law, until he came to North Lima. In 1894, he embarked in a general mercantile business at North Lima, but after three and one-half years gave it up to go into a general agricultural implement and fertilizer business and continued this line for three and one-half years. At the end of this period he re-entered the general mercantile business and operates the two lines in conjunction. Mr. Weaver is a progressive, energetic business man and is held in high esteem. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods and commands a big trade.

On January 1, 1885, Mr. Weaver was married to Lydia A. Blosser, who was born in Beaver township and is a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Printz) Blosser, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter resides at East Lewistown.

Mr. Weaver is a good citizen, public-spirited and liberal. He votes independently.

ROY I. GUTHMAN, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, with business quarters at 109 Wick avenue, was born October 17, 1880, at Youngstown, Ohio. He is a son of Emanuel Guthman, for years an honored citizen, who was born in 1840, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died at Youngstown, October 12, 1905. Emanuel Guthman came to America in 1854 and served through the Civil War, with rank of lieutenant in the 62nd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate army. In 1866, he came to Youngstown and opened the first abstract office here, later was appointed deputy treasurer of the county and was a prominent and respected official. Still later he engaged in a furniture business. He married Isabella Sutcliffe, who was born in England and who is now living.

Roy I. Guthman graduated from the Rayen High School at Youngstown, in the class of 1898, and in 1903 was graduated with his degree as Bachelor of Law, from the Northwestern University at Chicago. In De-



JAMES THADDEUS AKRE.

ember of the same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar, at Columbus, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. On November 1, 1905, he formed a partnership with A. J. Gillespie, under the business style of Gillespie & Guthman. Mr. Guthman is secretary and treasurer and also one of the directors of the Guthman Bros. Company, house furnishers, at Youngstown.

Mr. Guthman is an Odd Fellow. He belongs to Rodel Sholem congregation. He has always taken an active part in civic matters but has, as yet, accepted no political office. In 1906, he was elected as chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

JAMES THADDEUS ARREL, a prominent farmer and raiser of thoroughbred cattle and stock, resides on the old homestead farm of the Arrels and owns an additional 100 acres, both in Poland township. Mr. Arrel was born June 1, 1882, in Poland township, Mahoning County, Ohio, is a son of John Arrel, Jr., and his wife, Amelia (McFarland) Arrel, and a grandson of David and Martha (Moore) Arrel.

The great-grandfather of James T. Arrel was John Arrel, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and died in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1848. He was of Irish parentage and, as far as known, was the only member of his family to come to Ohio as early as 1800. Shortly afterward he settled in Poland township, where he reared six sons and two daughters. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The family was an agricultural one and David Arrel, grandfather of James T., was reared under similar conditions as was his father, and throughout life followed farming and stockraising. At the age of 27 years he married Martha Moore, who died in June, 1872, survived by her husband until 1888. They had the following children: William; Margaret, who married James Pence; John, father of James T.; and George Francis, formerly judge of the court of common pleas, of

Mahoning County, and now a leading member of the bar at Youngstown.

John Arrel, Jr., was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and then entered into business as a farmer, stockraiser and stock dealer, attaining considerable local prominence in these lines of industry. On January 31, 1877, he was married to Amelia McFarland, who was born June 4, 1842, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew McFarland. They had three children: an infant daughter that died at birth, December 25, 1877; Olive Grace, who was born December 22, 1879, married Dr. J. K. Nash, a prominent dentist residing at Youngstown, has two children, George Arrel and Olive Grace; and James Thaddens.

James Thaddens Arrel attended the schools in his home community and later spent two years at the Kenyon Military School at Gambier, Ohio. His pursuits have always been of an agricultural character and he has taken much interest in raising fine stock. He utilizes 265 acres and devotes a large part to pasturage, raising many Hereford and Guernsey cattle and Berkshire hogs. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive men of his community.

On April 18, 1906, Mr. Arrel was married to Mary Talbott Ridgely, who was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, and is a daughter of Benjamin T. and Elizabeth (Talbott) Ridgely, farming people of considerable importance in that section, and representatives of one of the old county families. Mrs. Arrel is a graduate of Claremont College, of Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Arrel have many pleasant social connections. Politically, Mr. Arrel is a Republican. His portrait is presented with this notice.

CHARLES E. SHRIVER, one of the successful and leading funeral directors of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Seneca County, in 1874. He was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the district schools, and also attending Heidelberg College

at Tiffin for two terms. After completing his education he taught school in Seneca County for 12 terms after which he entered the employ of H. B. Baker, the leading undertaker of Tiffin, Ohio, and with whom he remained about nine months. He then went to Sycamore, Seneca County, New York, and engaged in the undertaking business for himself. After remaining a little over a year in Sycamore he located, in 1902, in Youngstown, where he has since been successfully engaged in operating an undertaking establishment, and has rapidly forged to the front as a funeral director.

Mr. Shriver was married, in 1896, to Clara Norris of Tiffin, Ohio, and they have one child living, Lynn Shriver. Fraternally, Mr. Shriver is connected with the following lodges: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, the Home Circle, the Maccabees, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Youngstown.

ANDREW KIRK, a leading farmer of Coitsville township, residing on his farm located in section 6, was born in Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, October 27, 1830, and is a son of Rayen and Mary A. (Gray) Kirk.

Andrew Kirk, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey and was a blacksmith by trade. He served in the War of 1812 under Colonel Rayen, entering the service from Coitsville township, then in Trumbull County, where he and his wife, Elizabeth (Baldwin) Kirk, lived on a farm given them by her father.

Rayen Kirk was born in Youngstown township, and was reared in Mahoning County, which was then Trumbull County. He was a blacksmith by trade and after his marriage moved to Hubbard, where for many years he conducted a blacksmith shop. Teamsters with six and eight-horse teams came many miles to Hubbard to have their horses shod. About the time of the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Kirk and all his family, with the exception of our subject and his sister Jane,

moved to Delaware County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and also conducted a small blacksmith shop. Here he remained the rest of his life dying at the age of 88 years, and his widow lived to the advanced age of 90 years. Nine children were born to Rayen Kirk and wife, namely: Mrs. Caroline Eberhart, deceased; Andrew; Mary, Mrs. McClelland; Mrs. Jane Isimmel, deceased; Mrs. Austria Kramer, deceased; Austin Kirk, a twin of Austria, is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Ward, lives at Humansville, Missouri; Ralph, died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Calvin lives at Strawberry Point, Iowa.

Andrew Kirk has been engaged principally in farming, but taught district school for two terms in Hubbard, and also at Brookfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, after which he commenced farming in which occupation he has since continued. In 1856, he located on a farm which he owned in Brookfield, residing there until 1861 when he came to his present place, in 1865 building a fine large house, which he remodeled, 20 years later into a modern up-to-date residence. Mr. Kirk was also agent for sewing-machines many years, but since coming here has devoted his time almost entirely to general farming.

Mr. Kirk was married in 1855 to Letitia Mackey, a sister of James Mackey, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. They have reared a family of four children: Eugene, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio, a civil engineer and surveyor, who is married and has had two children, of whom but one, Helen, is living; Carrie L., who lives at home, and has taught at the Union school on McGuffey street for 20 years; and Natalie, and Emma, who are twins.

UOLTAIRE J. BUEHRLE, who has been identified with the business interests of Youngstown for the past few years, conducts under his own name, at No. 232 Boardman street, a large china and restaurant and club furnishing business. Mr. Buehrle was born at Youngstown, Ohio, September 2, 1865, and is the

eldest son of John Buehrle, a well-known retired resident, who was the pioneer flour and feed merchant of Youngstown.

In 1893 the firm of Buehrle Bros. was formed, consisting of A. H. Buehrle and Voltaire J. Buehrle, they purchasing the business of A. J. Williams. On September 7, 1900, another brother, John A. M. Buehrle, bought into the firm. A. H. Buehrle sold his interest in the spring of 1901, and John A. M. sold his interest December 30, 1902, since which time, Voltaire Buehrle has been sole proprietor. He has just completed the erection of a fine four-story brick building, modern throughout, 36 by 137½ feet, with basement, and now has a floor space of 30,750 square feet. His business is both wholesale and retail and an important feature is the handling of hotel, club and restaurant furnishings.

In September, 1896, Mr. Buehrle was married to Mrs. Carrie Gairing, who was born and reared at Youngstown. They have one child, Florence Lucille. Mr. Buehrle enjoys many fraternal, social and business connections, and he takes a good citizen's interest in politics, but his attention is mainly given to his business.

ISAAC RUSH, one of the oldest and best known residents of Coitsville township, was born November 6, 1823, in the city of Youngstown, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Babbitt) Rush.

John Rush, father of our subject, was born in 1800, in Youngstown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was killed by a runaway team of oxen when only 33 years of age. His father, John Rush, Sr., came to this county from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in about 1799. Mr. Rush's grandmother was a sister of General Laycock, who laid out the cross cut canal.

Isaac Rush was reared in Youngstown township, and with the exception of four or five years spent in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he owned a farm of 30 acres, has passed his entire life in this county. After leaving his farm in Trumbull County, Mr. Rush located

just over the line in Youngstown township, where he resided for about five or six years. After selling his farm in Trumbull County he located in 1862, on his present farm. Coming to Coitsville township, he engaged here principally in gardening, and owns 130 acres of land which he has recently divided among his children. The house in which he resides was built about 1807 and is still in a fine state of preservation.

Mr. Rush was married in 1846, on Easter Sunday, to Lucinda Eckman, a daughter of James and Mary (Wilson) Eckman, the latter being a daughter of James Wilson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. James Eckman was born in Liberty township, Trumbull County, Ohio, and died on the old Eckman farm about one mile from Girard, in that county. Mr. Eckman was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Rush spent her girlhood days on her father's farm, and was housekeeper for her father after the death of her mother, which occurred when she, Mrs. Rush, was quite young. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rush: Mary, deceased, who married William Tidswell and reared a large family; Ruth, who married John Atkinson of Coitsville township; Lucy, who married H. Atkinson of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Jessie, the deceased wife of Hugh Showalter; Martha, who married George Atkinson of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; John, who lives on part of the home farm; and Nora, who married John McGuire. Mr. and Mrs. Rush have several great-grandchildren. Mr. Rush served 20 years continuously as trustee of Coitsville township. In politics he is independent.

BG. BYE, attorney-at-law, at Youngstown, with offices at No. 43 Central Square, was born in 1868, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Belle (Gaver) Bye. Both his paternal and maternal families are representative ones of Columbiana County.

The Bye family is of English extraction and Samuel Bye, the elder, the grandfather of

H. G. came from Maryland to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1808. Samuel Bye, son of Samuel and father of H. G. Bye, was born in Columbiana County and is now living retired in Lisbon, having been formerly an extensive farmer and stockraiser. He was very prominently identified also with politics for many years, served for seven years very acceptably as county commissioner of Columbiana County, and held numerous township offices. He married Belle Gaver, who was born also in Columbiana County, and who was a daughter of Hiram Gaver, whose father brought him to Columbiana County when he was six years old. The Gaver family was well represented in the Revolutionary War.

H. G. Bye was reared in Columbiana County, attended the local schools, Mt. Hope Academy and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. After teaching for five terms in the country schools, Mr. Bye entered the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbiana. In 1898, he located at Youngstown where he has been engaged in active practice, meeting with very gratifying success. In 1898, Mr. Bye was married to Mary E. Greenamyre, of Columbiana County. Besides attending to his growing practice here, Mr. Bye is interested in the concerns of a number of business enterprises, being a member of their directing boards. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

ISAAC STROUSS, president of the well known firm "Strauss, Hirshberg Company," which is one of the largest dry goods concerns in the city, and with which enterprise he has been prominently identified since 1875, is one of the prominent and influential business citizens of Youngstown. He is a native of Rhine Hessen, Germany, born May 20, 1848, son of Jacob and Helena (Mayer) Strauss, natives of Rhine Hessen, Germany, and Ilbesheim, Rhine Bavaria, Germany, respectively.

Mr. Isaac Strauss came to Youngstown in 1865, and he engaged as a salesman in a merchant tailoring establishment, subsequently entering a dry goods store in the same capacity. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Mr. Hirshberg and engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of Strauss & Hirshberg, which firm continued with good success until 1906, when Mr. Hirshberg withdrew from active business relations and the firm has since continued business under the firm name of "The Strauss, Hirshberg Company," with a capital stock of \$100,000, and officers as follows: Isaac Strauss, president; William R. Becker, vice-president and manager; Clarence J. Strauss, secretary and treasurer; and I. G. Goldsmith, assistant and advertising manager. They have in their employ about 100 people, occupying three floors and basement, and having about 25,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Strauss is a stock-holder and director in the Dollar Savings and Trust Company of Youngstown, and also has other business interests, including mining stock.

Mr. Strauss was married September 23, 1874, to Miss Lena Pfaelzer of Philadelphia, and they have two children: Helen C., who married Harry Meyer, a well known business man of Youngstown; and Clarence J., who is secretary of "The Strauss, Hirshberg Company" of Youngstown.

Mr. Strauss is a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, is a life trustee of the City Hospital, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a member of the Rodef Sholem congregation.

JOHN D. REESE, a noted bone-setter, at Youngstown, was born in 1855, in Wales, and came to America and to Youngstown, in 1887.

In his own land, Dr. Reese attended the schools near his home, but went to work in the rolling mills, when still a boy. After coming to Youngstown he became a roller in what

is now the Republic Iron mills, where he worked for five years. His becoming a surgeon was the result of a natural aptitude for bone-setting. Away back in his boyhood he became interested in any kind of a surgical operation, and there were many which had to be performed in the mills, where imperfect machinery caused numerous sad accidents, and he had so closely watched and naturally comprehended the work of surgeons called in on these occasions, that in the course of time, when no other help was to be obtained, he offered his services. It was remarkable how successful he was from the beginning, seeming to have a natural knowledge of bones, ligaments, muscles and nerves, and before long, so many were the calls made upon his time and strength, that he gave up mill work and devoted himself entirely to the treatment of strained and misplaced bones. Without any effort on his part, his reputation has extended far and wide, and people come from all over the country to be treated. Since adopting this line of surgery exclusively, Dr. Reese has studied the subject with care, being very familiar with the scientific works of Percival Fox.

Dr. Reese was married in Wales to Sarah Richards, and they have five children, namely: Polly, Sarah, Elizabeth, Kathryn and Gertrude. Sarah married Theodore Johns, of Youngstown. Dr. Reese belongs to the Welsh Congregational Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

CHRISTIAN WERREN, who owns an excellent farm of 60 acres, situated in Goshen township, on which he successfully carries on general farming and dairying, is a well-known citizen highly esteemed in this locality. He was born December 3, 1865, in Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob Werren.

The father of Mr. Werren was born also in Switzerland, and came to America, with other members of his family, about 1881, settling in Smith township, Mahoning County,

where he still resides, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was twice married and eight of his children still survive, as follows: Christian, residing in Goshen township; Maggie, residing in Alliance, Ohio; Jacob, residing in Goshen township; Catherine, a resident of Stark County, Ohio; Sophia, a resident of Alliance; Elizabeth, residing at Salem; and Louis and Emma, both residing in Smith township.

Christian Werren was 16 years of age when he accompanied the family to America, and a course in the public schools of his native land, had afforded him a fair education. He remained with his father in Smith township and then moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he continued to follow farming until 1890, when he came to his present place in Goshen township. He has a well cultivated farm and raises the usual grain of this section and devotes a portion to pasturage, as he keeps a number of cows for dairy purposes. He is a good farmer and excellent manager. He learned the English language while attending school for two winters in Stark County.

In Stark County he married Mary Harmon, who died in June, 1905. She was a daughter of Michael Harmon. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Werren, Clara E. and Bertha A.

ELIAS BARE, a general farmer of Boardman township, residing on a tract of 165 acres, was born March 1, 1855, on the home farm in Beaver township, Mahoning County, Ohio and was a son of John and Anna (Blosser) Bare.

John Bare was born in Pennsylvania where he was reared to manhood after which he came to Mahoning County, and settled on a farm in Beaver township. Here he married Anna Blosser, who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, a daughter of John Blosser. When 16 years of age she came to Ohio with her father, who settled in Beaver township on a farm which was quite well improved and on

which he and his wife both died some years later. She was the eldest of the family of 12 children, namely: Anna, mother of Elias Bare; Rudolph, Enos, Joel, Noah, Peter, Dan, Susan, Magdalene, Maria, Jonah, and Jacob. John and Anna Bare continued to reside in Beaver township all their lives, the former passing out of this life just previous to the birth of his son Elias. Seven children completed their family, namely: Noah, David (deceased), John, Jacob, Jonas, Peter, and Elias, subject of this sketch. Mrs. Bare died in 1895 at the age of 83 years.

Elias Bare lived at home with his widowed mother until 12 years old, when he went to reside with his uncle Noah Blosser of Beaver township, with whom he remained until attaining his minority. He assisted his uncle with the farm work and attended the district school, and he subsequently worked for two years for his uncle by the month. Shortly after his marriage he moved to his present farm of 165 acres which he purchased from the Barbara Klien heirs, and has since resided here engaged in general farming, being recognized as the most successful agriculturist of the township. He remodeled his nine-room frame house which was on the place when he purchased the land, and has made various other improvements.

Mr. Bare was married November 4, 1880, to Anna B. Musselman, who was born November 26, 1864, in Page County, Virginia. Mrs. Bare is the daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Blosser) Musselman, who came from Virginia in 1870, and settled in Green township, Mahoning County, where they both died. They were the parents of four children: Virginia, who married John Hendricks; Lydia (Mrs. Allen Calvin); Flora, who died young; and Anna, the wife of the subject of this biography.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bare, namely: Noah, who died aged four months; Warren, a resident of Green township, who married Blanche Hendricks, and has one child, Theda; Effie L.; Charlotte, who died aged three years; Eva L., Elmer, Alvin, Homer, Mary and Leo.

Politically Mr. Bare is a Republican and is at present a member of the board of school directors. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Mennonite Church.



WILLIAM BONNELL, whose honored name is indissolubly associated with the great iron industry at Youngstown, was identified for years with all that promoted the development of this section, and no history of the Mahoning Valley, however cursory, could be written without extended mention of his life of struggle and success. William Bonnell was born in Yorkshire, England, June 10, 1810, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Gomersal) Bonnell.

Mr. Bonnell's parents were in but modest circumstances and the youth learned the business or trade of wool dyer, which, in the great manufacturing districts of his nativity, was one which gave him support. But after he married and had three children, his income proved inadequate, and he decided to emigrate to America, where, according to current report, every trade and craft flourished and high wages prevailed. Like many other credulous workmen, Mr. Bonnell found that many of the stories of certain prosperity were exaggerations, and after he reached Cincinnati, in March, 1841, he discovered that there was no call at all for the exercise of his skill as a wool dyer. In a new country without any friends to hold out a helping hand, and with a growing family to care for, Mr. Bonnell experienced many anxious months. Although entirely removed from any work that he had previously done, he at length decided to become an iron worker, for which class of labor there was a demand at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and in 1845, he removed with his family to that city. Here success crowned his earnest efforts. Mr. Bonnell, perhaps to his own surprise, found how quickly he became interested in all the details of iron-making, and when he was taken into the offices of the company and made book-

keeper, he continued his study of the processes of this great industry. He made friends with the capitalists with whom he was now associated and his judgment was often consulted and his views accepted, while his services were employed both at Pittsburg and New Castle.

In 1843, a small mill had been built by Youngstown capitalists, on the bank of the old Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, near Youngstown, but for want of practical operators the enterprise had not proven a success and the mill remained closed for some years. During the winter of 1854-55 this mill came into the united possession of William Bonnell, Joseph H. Richard and Thomas Brown, all practical iron workers. The concern of Brown, Bonnell & Company, was then founded, and from a mill which had a total capacity of but seven tons of product a day to the present plant, which is one of the largest iron manufacturing plants in the world, the progress has been continuous. The business was not incorporated until 1875, at which time the late Henry O. Bonnell was president, and William Scott Bonnell was treasurer. William Bonnell had lived to see the accomplishment of his great purpose, the building up, in a large degree through his own efforts, of a great industry which opened avenues of prosperity for his chosen place of residence and brought peace and plenty into the homes of thousands of workingmen. Through all his great successes he never lost sight of the steps by which he had arisen nor forgot the friends of his early days. His death took place May 25, 1875.

On September 18, 1834, William Bonnell was married to Sarah A. Scott, a daughter of George and Sarah (Hutchison) Scott, all of England. Eight children were born of this marriage, as follows: Sarah Jane, widow of G. H. McElvey, of Youngstown; Eliza A., widow of J. H. Bushnell; Henry O., born in England, who died January 16, 1893; William Scott, president of the Mahoning National Bank, and at the head of numberless other important enterprises, of whom a sketch may be found in this work; Caroline H., wife of John C. Wick, vice-president of the Dollar

Savings & Trust Company, at Youngstown, of whom also a sketch appears in this volume; Mary, who died at the age of three years; Elizabeth, wife of Myron C. Wick (see sketch); and Martyn, who is a large manufacturer at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Bonnell died in 1898. She was a lady of beautiful character, one in whom husband and children found devotion, affection and virtuous example. Both Mr. Bonnell and wife were consistent members of the First Presbyterian Church for many years, Mr. Bonnell serving as an elder.



WILLIAM TRAUT, proprietor of the Crab Creek Distillery Company, wholesale and retail dealers of liquors, of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1857.

Mr. Traut was reared on a farm in Columbiana County, and attended school until about 15 years of age, when he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and having already learned the tanning trade, he engaged there in that business, for about one year. Later he learned the distillery business, on the Monongahela River. In 1896, he came to Youngstown and built the Crab Creek distillery, which he later sold, and is now a wholesale and retail dealer in liquors.

Mr. Traut was married in 1894 to Anna Miller of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. They have one son, William Traut, Jr. Mr. Traut is a member of the Elks, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, and is past master of the Stuckrath Lodge, No. 430, F. & A. M., of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.



DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE,* associate partner with Ezra C. Welsh in the firm of Wire, Welsh & Company, the largest distillers in Springfield township or adjacent to it, with an immense plant at New Middletown, is one of Mahoning County's popular citizens and success-

ful men. He was born August 7, 1864, at Powers, at the foot of Loveland Hill, in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Agnes (Calderhead) Livingstone.

Mr. Livingstone is of Scotch ancestry and parentage. His grandfather Duncan Livingstone, a mining contractor in Scotland, never came to America. In his native land he married Jane Claxton, and they had the following children: James, who came to Mahoning County but subsequently moved to Iowa; Robert, deceased; John, who resided for a time at Youngstown, and subsequently returned to Scotland; Duncan, who died in Scotland; Andrew, the father of the present Duncan Livingstone; Archibald, who is a civil and mining engineer, residing in Scotland; Mrs. Jane Hamilton, who died in Scotland; Agnes, who married William Hardy, residing in White County, Tennessee; Mrs. Margaret Currier, residing in Ireland; and several children who died when young.

Andrew Livingstone, father of Duncan, was born January 8, 1840, in Airdrie, Scotland, and when young accompanied his parents to Armadale, Linlithgow, Scotland. In his native land he learned and followed the trade of miner. In Linlithgow, June 19, 1863, he was married to Agnes Calderhead. She was born about one mile from Glasgow, Scotland, February 8, 1845, and is a daughter of John and Agnes (Bishop) Calderhead, farming people, who took up their residence in Linlithgow when she was young. She was one of the following children: James, residing in Colorado; Thomas, also residing in Colorado; John, residing in Arkansas; Agnes, Mrs. Livingstone; Barbara, residing still in Armadale, Scotland, who married, first, a Mr. Morton and, second, a Mr. Forsythe.

In May, 1864, Andrew Livingstone came to this country, with his family and found employment at the old Power coal mine in Mahoning County, Ohio. In the fall of 1869, he settled in Springfield township, midway between New Middletown and Petersburg, where

he continued to work at mining until June 24, 1882, when he was accidentally shot by a nephew, who had been out hunting with his son. He and his wife had nine children, namely: Duncan, subject of this sketch; Agnes, who married Ezra C. Welsh; John C., born December 15, 1867; Jane, born August 22, 1869, who died September 9, 1870; Barbara, born April 7, 1871, who married Levi Witzerman, residing in Medina County; Robert, born December 9, 1872, residing at Alberta, Canada; James, born November 21, 1874, residing at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada; Jane, born June 2, 1876, who married Rev. John Wesley Miller, residing at West Alexander, Ohio; and Margaret, born January 16, 1879, who married Curtis Wekker, residing at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Duncan Livingstone was reared in Springfield township and educated in the public schools for a short time attending a private school at Petersburg. He remained on the home place and worked at mining until 1890, when he went to Tennessee, where he secured a position as mine foreman, and it was while performing the duties of that position that he was appointed, in 1891, by President Harrison, a storekeeper and gauger for the 18th District of Ohio, which position he continued to fill until March 15, 1894. On May 1, 1894, Mr. Livingstone became a partner with Wire, Welsh & Company, distillers, of which concern he is a joint owner, with his brother-in-law, Ezra C. Welsh.

Mr. Livingstone married Elsie L. Knesal, who was born March 10, 1870, at Petersburg, and is a daughter of John G. and Henrietta (Whitmyre) Knesal. They have one son, Duncan W., who was born at the family home in New Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone are still members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petersburg. In political sentiment, Mr. Livingstone is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Starlight Lodge, No. 224, Knights of Pythias, at Petersburg; Allen Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M. at Columbia, and the Eagles, at Palestine.

THOMAS PARROCK,* general manager of the Youngstown Foundry & Machine Works, and a representative citizen of Youngstown, was born in England in 1853.

Mr. Parrock was reared and educated in his native country, and after reaching manhood was employed as roll turner. When 28 years of age he came to America and located in Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade. In 1880, he came to Youngstown and engaged with the firm of McCurdy & Company, with whom he remained until 1892, when the company was consolidated with the Youngstown Steel & Iron Company, under the firm name of Union Iron & Steel Company. He remained with the firm as general superintendent until 1900, when he became general manager of the P. & R. Iron & Steel Company, which position he held until 1904. He then became general manager of the Youngstown Foundry & Machine Company, in which capacity he is still serving.

Mr. Parrock was married in England to Miss Fannie Williams. They have four children: Harry Percy; James D.; George; and May Gladys.

E. E. ALLISON, justice of the peace and notary public, at Beloit, has engaged also in an insurance business since 1889, when he left his farm in Smith township and established himself in this town. Mr. Allison was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1841, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Stewart) Allison. On the maternal side, Mr. Allison comes of New England ancestry, one of his grandfathers bringing his family from Connecticut, with an ox-team, and settling near Haselton, in Mahoning County, on what is known as the old Fitch farm, on which the mother of E. E. Allison was reared. John Allison, who was a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation, died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was 12 years old but the latter continued at school until he was 16 years

of age and then took charge of the home farm in Lawrence County, for his mother. Here he continued until 1872, when he came to Mahoning County, settling in Smith township on a farm, a part of which is now the site of the village of Sebring. There he carried on a full line of agricultural operations until, as above stated, he came to Beloit.

Mr. Allison was married (first) in 1863, to Mary Cole, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He was married (second) in 1897, to Martha Antrim, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Antrim, one of the early Pennsylvania settlers in Stark County.

In politics, Mr. Allison is a Republican, with Prohibition leanings. His sterling character as a man and citizen has been generally recognized by his community and he has been elected to a number of responsible positions. He has served one term as mayor of Beloit, is a notary and justice of the peace, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been secretary of the Smith Township Aid Society. He is a very active member of the United Presbyterian Church, at Sebring, Ohio, of which he is one of the founders and an elder, and has always been interested in the work of the Sunday-school.

RICHARD H. FENTON,* a highly respected citizen and general farmer of Poland township, residing on a valuable farm of 99 acres, situated in lot 77, was born November 27, 1870, in Edenburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George and Etta Jane (Stanley) Fenton.

When about nine or ten years old Richard H. Fenton came to Poland township with his father, and has since spent much of his time here, remaining at home until after his marriage. He first worked in the oil fields of Pennsylvania for some time, after which he went to West Virginia, and then returned to Mahoning County. He later went to Cleve-

land and worked in a sheet and plate mill, of which his brother, John, was superintendent, remaining there about two years. After his marriage he took up railroad work, beginning as a brakeman, from which position he went into the Wilson Avenue shops of the Erie Railroad in Cleveland, working in the wrecking department. He subsequently came to Youngstown as a car inspector, after which he became foreman on the wreck car on the Pennsylvania Railroad and then engaged in farming. In 1903, he embarked in the dairy business with his father-in-law, Isaac Justice, and has continued in that business for the past 18 years; they run a milk wagon in Lowellville.

Mr. Fenton was married in 1892, to Della B. Justice, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Emery) Justice, and they have three children: Ray Marshall, Marie, and Chester. Mr. Fenton is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Lowellville.

ARTHUR M. LYON,* merchant and postmaster at Struthers, is one of the leading men of this place and is a worthy representative of an old and honorable family of Ohio. Mr. Lyons was born at New Watertown, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 23, 1875, son of Marcena and Hannah J. (Lewis) Lyon. His grandparents both bore names which became particularly distinguished during the Civil War. John Lyon, the grandfather, and the brave and beloved General Lyon, who was killed early in the Civil War, at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, were first cousins, while the grandmother was a Thomas and belonged to the military family of that name, and was a near relative of General Thomas the "Rock of Chickamauga," whose memory is perpetuated in the history of his country and whose achievements are recalled whenever old veterans congregate.

Marcena Lyon acquired a farm in the vicinity of New Waterford and for a number of years was engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor. He died in Columbiana

County, in 1894, but his widow still survives and resides on the home farm. They have five sons, all of whom survive, namely: E. L. Lyon, who is mayor of East Palestine, Ohio, and is also engaged there in the practice of law; Harry O., residing at East Palestine, who is superintendent of the Metropolitan Insurance Company for Eastern Ohio; Arthur M., subject of this sketch; J. H. C. Lyon, an attorney residing at Youngstown; and Walter L., who is a student of law in the Northern Ohio University at Ada.

Arthur M. Lyon was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school and at a college of pharmacy, in Harrison County, Ohio, where he was graduated. He had previously served as a drug clerk with P. F. Vollnogle, at East Palestine, and after completing his education, he accepted a position as manager of the Johnston-Cryvette Pharmacy, at Butler, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to Struthers, in 1899. Mr. Lyon located in a building which then stood on the site of his present one, but in 1901 he was burned out, suffering great loss. His first store was of frame, but Mr. Lyon replaced it by a substantial brick structure, three stories in height, which he has occupied ever since, carrying a large and well-assorted stock of seasonable goods, such as are carried by all up-to-date pharmacies, together with fresh drugs and patent medicines, while prescriptions are carefully compounded. Since 1901, Mr. Lyon has been postmaster at Struthers, being in full accord with the present administration. Other enterprises which claim his attention are leading ones in this section. He is local manager of the Central Union Telephone Company and has charge of the Youngstown Consolidated Gas and Electric Company at Struthers.

On April 12, 1899, Mr. Lyon was married to Grace Moore, who was born at East Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have one son, Arthur Marcena.

Fraternally, Mr. Lyon is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

SAMUEL BRUNSTETER,* whose fine farm of 180 acres is situated one and one-half miles north of West Austintown, on the Austintown and Warren highway, and is watered by the Meander Creek which flows through it, was born on the old homestead farm in Austintown township, Mahoning County, Ohio, November 10, 1844. He is a son of Jacob and Anna (Graver) Brunsteter.

The grandfather of Samuel Brunsteter was Jacob Brunsteter, who married Julia Gilbert, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. From that place they came to Ohio, making the journey in a great covered wagon, which resembled a boat, being low in the center and high at each end, probably the kind best fitted to make a path through the heavy underbrush of the forests and to cross swollen and unbridged streams. The travelers reached Canfield township, then in Trumbull but now in Mahoning County, and the old boat-wagon had to continue to be a home until a place could be cleared in the forest on which to build the first log house. Jacob Brunsteter was a practical blacksmith and this helped him in providing a home and fitting up comforts and conveniences for and family, and later he found plenty of work to do as a blacksmith in his neighborhood. Before the youthful sons had acquired strength enough, his helpful wife often assisted at the forge and was able to strike the metal with sure and telling blows. Together they fashioned horse-shoes and sheep-bells and even made the old-fashioned lamps in which a wick was burned in lard or oil. He was considered a very expert mechanic.

After a residence of two years in Canfield township, Jacob Brunsteter bought a farm of 200 acres in Austintown township, which he cleared and on it subsequently built a good frame house. He was a very liberal man, and donated an acre of land for a burial place which to this day is known as the Brunsteter cemetery. Much local history might be learned of those interested by consulting the epitaphs which are still legible, being engraved, usually with the symbol of a weeping willow, on the

old flag-stones in this silent spot. Five sons of Jacob Brunsteter were among the first to be laid to rest here. His family was large, these names having been preserved: Rebecca, who died in 1906, was the wife of John Harding, and had lived to the age of 96 years; Jacob; Mary, who married Samuel Ohl; and Levi, Henry and Samuel, all of whom have passed away.

Jacob Brunsteter, a son of Jacob and father of Samuel, was born in Canfield township, in 1813. He was young when the family removed to Austintown township, where he grew to manhood on the home farm and later learned the blacksmith trade with his father. For a great many years he ran a shop at Austintown and became a man of property and local importance. He was a staunch Democrat and on that ticket was elected county commissioner, and it was during his period of service that the first county infirmary was built. That structure burned down, but another was erected on the same site.

Jacob Brunsteter was married (first) to Anna Graver, who was a daughter of Jacob Graver, an early pioneer in the county. Mrs. Brunsteter was born near West Austintown. She left five children at her death, namely: Henry, Sallie (deceased), Julia (deceased), Mrs. Frazer, Samuel, and Laura, who married John Maddox. After the death of his first wife, Jacob Brunsteter married (second) his sister-in-law, Mary Graver. Three children were born of the second marriage, as follows: Emma, who married Samuel Rush; Thomas J.; and Commodore Perry. Jacob Brunsteter, accompanied by all his family except Samuel, subsequently removed to Kansas, where he purchased a large farm on which he died in 1874. His widow still resides there, with her eldest daughter.

Samuel Brunsteter can easily recall the death of his mother, but he continued to reside at home and attend school in an old log structure which then stood at what was called Weavers' Corners, but is now known as West Austintown. He was still a small boy when he began to assist his father at the forge. He

learned the blacksmith's trade with little trouble, and after leaving his father's shop worked through Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri. He then worked 12 years at the coal bank for C. H. Andrews, who was then the iron king of the Mahoning Valley. Mr. Brunsteter recalls going into Youngstown, in his young manhood, to celebrate the Fourth of July, when the present bustling and wealthy city was represented by just a few houses built along Federal street, and he can tell of many other interesting changes which have taken place in this part of the county.

In the spring of 1864, Mr. Brunsteter enlisted in the 171st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served five months as a member of Company C, taking part in the battle of Keller's Bridge, Kentucky. He was taken prisoner by Capt. John Morgan and after being marched 25 miles across the country was paroled. In the early part of his service he was sent as a guard to Johnson's Island, where only Confederate officers were held. He reached home after the close of his term of enlistment, without further trouble. For a number of years he was connected with the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Brunsteter continued to work at his trade until within the past 18 years, but before that time he had purchased a small farm in Austintown township, which was a part of the old Robert Russell farm. After selling that he bought a part of the Wilcox farm in Austintown township, which he later traded for a farm in Jackson township, and after selling the latter he purchased his present farm. Mr. Brunsteter has retired from active labor and rents his farm. He owns a nice residence property in the village of West Austintown.

On March 12, 1868, Mr. Brunsteter was married to Anna Jones, who is a daughter of Charles B. and Fannie (Owens) Jones, and was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. The Jones family settled in Youngstown where Mr. Jones did blacksmithing for the firm of Brown & Bonnell for many years. He died in December, 1893, aged 75 years, and his widow in 1900, aged 76 years. They had the

following children: Eliza, William, Rebecca, Anna, Jeremiah, Julius and Frank, the last mentioned of whom resides with Mr. and Mrs. Brunsteter. One child was born to the latter, but it died in infancy, and they adopted a nephew.

Politically, Mr. Brunsteter is a Democrat, and he has served as a constable in Austintown, Jackson and Milton townships. For one year during the administration of Governor Hoadley, he served as a guard in the Ohio Penitentiary. In the fall of 1906, Mr. Brunsteter was appointed one of four road commissioners of Mahoning County and it is the expectation of this board to have many dollars expended in the coming year in substantial improvements on the public roads. Mr. and Mrs. Brunsteter are members of the Disciples Church at Four Mile Run.

THOMAS E. DAVEY,* who has been identified with various business and public interests of Youngstown, for over 40 years, is one of the city's most highly esteemed retired residents. He was born in 1856, in Canada, but was brought to Youngstown when a boy of seven years. After completing his education Mr. Davey became a clerk in a mercantile establishment and then entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, serving for 15 years as clerk and later becoming one of the company's agents. He became actively concerned in politics and was elected township treasurer of Youngstown township and served acceptably in that office for four terms. In 1886 he was elected auditor of Mahoning County and was reelected to the same office in 1889. He then practically retired from politics and entered more actively into business, assisting in the organization of the Finished Steel Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer. He continued with this corporation until January 1, 1906, when he sold his interests and is now permitting himself a period of rest and recreation.

In 1881, Mr. Davey was married to Ada R. Holland, a member of one of the oldest families of Mahoning County, her great-grandfather having settled here in 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Davey have three children, namely: Mabel, who is the wife of Edwin McEwen, of Youngstown; Thomas E., and George S. Mr. Davey is a member of the Rayen Club, at Youngstown. His beautiful home is at No. 650 Bryson avenue.

GEOERGE KEAN,* formerly treasurer of Smith township and a prominent and useful citizen, resides on his valuable farm of 91 acres, situated in section 9, which he has occupied since 1864. Mr. Kean was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, August 26, 1843, and is a son of Duncan and Lillian Kean, both of whom were born in Scotland.

George Kean was educated in the public schools of his native land and remained in Scotland, until he was 20 years of age. An uncle for whom Mr. Kean had been named, emigrated to America about 1845 and settled first in Portage County, where he lived for a number of years, then in 1864 settling on this present farm in Smith township, on which he died September 26, 1876. When he moved to Mahoning County he communicated with his favorite nephew, who took a steamer at Glasgow, in June, 1864, and in ten days was safely landed at Quebec, Canada. This vessel, the St. George, belonged to the Allan Steamship line and was a fine ship for its day. From Quebec, Mr. Kean went to New York, where he was employed for a short time as a compositor on a newspaper, having previously served an apprenticeship of seven years to his trade in Scotland. Before the close of 1864 he joined his uncle in Smith township and has resided on this farm ever since. Two years later he sent to Scotland the means to bring his aged father and mother, together with his sister Mary, to America, and settled them in Smith township. The parents died here, but Miss Kean still

survives, having passed her 70th year.

On April 25, 1870, Mr. Kean was married to Agnes Laing, who was born March 2, 1846, in Perthshire, Scotland, and is a daughter of William and Janet (Stewart) Laing. Both parents are deceased. Mrs. Kean came to America and directly to Smith township, in 1869, and was married in the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Kean have had six children, namely: Janet S., who married Charles B. Hubbard, residing in Smith township; Duncan, residing in Pennsylvania; William L., and George M., residents of Alliance; Lillian, who married Edward Hahlen, and resides at Alliance; and Alexander J., also a resident of Alliance. Mrs. Kean is an active member of the Presbyterian Church at North Benton, and a hearty worker in the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Kean attends the Presbyterian Church and gives it liberal support, although he has never united with it.

Politically Mr. Kean is a Republican and is prominent in the councils of his party in this section. For four years he served as treasurer of Smith township, also as township assessor, and for 11 years was a member of the township board of education, being its president for two years. He is well qualified for office, his long term in the printing trade being equal to an academic education. He is president of the Smith Township Aid Society and is the founder of this benevolent organization.

SYLVESTER ENGLISH,* vice-president and treasurer of the Mahoning Lumber Company, of Youngstown, is one of the prominent and prosperous business men of this city, where his enterprise and public spirit are universally recognized. He was born, reared, and educated in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In his early business life, Mr. English was in a stove business at Shakerville, Mercer County, where he remained three years, spending three more at Farmington and Emlenton, in adjoining counties, and then embarked in a stove business in

Crawford County, Pennsylvania. After four years in Crawford County he removed to Bloomfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he remained for a like period, and then went to Wellsville, West Virginia, for one year. Burgessville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, was the scene of his activity for the next two years, then Wheeling, West Virginia, for two and a half years. There, with a partner, he bought about 2,000 acres of timber land in Jackson and Putnam Counties, which they cut and manufactured into staves and lumber.

From West Virginia Mr. English removed to Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, still interested in lumber, remaining there until the fall of 1902, when he came to Youngstown, where, in association with other business men, he organized the Mahoning Lumber Company of Youngstown. This business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, which has since been increased to \$65,000. The present officers are: J. E. Nutt, president; S. English, vice-president and treasurer; and J. J. Hamilton, secretary. The plant is an extensive one and the business is an important industry of the vicinity. Mr. English is also interested as a stockholder in other concerns and owns coal and oil lands in Washington County.

On August 4, 1875, Mr. English was married to Fannie Morrison, who was also reared in Mercer County. They have two children, viz: Clifton B., a mechanical engineer, who is superintending the building of a cement plant in Canada for the Bellville Portland Cement Company; and Gertrude, residing at home. Mr. English is a member of the First Baptist Church.

DAVID J. ROLLER,* formerly a prominent and respected citizen of Green township, was born in this township December 24, 1839, and died May 10, 1903, having spent his whole life in this section. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Bates) Roller, both natives of Ohio.

The father of Mr. Roller settled in Green township when few families had located here permanently and when pioneer conditions prevailed where now every evidence of civilization is seen. David J. Roller attended school in the village of Washingtonville and subsequently devoted himself to agricultural pursuits which he followed until his death. In 1861, he was married to Catherine J. Weikart, who was born in Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, September 15, 1840, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Shriver) Weikart.

Peter Weikart, the grandfather of Mrs. Roller, came to Ohio from Adams County, Pennsylvania, and purchased a section of land in Green township, in what was then Columbiana County. He divided this 640 acres among his four sons, Jacob, father of Mrs. Roller, receiving his share. The latter was born in Pennsylvania and was married there, coming to Ohio with his family in 1824. He settled on the 160 acres given him by his father in Green township. These early settlers endured many pioneer hardships but both Jacob Roller and wife lived to advanced age and were among the township's most highly respected people. A large family was born to them, the survivors of which are the following: Lewis C., residing in Miami County, Ohio; Samuel J., residing in Hardin County; George W., residing at Alliance; Hiram L., residing at Leetonia; Harriet S., who has resided with her sister, Mrs. Roller, for the past 45 years; and Catherine J., widow of David J. Roller.

Mr. and Mrs. Roller had three children, all daughters, May, Gay and Fay, the latter of whom is deceased.

In his political views, the late David J. Roller was a Democrat and at all times took an intelligent interest in the public affairs of the township. Personally he was a man of sterling character and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the best of his fellow-citizens. For many years he was active in the Masonic fraternity, was a member of Salem Commandery, No. 42, K. T., Salem, and of Al Koran Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Cleveland. The beautiful ritual of the fraternity was used at

his burial, which by his request, was placed in the hands of the fraternity. Mrs. Roller, with her two daughters and her sister, resides on the pleasant home farm in Green township, which consists of 117 acres of well-improved land.

DO. McCAULEY,* funeral director, located at No. 26 East Federal street, Youngstown, was born at Wattsburg, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1876, but at the age of three months was taken by his parents to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. His first industrial business was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and he continued in the railroad service for nine years. He then became an embalmer for Mathew Hanlon, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after one year with him was employed in the same capacity by Art Rice, at Sisterville, West Virginia, where he remained two years. In 1903 he came to Youngstown and in July of the present year he embarked in an undertaking and embalming business. He is a graduate of the Champion School of Embalming. He owns his own funeral carriages and also all the appurtenances pertaining to the quiet, orderly and appropriate conduct of both private and official ceremonies. Mr. McCauley was married on September 19, 1905, to Nora Lynch, who is a daughter of John Lynch, of Youngstown. They are members of St. Columba's Catholic Church. Mr. McCauley belongs also to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic M. B. Association and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WH. PARK,* president of the W. H. Park Land Company and identified with other important business enterprises at Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1853, and was six years of age when he accompanied his father to Youngstown, where the latter engaged in a mercantile business.

W. H. Park was reared and educated in Youngstown, and, for all practical purposes, may be regarded as a native, as his interests have been so long centered here. After learning something of business in his father's store, he went into the limestone business and still later organized the Crystal Ice Company and built the plant. He operated the latter for some time and then sold out, and since then has been associated with H. G. Hamilton in extensive land deals, both in the south and in this vicinity, having been identified with the construction of several railway lines. The W. H. Park Land Company was organized by Mr. Park and Mr. Hamilton and was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and the following officers: W. H. Park, president, Allen Morrison, secretary, and H. G. Hamilton, R. Montgomery, Ella Morrison and W. H. Park, directors. The company since its organization has platted Oak Hill, Willis and Dellason avenues, Market street and Gertrude and Hillman Places and have built many houses and disposed of them. They built the Park theater, in which Mr. Park has since sold his interest. He is always a man absorbed in some large enterprise and just at this writing is working to get the right of way through Youngstown for the Lake Erie & Eastern Railroad. He has a financial interest also in the Morris Hardware Company.

Mr. Park owns an elegant home in this city and passes the greater part of the year here, but during the hot months he, with other local capitalists, repairs to the elegant club house they have erected at Chaffey Locks, on the banks of the Rideau, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

ALBERT H. BUEHRLE,* wholesale and retail dealer in feed, grain, seed and flour, at Youngstown, is one of the city's representative business men and is identified with many of its prosperous enterprises. He was born at Youngstown, in 1879, and is a son of John

Buehrle, a pioneer business man of this city.

John Buehrle, now a retired resident of Youngstown, was born not far from the city of Berlin, Germany, and was 19 years of age when he came to America, in 1853. Shortly afterwards he came to Youngstown, possessing no capital except youth, ambition and industry, but soon found employment in a grocery and dry goods store, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862, he enlisted in the 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully through three years and seven months. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in many of the greatest battles of the war. He enlisted as a private but when he was honorably discharged, he wore the uniform of a corporal. Upon his return to Youngstown, Mr. Buehrle looked around for a good business opening, and in 1867 he established the flour, feed, grain and seed business, which he sold to his son in the latter part of April, 1900, and which has been conducted by the latter ever since.

Albert H. Buehrle was reared in Youngstown and secured his education here, spending two years in the Rayen High School. In 1893, he entered into partnership with his brother, Voltaire, under the firm name of Buehrle Bros.,

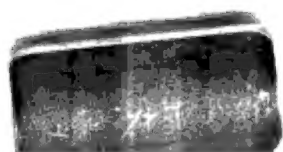
they purchasing the china business of A. J. Williams. On September 7, 1900, another brother, John A. M. Buehrle, bought into the firm. In the spring of 1901, Albert H. Buehrle closed out his interests in Buehrle Bros. In addition to his flour, feed and grain business, Mr. Buehrle is connected with many of Youngstown's most important business enterprises. He is vice-president of the Concrete Sand and Stone Company; secretary and treasurer of the Youngstown Cattle Company, and has filled the office of secretary and treasurer of the Stevenson Mining and Development Company. His offices and business location are at No. 323 Commerce street.

In 1904, Mr. Buehrle was married to Alma E. Ewing, who is a daughter of W. J. Ewing, a retired farmer now residing at Youngstown. Mr. Buehrle is an Odd Fellow. He deserves the name of good citizen, for, having large private interests to occupy his attention, he willingly devotes time and financial assistance to encourage public enterprises tending to promote the welfare of the general community. His name is one which has been held in high esteem by the people of Youngstown and vicinity for many years as indicative of business integrity.

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